

## PART VIII.

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

The  
University of  
Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria, the Royal assent having been given on 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 32 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act* 1923. In addition, a supplementary grant of £104,500 was received for the year 1947-48. Other annual statutory grants and grants for special purposes are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £7,900 for a Veterinary School, £3,200 for a Chair of Obstetrics, £2,000 for the teaching of Psychology, £2,100 for Research, £1,000 for University Extension work, £11,000 for the Department of Bacteriology, and £1,500 for the teaching of nutrition, bringing the total Government grant to £184,700. In addition to grants from the Government, the Council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. Further income is derived from endowments of various kinds.

The University maintains Chairs, either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows: Agriculture, Anatomy, Architecture (The Age Professor) Bacteriology, Bio-chemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Classical Philology, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor) Dental Science, Dental Prosthesis, Conservative Dental Surgery, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts, (The *Herald* Professor), French, Geology and Mineralogy, History, Jurisprudence, Mathematics Pure and Applied, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Music (The Ormond Professor), Obstetrics, Pathology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Public Law, Semitic Studies (L. and A. Sicree Professor), Zoology. Research Chairs have been established in Economics (The Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments, under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge or other officer are Forestry, General Science, Germanic Languages, Medicine, Meteorology, Physical Education, Social Studies, Surgery, and Veterinary Science.

The annual fees payable by any student to the University in any year do not, in general, exceed £40. There are schemes in operation for financial assistance to students, based partly on academic merit and partly on a means test, by both State and Federal Governments, the latter including also the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme for ex-servicemen. In 1948, 293 students received State Government Financial Assistance, and 274 Commonwealth Financial Assistance, exclusive of ex-service students receiving allowances under the C.R.T.S. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of a Students' Loan Fund, established in 1923.

Fees include a small Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round the University Union. The student body, through its Students' Representative Council, has a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union. There is, in addition, a voluntary organization of University graduates known as the Graduates' Section, Melbourne University Union.

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. Investments (the result of private benefactions) amounted to £1,360,356 at 31st December, 1948. The total amount received by way of private benefaction in 1948 was £41,109.

**Public Examinations.** The University, through a Schools' Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and the School Leaving Certificates. The appended tables give the results of the examinations held 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49, when the entrants numbered 16,182, 16,012, and 15,638 respectively.

#### VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 1946-47 TO 1948-49.

Examination.	Number who Attempted to Pass Fully.	Number who Passed Fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
School Intermediate—			%
1946-47 .. .. .	8,538	4,891	57·29
1947-48 .. .. .	8,636	5,452	63·13
1948-49 .. .. .	8,320	5,166	62·09
School Leaving—			
1946-47 .. .. .	5,331	3,414	64·04
1947-48 .. .. .	4,964	3,162	63·70
1948-49 .. .. .	5,015	3,237	64·55

NOTE.—Examinations are held in December of each year and Supplementary Examinations in February of the succeeding year.

Of the successful candidates, 2,583 in 1946-47, 3,053 in 1947-48, and 3,025 in 1948-49 satisfied the requirements of the School Intermediate examination by submitting a Headmaster's certificate from an approved school. Corresponding figures for the School Leaving examination were 1,281, 1,193, and 1,327 respectively.

For many years prior to 1944, the University's matriculation qualification had been gained by the passing of the School Leaving Examination in a prescribed manner. Then, a new Matriculation Examination, to which the obtaining of the School Leaving Certificate is pre-requisite, was introduced, and the matriculation qualification is now gained primarily at this Examination. Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations 1946, 1947, and 1948 are as follows :—

Candidates.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Total Entries .. .. .	3,199	3,778	3,833
Number who attempted to pass fully	1,992	2,130	2,043
Number who passed fully .. ..	1,189	1,254	1,249
Percentage who passed fully ..	59·69	58·87	61·14

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years 1944-48 was as follows :—1944, 953 ; 1945, 1,238 ; 1946, 2,332 ; 1947, 2,038 ; and 1948, 1,749. The number of degrees taken during those years was 454, 494, 574, 650, and 916 respectively. Of the total of 19,446 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 4,342 have been conferred on women.

The following table shows the number of full-time, part-time, and external students who attended the University during the period 1946-48 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS FOR 1946-48.

Year.	Full Course.	Part Course.	External.	Total.
1946 .. .. .	4,348	2,441	494	7,283
1947 .. .. .	5,662	2,820	636	9,118
1948 .. .. .	5,677	3,152	707	9,536

NOTE.—The number of women students included above is 1,735 in 1946, 1,940 in 1947, and 2,038 in 1948.

Matriculation Examination 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Under-graduates admitted and Degrees conferred.

Students enrolled 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Enrolments by Faculties for the same three years are as follows:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES  
FOR 1946-48.

Faculty.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Agriculture .. .. .	122	160	143
Architecture .. .. .	110	118	156
Arts .. .. .	1,844	1,621	2,047
Commerce .. .. .	1,335	1,476	1,405
Dental Science .. .. .	216	279	316
Education .. .. .	156	137	299
Engineering .. .. .	530	590	635
Journalism .. .. .	41	30	34
Law .. .. .	346	443	619
Medicine .. .. .	748	1,008	1,061
Music .. .. .	573	267	284
Physical Education .. .. .	57	56	49
Public Administration .. .. .	47	71	108
Research (post graduate) .. .. .	58	139	175
Science .. .. .	1,018	1,059	1,126
Social Studies .. .. .	69	77	74
Veterinary Science .. .. .	13	19	19
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>8,550</b>

NOTE.—Totals for 1947 and 1948 do not include certain categories of miscellaneous students taking single subjects and not classifiable by the Faculty of enrolment. Of these there were 1,568 in 1947, and 986 in 1948.

**University  
Finance.**

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1948, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE  
UNIVERSITY, 1948.

GENERAL RECEIPTS.

	£
State Government Grants—	
General .. .. .	169,800
Other—except for buildings .. .. .	139,675
Commonwealth Government Grants and Re-imbursements—	
Subsidy .. .. .	91,409
Other—except for buildings .. .. .	108,547
Students' Fees—including those for C.R.T.S. students—	
Lectures .. .. .	198,365
Other .. .. .	50,071
Public, Music Examination and Certificate Fees .. .. .	32,334
Bequests and Donations—other than for Capital purposes .. .. .	9,137
Interest, Dividends and Rent .. .. .	55,718
Other Receipts .. .. .	22,792
<b>Total General Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>877,848</b>

## GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and Provident Fund .. .. .	562,531
Apparatus and Laboratory Votes .. .. .	100,460
Books and Periodicals .. .. .	9,032
Examiners' Fees .. .. .	19,110
Examination Expenses .. .. .	11,729
Exhibitions and Scholarships .. .. .	11,294
Furniture and Fittings .. .. .	13,559
Pay Roll Tax .. .. .	13,566
Payments to Union and Recreation Grounds Committee .. .. .	31,281
Printing and Stationery .. .. .	18,012
Repairs and Alterations .. .. .	31,123
Service Charges—Electricity, Fuel, Water, Telephones, &c. .. .. .	18,834
Other .. .. .	52,030
<b>Total General Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>892,561</b>

## SPECIAL RECEIPTS.

Donations and Bequests—for buildings or as endowments .. .. .	31,972
Commonwealth Government Re-imbusement for Buildings .. .. .	46,215
State Government Grant—Capital Cost of Mildura Branch .. .. .	..
<b>Total Special Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>78,187</b>

## SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

Mildura Branch—Capital Cost .. .. .	16,181
Other Buildings .. .. .	50,436
<b>Total Special Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>66,617</b>

**Affiliated  
Colleges.**

There are four residential colleges for men affiliated with the University. Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges were established by the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches respectively. Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall are colleges established for women students and attached to Trinity College and Newman College respectively. The University Women's College (not a Church foundation) was affiliated during 1937. Information relating to the foundation and progress of the colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

**College of  
Dentistry.**

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 connection with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Science. Particulars relating to the establishment of this College were published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 and 517.

**University Library.**

With the exception of a small amount from endowments Library expenditure is met from University general funds. The total annual expenditure is £18,000 (books periodicals and binding £10,000 and the balance in salaries and services). The Library acquires, mainly by purchase, 2,500 periodicals, and adds to its shelves about 6,000 bound volumes per annum. Total book stocks are 160,000 volumes.

**Canberra University College.**

The Canberra University College was established under an Ordinance of the Australian Capital Territory in 1929.

While its administration is quite separate from that of the University, a temporary arrangement exists whereby students of the College may in certain Faculties become external students of the University, take University examinations, and proceed to Melbourne degrees. Teaching appointments in the College are required to be approved by the University.

**University Extension.**

The University's responsibility for adult education has diminished with the formation of the Council of Adult Education, and continues as such only in the activities of an Extension Committee. The University does provide, however, for the matriculation, under special conditions, of adult persons over the age of 23 years who have shown aptitude for higher education as determined by psychological tests.

**Mildura Branch.**

During 1946, an extensive survey was undertaken of country centres with a view to providing teaching and laboratory accommodation in certain science subjects for the growing number of discharged servicemen wishing to begin or continue degree courses in Architecture, Engineering, Dental Science and Medicine. The site of the Royal Australian Air Force station at Mildura was chosen, and preparations were made for the accommodation of all students in the first year of each of the fore-mentioned courses at this Branch in 1947. With the subsiding of the immediate post-war flow of new enrolments, numbers at Mildura are falling. The number of students enrolled in 1948 was 461, of whom about 40 were women students. Corresponding figures for 1947 were 529 and 49 respectively.

**Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.**

The total number of students attending the University, who were assisted, either as full-time or part-time students, under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was 4,055 in 1948. Special facilities such as refresher courses, additional tutorials and supplementary examinations under certain conditions, are available to ex-service students who require them. In addition, many temporary post-war lecturers, tutors, and demonstrators, whose salaries are met in part by a special Commonwealth grant, have been engaged to cope with the increased numbers. Additional buildings, mostly of a temporary character, have been erected to provide additional student accommodation. The Commonwealth, by annual subsidy, assists the University in the additional cost involved by the presence of large numbers of C.R.T.S. students.

## VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, formerly known as the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, was established in 1880. It provides instruction in the subjects of the Apprenticeship Course of Studies set out in the Pharmacy Regulations, under Part III. of the Medical Act. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and is recognized by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a School of Pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with Part III. of the Medical Act for persons seeking to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists. It is the only institution providing such a course.

Information in regard to enrolment of students and subjects of the Pharmacy Course included in the curriculum was published in the *Year-Book* 1942-43, page 226.

Until 1921, an annual grant was made by the State Government for the purpose of carrying on the work of the College. Since then the institution has been self-supporting, revenue being from students' fees, examination fees, &c. Substantial amounts have been voluntarily contributed by members of the Pharmaceutical Society from time to time for the purpose of additions and alterations to the College building.

The numbers of students attending the College from 1944 to 1948 are shown hereunder:—

Course.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Pharmacy .. .. .	272	369	421	497	502
Medical .. .. .	101	95	145	155	170
Post Graduate (Pharmacy) .. .. .	26	25	15	14	17
Total .. .. .	399	489	581	666	689

Principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1944 to 1948 were:—

## RECEIPTS.

	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lecture Fees .. .. .	5,729	7,716	9,990	11,756	12,196
Examination Fees .. .. .	252	273	331	357	464

## PAYMENTS.

	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Salaries and fees to lecturers ..	£ 2,966	£ 3,571	£ 4,184	£ 4,610	£ 4,752
Drugs and Chemicals .. ..	537	574	708	874	859
Administration and other Ex- penses .. ..	2,892	3,454	4,130	4,367	7,438

## THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The  
educational  
system of  
Victoria.

The present system of education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the *Education Act* 1872, education to all willing to accept it was made "free, compulsory and secular"—free, because fees were not to be charged; compulsory, in the sense that, whether the children attend or do not attend State Schools, evidence must be produced that they are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, for the reason that no teacher is 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 those parents who wish their children to 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 practice the actual hours of instruction in the smaller primary schools are from 9.15 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with one hour for lunch, and in the larger primary schools from 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. with 1½ hours for lunch.

The *Education Act* 1910 marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, in that it laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

The elementary school subjects in which instruction is free are contained in a statement published in the *Year-Book* 1943-44, page 434.

Since the beginning of 1947 instruction is free also to approved students in secondary and technical schools. In secondary schools no fees are charged to full-time students who make satisfactory progress. Where single subjects are taken, or where the student has already failed in the work for the fourth, fifth, or sixth year as the case may be, moderate fees are charged.



Secondary school subjects include—English, French, German, Latin, Italian\*, Dutch\*, Japanese\*, Russian\*, Greek and Roman History, British History, History of British Empire, History of Australasia and the Pacific, Social Studies, Musical Appreciation, Agricultural Science, Domestic Science (including Cookery), General Science, Geography, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Accounting, Mathematics, (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Pure Mathematics, Calculus and Applied Mathematics), Art, Craftwork, Home Management, Dressmaking, Needlework, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Principles, Commercial Practice, Shorthand and Typewriting, and Physical Education.

No tuition fees are charged for the four years Junior Technical School course which leads to the Junior Technical School Certificate (third year) and the Intermediate Technical Certificate (fourth year). In senior technical schools free tuition may be granted to full-time students who possess the prescribed qualifications for entry to approved courses and maintain satisfactory progress. Senior courses available under these conditions include Agriculture, Applied Chemistry, Applied Science, Architecture, Engineering (Aeronautical, Automotive, Civil Communication, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical, Chemical), Metallurgy, Textiles, Commercial Subjects, Cookery and Institutional Management, Needlecrafts, Dressmaking, Art and Applied Art, Building and pre-nursing.

**Compulsory attendance.** In accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act* 1928, parents or guardians of children of not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children to attend school on every school half-day in each week, unless there is a reasonable excuse within the meaning of section 25 (3) of the Act for non-attendance. Failure to comply with these provisions renders a parent or guardian liable to a maximum fine of two pounds (£2) for a first offence and not less than two pounds (£2) nor more than five pounds (£5) for a second or subsequent offence, or, in default, imprisonment for a term of not more than fourteen days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the compulsory attendance provisions of the Education Act. The school leaving age is to be raised to fifteen years on a day to be proclaimed.

**Conveyance allowance.** An allowance for conveyance of up to one shilling for each day's attendance at a State or registered primary school is granted to children between the ages of six and fourteen years whose residence is more than three miles distant from the nearest existing State school. In special cases the allowance is granted for the conveyance of children over fourteen years of age.

---

\* Small classes held only at University High School each Saturday morning.

**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 was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199.

**Special schools.** For children who are prevented by disabilities from obtaining full benefit from the ordinary schools, special schools and classes are provided. These include hospital schools, schools for crippled children, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, a sight-saving class for partially sighted children, a school for epileptics, an open-air school for undernourished children, and seven schools for mentally retarded children. Some of the schools referred to are residential. Corrective gymnastics and speech therapy are provided at special centres. A health and recreation camp at which selected children attend for a fortnight is maintained at Queenscliff. The school medical officers are closely in touch with the work being done in special schools and classes.

**Woodwork and Cookery Centres.** On 30th June, 1948 there were in operation 112 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 10,887 boys and also 70 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 5,041 girls.

**School Savings Banks.** At 30th June, 1949, there were 2,708 School Savings Banks and 248,457 depositors with £724,644 8s. 4d. to their credit.

**School forestry and horticulture.** In 1923 the Education Department introduced a school endowment scheme for Victorian schools.

With the assistance of the Lands Department and the Department of State Forests areas of land in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for plantation purposes, and these are being planted under commercial timber trees, principally *pinus radiata*.

At 30th June, 1948 established plantations numbered 346 with a total acreage of 2,933 acres. During the planting season 32,500 pines, 5,000 sugar gums, and 1,100 mahogany gums were planted.

From the 1st July, 1947 to 30th June, 1948 twenty-two schools sold a total of 368,568 super feet of pine logs, and 8.39 cunits of pulpwood of a total net value of £2,183 12s. 9d., bringing the total net revenue since 1937 to £9,437.

The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to schools. The society has established a nursery from which seedlings, shrubs, and many thousands of packets of seeds are distributed annually to schools throughout the State.

Both the Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society and the School Forestry branch do much to encourage the practical teaching of horticulture and forestry by the preparation of films and film strips, and by the provision of vacation schools for teachers.

**Young  
Farmers'  
Clubs.**

Reality in education has been a feature of the Young Farmers' Clubs of Victoria. Around the principal primary industries Clubs have developed a correlated program of cultural, social and agricultural activities in which the Club leader is assisted by an Advisory Council of adults.

Love of the countryside, community leadership, development of practical observational projects, field days, Education Week displays, and inter-club visits are features in the programs. Clubs function in primary and secondary schools, and Senior Sections, with 1,200 members in 50 centres, have been established for continued training to 25 years of age. Consolidated schools have increased the opportunity for further extension.

The movement is directed by the Young Farmers' Clubs Association, comprising representatives of the Departments of Education, Agriculture and Railways, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Chamber of Agriculture, District Young Farmers' Councils, the Rotary Club and all interested in youth of the countryside. Six full-time Supervisors are organizing the Clubs and assisting in project development.

**School  
orchestras.**

East Camberwell Girls' School has a small string orchestra, and five high schools, MacRobertson Girls', Essendon, Northcote, Melbourne Boys', University, and Brunswick Technical School have full orchestras.

**School bands.**

There are 10 brass bands, 22 drum and fife bands and 6 recorder bands in schools.

**Music and  
speech  
training.**

There are 28 members of the music and speech training staff. Two members are attached to the Melbourne Teachers' College; six are in the provincial centres—Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, and one is in charge of the fife and recorder bands. Nineteen members work in various schools in the metropolitan area. Four of these are teaching part-time, having obtained nominated courses for the Bachelor of Music Degree at the University Conservatorium of Music, and one is on leave of absence completing her course.

Student teacher classes in music and speech training are held in eleven metropolitan centres and three in the provincial centres of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Correspondence lessons in speech are provided for country student teachers, and an advanced class to enable teachers to qualify for Singing Teachers' Primary Certificate is held at a metropolitan centre.

There is a weekly broadcast in music for both junior and post-primary grades.

**Visual  
education.**

The Education Department's Visual Education Centre possesses 1,000 motion picture films.

Six Melbourne metropolitan film circuits, and five country circuits (Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat, Maryborough, and South Gippsland), serving 136 selected schools (primary, technical, and high) are operated each day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 11,520 pupils see films every week in Victorian schools.

Films are lent to 60 approved borrowers (schools), audiences of which total 2,000.

Over 150 teachers have been trained as 16 mm. sound projectionists at the Visual Education Centre.

Special screenings and guidance have been given teachers at group meetings called by district inspectors, and lectures and screenings have been given at each of the three Teachers' Colleges.

Over 1,000 filmstrips are despatched to schools every month.

Fifteen educational wall charts have been produced, and over 700 schools have received charts from the Centre.

Over 80 specifications for school radio installations have been prepared during the last twelve months.

**Physical  
education.** School programmes normally provide a daily period for such activities as gymnastics, games, sports, swimming and life-saving and for folk dancing. Three remedial centres have been established for children with physical defects: they cater for a limited number of children from surrounding schools and are conducted under medical observation by qualified physical educationists.

The organisation of physical education is in charge of an organizer with a staff of 34 male and 32 female assistants all of whom work in metropolitan districts and in large provincial centres. The training of teachers for physical education is carried on by members of the staff at the teachers' colleges in Melbourne, Ballarat and Bendigo, in vacation schools, refresher classes, in country centres and special classes of instruction for student teachers.

**School  
Broadcasts.**

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of schools, both State and Registered, taking part in school broadcasts. The first regular school broadcasts commenced in 1931. In that year 30 schools were equipped with radio receiving sets. By December, 1949, this number had increased to 2,141.

The increase has been particularly rapid since 1946, the numbers having almost doubled. Following are comparative figures for the four years ended December, 1949, showing the numbers of radio equipped schools :—

Details.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Radio-equipped schools ..	1,179	1,480	1,884	2,141
Percentage of all schools ..	% 42	% 51	% 65	% 74

**Teachers' colleges.** Student teachers are trained at the Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo Teachers' Colleges. Those student teachers who have passed the Leaving Certificate examination in five subjects, including English, and in Arithmetic for the School Intermediate Certificate, or their equivalents, may be admitted to a college provided that they are at least eighteen years of age and that their teaching abilities have been satisfactorily reported on by their Inspectors. In special cases, student teachers without the School Leaving Certificate may be admitted, provided that they have suitable service and teaching ability.

In the first year at college, all students pursue a common course which leads to the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate.

All extended courses are conducted at the Melbourne Teachers' College. Extended courses are available for students who wish to qualify as teachers of academic subjects, manual arts, or domestic arts in secondary schools or of infant departments or special schools. Other extended courses enable students to specialize in physical education, music, speech training, or agriculture, the last named course being taken at Dookie Agricultural College.

**Central schools (post-primary).** Sixteen central schools (post-primary) have been established in the metropolitan area and in larger provincial centres.

These schools have been provided for children who have completed the primary course and who have not gained admission to a secondary school or a junior technical school. The course of study is an extension of the primary school course and is arranged to assist pupils who desire to strengthen their claims for subsequent enrolment at a secondary or a junior technical school. However, the course specially aims at providing a general training for pupils who do not intend to enter secondary or junior technical schools.

**State Primary schools, teachers and scholars 1944 to 1948.** The following table shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1944.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1944 TO 1948.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Teachers.*	Number of Scholars.†		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
1944 (31st December)	2,360	7,279	187,730	139,987	170,244
1945 .. ..	2,318	6,212	181,812	138,302	165,213
1946 .. ..	2,247	7,107	186,910	141,429	167,308
1947 .. ..	2,182	6,870	190,433	145,505	170,898
1948 .. ..	2,115	7,139	194,800	148,561	175,265

\* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 792 on 31st December, 1948.

† Includes Post Primary classes. Excludes Correspondence School.

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1947, AND 1948.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Estimated Net Enrolment.
Central Schools* and Classes ..	1947	26	4,965	4,293	4,783
	1948	26	4,718	4,032	4,486
Higher Elementary Schools*..	1947	48	5,460	4,546	5,225
	1948	47	5,429	4,462	5,012
Girls' Schools .. ..	1947	14	5,012	4,020	4,854
	1948	14	5,305	4,160	5,054
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1947	29	10,910	9,072	10,697
	1948	29	11,599	9,617	11,395
District High Schools ..	1947	44	19,433	16,866	18,695
	1948	46	20,106	17,188	19,539
Total ..	1947	161	45,780	38,797	44,254
	1948	162	47,157	39,459	45,486

\* Central Schools (except one) and Higher Elementary Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Primary Schools.

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

**Tuition by correspondence.** In addition to the foregoing, there were 1,675 pupils enrolled during 1947 for tuition by correspondence in primary and secondary courses, with a net enrolment of 1,284. Corresponding figures for 1948 were 1,700 and 1,367.

**Ages of State school scholars.** The following table shows the number of pupils attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (from 6 to 14 years) during the years ended 31st December, 1947 and 1948:—

VICTORIA—AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS,  
1947 AND 1948.

Class of School.	Year.	Under Six Years.	From Six to Fourteen Years.	Over Fourteen Years.	Total.
Primary .. .. .	{ 1947	12,646	152,115	4,030	168,791
	{ 1948	12,229	156,686	4,101	173,016
Central Schools (Post Primary)	{ 1947	..	1,338	769	2,107
	{ 1948	..	1,301	948	2,249
Central Schools (Secondary) ..	{ 1947	..	3,804	879	4,783
	{ 1948	..	3,491	995	4,486
Higher Elementary Schools ..	{ 1947	..	2,786	2,439	5,225
	{ 1948	..	2,719	2,293	5,012
Girls' Schools .. .. .	{ 1947	..	2,653	2,201	4,854
	{ 1948	..	2,723	2,331	5,054
Junior Technical Schools ..	{ 1947	..	4,644	6,053	10,697
	{ 1948	..	4,864	6,531	11,395
District High Schools ..	{ 1947	..	7,301	11,394	18,695
	{ 1948	..	7,698	11,841	19,539
Pupils receiving tuition by correspondence .. .. .	{ 1947	62	770	452	1,284
	{ 1948	61	857	449	1,367
Total .. .. .	{ 1947	12,708	175,411	28,317	216,436
	{ 1948	12,290	180,339	29,849	222,118

**Council of Public Education.** The Council of Public Education is appointed under Section 83 of the *Education Act* 1928. Its chief functions relate to the registration of teachers and schools under Part VI. of the Act, and to ensuring that schools under this part are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed therein are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach.

Part VI. of the Act relates to schools other than State schools. "School" is defined as "An assembly at appointed times of three or more persons between the ages of six years and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely:—

Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, bookkeeping, shorthand, accountancy;

but 'school' does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State, or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of this Act".

A person may not teach in a school any of the subjects named above unless he is registered or has obtained the express permission of the Council to teach temporarily.

**Registered schools, teachers and pupils, 1948.** Statistical information relating to registered schools is obtained from the annual return made by each school to the Council of Public Education. Particulars of the registered schools operating during 1948 (excluding commercial colleges) are shown in the following tables:—

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS—ENROLMENT (IN AGE GROUPS) IN DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1948.**

	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Gross Enrolment.			Net Enrolment.		
			Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.
<b>Denominational—</b>								
Roman Catholic	345	1,727	6,336	47,143	7,571	6,104	43,941	7,236
Church of England ..	36	532	1,041	6,205	3,472	1,019	5,965	3,442
Presbyterian ..	17	245	580	2,525	2,038	575	2,469	2,030
Methodist ..	4	143	88	1,418	1,412	85	1,414	1,408
Other ..	16	71	207	1,060	226	206	1,039	225
<b>Undenominational</b>	52	267	1,382	3,112	855	1,367	2,999	843
<b>Total ..</b>	470	2,985	9,634	61,463	15,574	9,356	57,827	15,184



VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS—GROSS ENROLMENT AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1948.

	Gross Enrolment.			Estimated Number of Pupils Receiving Secondary Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Denominational—						
Roman Catholic .. ..	29,870	31,180	61,050	6,717	6,178	12,895
Church of England .. ..	5,361	5,357	10,718	2,757	2,516	5,273
Presbyterian .. ..	2,999	2,144	5,143	1,822	1,022	2,844
Methodist .. ..	944	1,974	2,918	718	1,230	1,948
Other .. ..	802	691	1,493	263	165	428
Undenominational .. ..	1,495	3,854	5,349	166	1,092	1,258
Total .. ..	41,471	45,200	86,671	12,443	12,203	24,646

The gross and net enrolments of State and registered schools (excluding commercial colleges) in sexes and age groups together with pupils receiving secondary education are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS, 1948.

	Gross Enrolment.			Net Enrolment.			Estimated Number of Pupils Receiving Secondary Education.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	
State Schools ..	127,708	115,949	243,657	12,290	180,339	29,489	49,508
Registered Schools	41,471	45,200	86,671	9,356	57,827	15,184	24,646
Total ..	169,179	161,149	330,328	21,646	238,166	44,673	74,154

NOTE.—In addition, State Senior Technical Schools, had a gross enrolment of 32,655 males and 9,385 females.

STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the higher elementary schools and of the district high schools is to provide secondary education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in primary schools.

The former are established in the smaller country centres and provide four years of secondary education up to the School Intermediate Certificate and, if the number of pupils is sufficient, up to the School Leaving Certificate. The high schools provide a course of six years up to the Matriculation examination of the University of Melbourne, the School Leaving Certificate being taken at the end of the fifth year. In both types of school provision is made for the teaching of practical subjects and thus a variety of courses is available. No tuition fees are charged except in the School Leaving Certificate and Matriculation forms and then a fee of £6 per annum is payable only when pupils have failed to make satisfactory progress and wish to repeat the year's work.

**University High School.** Established in 1910, this school continues as the official practising school for the work of the first year of the course for Bachelor of Education of the University of Melbourne. Here is undertaken much of the practical part of the work of training graduates for secondary teaching.

**Higher elementary schools.** There are 47 higher elementary schools in which a four-years' course up to School Intermediate Certificate is provided. During the term ended 31st December, 1947, there was an average attendance at these schools of 4,546 pupils, of whom 2,173 were boys and 2,373 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1948, the attendance was 4,462, consisting of 2,124 boys and 2,338 girls.

**Central schools and classes (Secondary).** In central schools in the metropolitan area and in schools with central classes in country centres a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education is available. This course was attended by 4,293 pupils in 1947 and by 4,032 in 1948. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to district high schools.

**Girls' schools.** There are fourteen girls' schools, of which eleven are in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne, and one each in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. During the term ended 31st December, 1948, there were 4,160 girls in attendance at these schools, compared with 4,020 during the corresponding term in 1947. Courses lead to the Proficiency Certificate at the end of the third year and the Education Department's Intermediate Certificate at the end of the fourth year.

**District high schools.** There are 46 district high schools in which a six years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the School Leaving Certificate, and at the end of the sixth year may qualify for matriculation. During the term ended 31st December, 1948, there were in attendance 17,188 pupils, of whom 8,474 were boys and 8,714 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1947 the attendance was 16,866, comprising 8,323 boys and 8,543 girls.

**Conveyance of post-primary pupils.** The Education Department is firmly convinced that the system of conveyance of groups of children from outlying districts to large educational centres is preferable to the establishment of small State secondary and technical schools. For this reason, at the beginning of 1944, it was decided to provide a number of bus services and to defray the full cost of the transport of the pupils conveyed.

During the year 1947-48 there were 333 school buses in operation and 10,200 pupils were conveyed to State and registered secondary schools. The cost of these services was £283,776.

The Department is also meeting the cost of the fares of students who are taking secondary school courses at State secondary and registered secondary schools and who are unable to travel on the school bus services established by the Department. Fares are paid only when the school attended is outside a radius of three miles from the student's home and is the nearest one providing the required standard of education.

At the beginning of 1948 scholarships were awarded as under:—

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

Number and Kind.	Age Requirements of Candidates.	Period of Tenure.	Annual Value.
850 Junior Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1948	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites, or £21 p.a. towards tuition fees and school requisites at an approved registered secondary school; also in certain cases up to £39 p.a. for maintenance
650 Free Places at State secondary schools open to candidates attending State schools	Not over 14½ years on 1st January, 1948	4 years	Free tuition at a State secondary school and £4 p.a. for school requisites; also in certain cases up to £39 p.a. for maintenance
150 Teaching Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Between 14½ and 16½ years on 1st January, 1948	3 years	As for Junior Scholarships
150 Intermediate Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State and registered schools	Not over 15½ years on 1st January, 1948	1 year	Free tuition at a junior technical school and £10 p.a.; also in certain cases up to £39 p.a. for maintenance
235 Senior Technical Scholarships open to candidates attending State, technical and registered schools	No age limit	Up to 5 years	Free tuition at senior technical schools; also £30 p.a. in case of day scholars and £10 p.a. or £5 p.a. in case of evening scholars; also in certain cases up to £143 p.a. for maintenance
64 Senior Scholarships open to candidates attending State, registered and technical schools	Not over 18½ years on 1st January, 1948	Up to 6 years	£40 p.a. towards expense of course at University; also in certain cases up to £143 p.a.
70 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to Student Teachers and candidates attending State, registered, and technical schools	No age limit	Up to 6 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at University; also in certain cases up to £143 p.a.
5 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to officers (other than teachers) of the Government of Victoria	Not over 25 years on 1st January, 1948	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University. Leave on full pay to attend lectures and examinations
15 Free Places at University of Melbourne open to teachers of Education Department	No age limit	Up to 4 years	Exemption from payment of fees for lectures and examinations in an approved course at the University

In addition to these scholarships, 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 may be granted to enable pupils who show special aptitude and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances to attend State secondary and technical schools. Free tuition is granted to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated servicemen or ex-servicemen, attending State secondary or technical schools.

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The technical schools in the State were originally under the control of local school councils. In 1910, however, legislation was enacted which provided for all schools established after that year to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1948, was 32, of which eighteen have been established since the passing of the *Education Act* 1910. The gross enrolment for the year 1948 comprised 11,599 junior and 42,183 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 give instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, and domestic pursuits.

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

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Melbourne Technical College, and the William Angliss Food Trades School, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three years' course of study. In eight country high schools there are junior technical sections, while private schools (two metropolitan and one country) teach the junior technical school course. The private schools are open to inspection by Departmental officers.

Pupils who have completed either the sixth or seventh grade course in a primary school are eligible for admission to Form I. in a junior technical school. Entrance is by recommendation from the primary school. Where there is a shortage of accommodation, an entrance examination, which is open to all schools, both State and private, may be held.

Those who fail to attain entry may do so after further study in a primary school or in special post-primary classes. Primary school pupils who complete the eighth grade course may be admitted to Form II.

The junior school course is of four years' duration. After the satisfactory completion of Form III., pupils are eligible for the award of the Junior Technical Certificate, the recognized pre-requisite for apprenticeship in most trades. The Intermediate Technical Certificate may be obtained after an additional year's satisfactory work. This certificate is issued either in an un-endorsed form or marked "Diploma Entrance Standard". The needs of the trades or artistic occupations may be served by the ordinary certificate (English being a compulsory requirement), while the "Diploma Entrance Standard" requires, *inter alia*, passes in English, Mathematics, and Science.

Certain senior technical schools (the Melbourne Technical College, the Swinburne Technical College (Hawthorn), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Bendigo and Ballarat Schools of Mines, and the Footscray and Caulfield Technical Schools, and ten schools in some of the larger country centres) are general purpose schools, providing full day and evening professional courses, and full-time and part-time day and evening trade apprenticeship and commercial courses. In the country centres specialized instruction is given, such as at Geelong in textile, wool classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo, in mining, and at several schools in full-time or part-time form utility courses adapted to the needs of the local district.

In the metropolitan areas there are also twelve senior schools giving a wide range of part-time training including that for apprentices in proclaimed trades under the apprenticeship commission. The latter training is in general of four years' duration, is conducted on a part-time basis by day with opportunities for further study in the evening classes. The William Angliss Food Trades School is a mono technical institution for apprentices.

The technical courses for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Girls' Technical School, and there are women's classes at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, Bairnsdale, Wangaratta, Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool and Wonthaggi Technical schools, the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), and the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong). There are junior technical schools for girls associated with the schools at Box Hill, Brighton, Sunshine, Prahran, Swinburne (Hawthorn), Wonthaggi, Maryborough, Sale, and Warrnambool. The Mildura High School also has a girls' junior technical section.

Fees in technical schools range from 10s. per term per subject (Elementary grades) to £8 per term for Advanced courses.

No fees are charged in junior technical schools and from the beginning of 1947, free tuition has been made available to all qualified students undertaking full time approved courses in senior technical schools, provided a satisfactory standard of attainment is maintained.

Living allowances up to £143 per annum are also available to senior technical scholarship holders under certain conditions subject to a means test, whilst non-scholarship holders doing full time senior courses are eligible in the second and subsequent years of their courses for assistance from the Universities Commission.

Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1947-48 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1943-44 TO 1947-48.

School.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	5,677	6,590	7,716	9,503	10,676
Ballarat .. .. .	21,185	22,262	31,987	29,823	40,102
Bendigo .. .. .	16,664	19,240	30,065	27,122	30,001
Box Hill .. .. .	18,757	16,507	13,604	16,587	21,816
Box Hill (Girls) .. .. .	8,207	8,561	7,733	8,763	9,496
Brighton .. .. .	19,491	35,496	26,988	28,727	32,661
Brunswick .. .. .	18,636	16,430	19,388	22,387	26,490
Castlemaine .. .. .	9,076	9,141	9,493	10,910	12,996
Caulfield .. .. .	20,275	19,789	29,976	38,831	60,812
Coburg .. .. .			4,915		
Collingwood .. .. .	27,454	42,451	57,768	46,659	41,727
Daylesford .. .. .	3,672	4,361	5,967	5,405	5,304
Echuca .. .. .	12,445	8,364	10,997	12,706	18,557
Essendon .. .. .	15,839	15,485	16,158	19,466	22,804
Footscray .. .. .	43,248	37,391	52,222	72,090	68,768
Geelong (Gordon Institute of Technology)	34,803	59,957	72,367	59,129	62,631
Maryborough .. .. .	10,294	11,712	11,973	13,864	15,735
Melbourne—					
Emily McPherson College of Domestic					
Economy .. .. .	14,163	15,068	15,755	35,931	40,246
Swinburne Technical College .. .. .	34,742	34,175	41,552	54,574	63,862
Technical College .. .. .	67,152	54,020	79,442	101,564	113,784
William Angliss Food Trades .. .. .	4,473	5,974	5,804	8,287	11,232
Oakleigh .. .. .		22,955	23,059	21,172	18,536
Prahran .. .. .	14,773	15,456	15,828	18,590	23,814
Preston .. .. .	15,210	17,000	18,243	43,183	26,680
Richmond .. .. .	18,909	16,683	17,477	20,762	22,966
Sale .. .. .	13,392	14,561	10,578	12,633	12,846
Sandringham .. .. .			7,269	15,200	7,668
South Melbourne .. .. .	16,177	15,500	17,011	18,391	23,746
Stawell .. .. .	5,567	8,207	6,356	8,576	8,387
Sunshine .. .. .	13,109	15,550	22,978	16,753	20,428
Wangaratta .. .. .	8,144	8,202	8,936	11,994	17,149
Warrnambool .. .. .	9,173	11,623	10,907	15,003	21,119
Wonthaggi .. .. .	7,792	8,010	7,739	9,125	10,855
Yallourn .. .. .	9,680	10,863	12,184	14,405	15,014
Other Votes for Technical Schools .. .. .	26,682	40,888	61,817	72,251	74,821
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,912	4,445	6,505	9,200	9,131
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>568,773</b>	<b>652,917</b>	<b>798,757</b>	<b>929,566</b>	<b>1,022,860</b>

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During 1947-48, expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria, as published in the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, together with the payment by the Treasury to the University (less that for Bacteriological Laboratory Services) totalled £6,776,291. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes (particulars of which are not available), payroll tax, and superannuation paid on behalf of officers in the Defence Forces. Comparative figures for each of the years 1943-44 to 1947-48 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION,  
1943-44 TO 1947-48.

Expenditure on—	Year ended 30th June—				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Education, Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary—	£	£	£	£	£
Primary (including Special Subjects) .. .. .	2,131,489	2,199,494	2,365,271	2,554,332	3,094,735
Intermediate .. .. .	165,108	189,982	206,312	†	†
Secondary .. .. .	374,227	475,786	547,976	1,018,751	1,056,181
Buildings and Land .. .. .	150,058	205,750	284,198	405,862	571,574
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools .. .. .	496,394	535,820	616,336	752,931	871,815
Buildings and Land .. .. .	66,318	117,077	174,726	168,137	140,825
Training of Teachers .. .. .	46,423	76,239	92,682	216,538	342,528
Administration .. .. .	98,096	104,342	102,941	150,786	162,294
Pensions .. .. .	170,523	165,910	167,328	167,706	191,784
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,042	2,656	2,395	34,377	47,798
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.* .. .. .	120,000	122,000	128,100	294,585	283,124
Scholarships .. .. .	7,484	6,259	7,122	7,972	8,348
Other (Subsidies) .. .. .	..	2,961	1,706	4,945	5,285
Total* .. .. .	3,828,162†	4,204,276†	4,697,093†	5,776,922†	6,776,291†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of Population .. .. .	1 18 4	2 1 9	2 5 8	2 16 3	3 5 9

\* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—£4,000 during each year 1943-44 and 1944-45, £1,500 in 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48.

† Excluding (a) pay-roll tax, £69,318 in 1943-44, £76,872 in 1944-45, £78,107 in 1945-46, £87,761 in 1946-47, and £101,793 in 1947-48, and (b) superannuation paid on behalf of officers in Defence Forces, £20,477 in 1943-44, £21,878 in 1944-45, £12,303 in 1945-46, £2,592 in 1946-47, and £873 in 1947-48.

‡ Intermediate education is now included under the heading of Secondary.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £101,682 in 1943-44, £114,915 in 1944-45, £131,490 in 1945-46, £177,626 in 1946-47, and £181,217 in 1947-48 were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

In the following statement the expenditure shown has been confined to that relating to primary and secondary education in State schools i.e., excluding amount expended on technical education. No attempt has been made to apportion general expenditure items such as "Training of Teachers, Administration, &c."

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION—STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1947-48.

Expenditure on—	Amount.
Primary Education—	£
Day Schools, including Post Primary .. .. .	2,884,620
Special Schools .. .. .	69,974
Group and Consolidated schools .. .. .	44,087
Correspondence School .. .. .	16,978
Special Subjects—	
Physical Education .. .. .	29,443
Visual .. .. .	36,108
School Gardening and Plantations .. .. .	4,605
Music and Speech Training .. .. .	8,920
Total Primary .. .. .	3,094,735
Secondary Education—	
Central Schools .. .. .	88,941
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	179,799
Girls' Schools .. .. .	102,038
High Schools .. .. .	624,531
Correspondence School .. .. .	12,586
Registered School Pupils .. .. .	48,287
Total Secondary .. .. .	1,056,182
Training of Teachers .. .. .	342,528
Administration .. .. .	162,294
Miscellaneous .. .. .	47,798
Buildings—	
Primary, Group, Consolidated, Higher Elementary, Girls' and Special Schools .. .. .	492,699
High Schools .. .. .	65,981
Teachers' College .. .. .	7,665
Rents .. .. .	5,229
Total Buildings .. .. .	571,574
Pensions .. .. .	191,784
Grand Total .. .. .	5,466,895



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

**Scholarships and Prizes.** Various scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

**Free Tuition Day Courses.** Free tuition in approved full-time courses will be granted to students who are bona fide residents of Victoria and who, in the year prior to enrolment, attended full-time at a State or Registered Secondary, Technical, or Post-Primary School, provided that they possess the prescribed qualifications for entering such courses, and that they reach a satisfactory standard of attainment in each year of the course.

**Day Courses and Fees.** All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1949 are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE—COURSES AND FEES.

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
			£ s. d.
Applied Chemistry .. ..	£5 10s. for the first, second, and third years and £6 10s. thereafter	Commercial—	
Chemical Engineering .. ..		Full Day ..	5 0 0
Metallurgy .. ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Metallurgical Engineering .. ..		Engineering Machine Shop—	
Mining Engineering .. ..		Special Full Day..	5 0 0
Applied Science .. ..		Electrical Trades—	
Mechanical Engineering .. ..		Special Full Day..	5 0 0
Electrical Engineering .. ..		Art Course—	
Civil Engineering .. ..		Full Time ..	4 0 0
Communication Engineering .. ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Automotive Engineering .. ..	Wool-sorting—		
Aeronautical Engineering .. ..	Full Courses ..	8 0 0	
		Special Course ..	1 15 0
	£ s. d.		
Architecture .. ..	5 10 0	Photography—	
Advertising Art .. ..	4 0 0	Full Day ..	6 0 0
Painting .. ..		Motor Mechanics—	
Industrial Design .. ..		Trade Course ..	5 0 0
Modelling and Sculpture .. ..		Farm Mechanics ..	5 0 0

**Evening  
Courses and  
Classes.**

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers; geologists; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers; radio technicians; communication and production engineering; land surveyors; mechanical draughtsmen; public analysts; art; architects; industrial chemists; heat treatment; mine managers; mine surveying; primary and secondary metallurgy; building and printing trades. Evening courses for the diplomas of chemistry, applied science, mechanical, electrical, aeronautical, production, radio and civil engineering, metallurgy and accountancy are also in operation. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £4 10s. per term according to the course taken.

The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Tuition is also given by correspondence.

During 1948 the College accommodated 419 Reconstruction Trainees, for full-time courses, which are not included in the following figures.

Details relating to the College during the years 1944 to 1948 are shown in the following table:—

**MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1944 TO 1948.**

	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Individual students enrolled ..	11,294	12,332	16,470	16,166	16,124
Males .. .. .	9,334	10,420	14,879	14,737	14,782
Females .. .. .	1,960	1,912	1,591	1,429	1,342
Number of classes .. .. .	401	552	687	740	818
Number of Instructors .. .. .	488	626	693	716	792
Salaries paid to Instructors £	58,152	73,190	102,355	125,200	139,736
Government grant .. .. . £	45,600	48,000	75,320	92,454	94,704
Fees received during the year* £	50,544	58,779	73,248	83,254	108,516
Average fee per student per year	89s. 6d.	95s. 4d.	88s. 11d.	103s.	134s. 7d.

\* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £8,605 in 1944, £6,444 in 1945, £29,938 in 1946, £32,482 in 1947, and £17,497 in 1948. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

**Council of  
Adult  
Education.**

The Council of Adult Education which was established by the Adult Education Act of 1946 is a body of not more than twenty members four of whom are ex-officio.

The functions of the Council as set down in the Act are :—

- (a) to advise the Minister on matters of general policy relating to Adult Education;
- (b) to report to the Minister on methods or developments in Adult Education which, in its opinion, should be introduced;
- (c) to plan and supervise the administration and development of Adult Education and to assist other bodies engaged in such work;
- (d) to exercise such powers and to carry out such duties as are conferred or imposed on the Council by the Act.

The Council receives an annual statutory grant of £25,000 per annum, which is supplemented by receipts from its own activities. The balance in the Adult Education Fund at 30th June, 1948, was £11,528 5s. 8d., and at 30th June, 1949, was £6,098 14s. 4d.

The Councils activities can be briefly summarised in the following tables :—

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION—LECTURE CLASSES, 1947—1949.**

Lecture Classes.	1947.	1948.		1949.
	Second Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	First Term.
Courses Offered ..	51	73	65	87
Students Enrolled ..	2,351	4,507	2,974	4,114

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION—DISCUSSION GROUPS, PERFORMANCES ETC. GIVEN, RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, 1947-48 AND 1948-49.**

Details.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Discussion Groups—		
Number of Groups .. .. .	90	142
Students Enrolled .. .. .	945	1,660
Performances &c. Given—		
Music .. .. .	82	145
Drama .. .. .	19	70
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. .. .	8	31
Art Exhibitions .. .. .	..	12
Residential Schools—		
City .. .. .	2	2
Country .. .. .	2	2

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES.****Public  
Library of  
Victoria.**

The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz., the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending and Travelling Library.

At the 30th June, 1949, the Reference Library contained 573,566 volumes and 90,111 pamphlets. The lending branch, which is also free to the public, contained 92,237 volumes at the same date and issued 197,053 volumes to 15,767 borrowers during the year ended 30th June, 1949. The Country Lending and Travelling Library contained 24,035 volumes and during the year despatched 29,904 books to almost every country town in Victoria.

**Free Library  
Service Board.** During the past two years the library movement in Victoria has progressed considerably as a result of the establishment of the Free Library Service Board of Victoria in May 1947. The principal function of the Board is to assist in the promotion and establishment of libraries by the Municipalities of the State.

In the first year of the Board's existence (1947-48), twelve Municipalities received library subsidies totalling £10,000. In addition, £5,500 was distributed amongst two hundred and three Country Free Libraries and £500 amongst thirty-four Children's Libraries, both Metropolitan and Country.

During 1948-49, twenty-four Municipalities received £32,202 in subsidies while another £6,000 was distributed between one hundred and ninety-four Country Free Libraries and twenty-nine Children's Libraries. The total amount expended during the year by the subsidised Municipalities was £59,404, which included the Board's subsidies as mentioned.

A metropolitan population of 350,000 is served by 130,658 volumes and a country population of 160,000 by 108,263 volumes from these subsidised libraries.

**National  
Gallery.** The National Gallery at 30th June, 1949, contained the following works of art:—2,150 oil paintings, 7,792 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 21,887 watercolours, drawings, etchings, engravings, &c. During the year ended 30th June, 1949, £24,807 was expended on works of art, the Trustees of the Felton Bequest providing £20,080 of that amount.

The National Gallery Art School was attended during the year 1948-49 by a daily average of 82.6 students including 32 students under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

**National Museum.** The National Museum of Victoria is housed in the eastern section of the Public Library block. Its collections, which amount to several million specimens, comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology. Included among the collections are the famous Baldwin Spencer collection of central and northern Australian ethnology, the Lyell collection of Australian Butterflies and Moths, the H. L. White collection of Australian birds' skins and eggs, the Bassett Hull collection of Chitons, and the Gatliff collection of Australian Marine Mollusca.

On exhibition are to be seen fourteen dioramas illustrating Australian aborigines and Australian natural history studies.

**Museum of Applied Science.** The Museum originally known as the Industrial and Technological Museum was founded in 1870. In 1944, the name was changed to the Museum of Applied Science of Victoria. It is housed in the Queen's Hall of the Public Library block.

The exhibits, which comprised 23,120 separate items on the 30th June, 1949, covered applied and economic aspects of all branches of science.

Worthy of special mention are sectioned steam, aero and car engines (many of which may be operated by visitors), electrical equipment, the atomic energy working display, operating electronic devices, the Askew bequest of time measurement instruments, the ship and aircraft models the arms collection, the metallurgy and economic geology collection, agricultural implements, animal products, the biological wax model collection, the timber specimens and numerous industrial displays.

Among the many interesting historical exhibits may be seen a primitive model, said to have been made by the inventor, William Symington, of the "Charlotte Dundas" the first practical steamboat (1802). The first motor car imported into Australia (1897), the first Australian made aeroplane to fly (1910), and a replica of Leeuwenhoek's microscope with which germs were first seen in 1673, are also on display.

In the museum workshops and laboratories the preparation of up-to-date exhibits on physics, chemistry and biology receives special attention.

Work is in progress on the new Preventive Medicine section, a series of exhibits which will be of special community value.

Regular demonstrations of the 8" refracting telescope are conducted in conjunction with the Astronomical Society of Victoria, enabling visitors to see the night sky through high-grade equipment.

### THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the River 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 Shrine, the Domain, the former Observatory, 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.

### ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA.

The gardens of the Zoological Board of Victoria are situated in 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 the convenience of visitors. Most of the large animals of the world are represented there, as well as many native animals.

### PUBLIC RESERVES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Statistics relating to Public Reserves are compiled from information furnished triennially by municipalities in Greater Melbourne.

On 1st October, 1946, the total area of such reserves was 9,875 acres of which 3,456 acres were acquired by the municipalities at a total cost of £1,000,573.

The particulars for each municipality comprising Greater Melbourne were published in the *Year-Book* for 1944-45, page 402.

### HOUSING COMMISSION.

The history of events leading up to the appointment of the Housing Commission, together with an epitome of the provisions of the *Housing Act* 1937 and the *Slum Reclamation and Housing Act* 1938, will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 224 and 225. The initial operations of the Commission are summarized in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39.

The Commission's activities are spread over both metropolitan and country centres. The present policy of the Commission is that one-third of all houses erected shall be built in country centres and that particular attention shall be paid to the needs of centres in which industry has been established under the Government's decentralization plans.

Up to 30th June, 1949, 113 areas, including 84 in the country, have been developed by the Commission and 9,142 houses provided thereon. In addition 3,304 houses are in various stages of construction or contracts have been let.

In accordance with the agreement made between the Commonwealth and State Governments projects have been determined for the Government sponsored construction of 11,519 houses for Victoria to 30th June, 1949, allocated as follows:—

Houses.	Metropolitan.	Country.
	No.	No.
Completed .. .. .	5,230	2,584
Under construction .. .. .	1,736	772
Contracts let (work not started) .. .. .	577	219
Plans in preparation .. .. .	..	401
Total .. .. .	7,543	3,976

In its normal housing programme to 30th June, 1949, the Commission has expended £17,685,080.

Gross revenue for rents for the year ended 30th June, 1949, amounted to £658,828, against which £13,560 was allowed for rental rebates.

During the year a further 369 sub-standard houses were dealt with. Repairs were ordered in respect of 210 houses. The balance of 159 houses were considered beyond repair and were ordered to be demolished, but, because of house shortage, the majority will be deferred until a more appropriate time.

Apart from the direct improvement to houses occasioned by the Commission's orders for repairs, the regulations have effected indirect improvement in the general condition of rented houses.

### CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The law relating to co-operative housing societies is contained in the Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, which constitute the first Victorian legislation dealing with the financing of home building and purchase on a purely co-operative basis. The Principal Act, No. 5055 of 1944, which was brought into operation on 5th September, 1945, authorizes societies to raise loans and to make advances to their members for the purchase of land and the erection of homes thereon or for the erection of homes on land already owned by them. By Act No. 5357, assented to on 21st December, 1948, the scope of operations of societies was extended to include the making of advances to members for the purchase of existing dwellings, meeting charges for street-making and sewerage installation, and effecting additional permanent improvements.

An outline of the method of operation of these societies appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1945-46, pages 433-435.

The first society to be incorporated under the Act was registered on 15th October, 1945. At 30th June, 1949, there were 129 (110) societies on the register, of which 69 (70) had adopted a notional term of 22½ years, 59 (39) a notional term of 30½ years, and 1 (1) a notional term of 24 years. Figures in parentheses relate to the year ended 30th June, 1948.

The regional distribution of societies, based on the situation of the registered office, was as follows: Metropolitan and Outer Metropolitan 95 (83), Urban 10 (7), and Country 24 (20).

The following statement shows various particulars relating to membership and operations of societies at 30th June, 1946 to 1949.

Details.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Number of Societies Registered ..	63	93	110	129
Number of Members .. ..	6,174	8,893	9,814	10,067
Number of Shares Subscribed ..	117,459	177,604	207,360	225,184
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£6,438,800	£9,645,728	£11,246,065	£12,385,120
Number of Advances Approved ..	397	1,865	3,260	4,666
Amount of Advances Approved ..	£437,381	£2,113,708	£3,817,661	£5,796,443
Number of Indemnities Given and Substituting .. ..	32	392	576	772
Amount of Indemnities Substituting ..	£1,873	£28,405	£41,671	£57,575
Number of Government Guarantees Executed .. ..	39	83	99	117
Amount of Government Guarantees Executed .. ..	£4,800,000	£9,070,000	£10,945,000	£13,030,000
Number of Dwelling-houses Completed	14	390	1,342	2,484
Number in Course of Erection ..	170	1,204	1,756	2,141

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act* 1928, a summary of which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Amending Acts were passed in 1934, 1938, 1939, and 1946. The main provisions of the 1934 amending Act were published in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213, those of the 1938 and 1939 Amending Acts in the *Year-Book* for 1938-39, page 237, and of the 1946 Amending Act in the *Year-Book* for 1945-46, page 436. An Act repealing the Amending Act of 1939 (The Friendly Societies (War Service) Act), was passed in 1948.

Legislation  
1928-1948.



The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. There are 30 friendly societies in Victoria which are required by the statute to have made a quinquennial valuation of their assets and liabilities by an actuary. The latest valuation reports show that there were only five societies with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £1; three of these were societies of small membership.

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.

The following table shows the number and classification of members of Victorian Friendly Societies at 30th June, 1948 :—

Progress of  
Friendly  
Societies.

Classification of Membership.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sick and funeral benefit .. .. .	187,987	17,446	205,433
Medical benefit (including widows) .. .. .	24,736	20,742	45,478
Honorary (no benefit) .. .. .	2,476	2,226	4,702
Grand Total .. .. .	215,199	40,414	255,613

During the five years ended June, 1948, there was a net increase of 2,790 in the number of members contributing for sick and funeral benefits; this increase was about 1·4 per cent. of the number of such members at the beginning of the period.

The total funds, exclusive of those of dispensaries, increased during the period of five years ended June, 1948, by £902,425, or slightly less than 13 per cent. The funds at the end of the period amounted to £7,870,434. The funds are well invested, the average rate of interest obtained on the sick and funeral funds during 1947–48 being 3·79 per cent. Since 1940–41 there has been a fall of 0·65 per cent. in the rate of interest; this is due mainly to a decrease in mortgage investments and a corresponding increase in investments in Stock and Debentures.

The total assets of the dispensaries at the end of 1947–48 amounted to £324,592.

Separate funds to provide for payments to members in respect of periods of accommodation and maintenance in hospital of members and their dependants have been established by all societies with the exception of a few small societies, dividing societies and societies of a special nature. The benefit payments made from these funds in 1947–48 amounted to £22,725.

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to Friendly Societies in Victoria for the five years 1943–44 to 1947–48.

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 hereunder:—

VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—MEMBERSHIP, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND FUNDS, 1943-44 TO 1947-48.

	Year ended 30th June—				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Number of societies .. .. .	92	102	109	111	112
Number of branches .. .. .	1,458	1,459	1,463	1,465	1,463
Number of sick and funeral benefit members at end of year .. .. .	205,003	206,527	204,513	205,955	205,433
Number of medical benefit members (including widows) at end of year .. .. .	32,039	32,734	34,527	37,463	45,478
Number of members who received sick pay .. .. .	49,228	46,658	47,711	48,909	47,723
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed .. .. .	470,632	478,971	482,535	503,698	503,159
Deaths of sick and funeral benefit members .. .. .	2,490	2,375	2,759	2,421	2,342
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits .. .. .	672	674	681	708	721
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	512,766	515,855	529,391	523,981	539,616
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	484,060	502,851	539,145	570,435	588,810
Other Funds .. .. .	234,228	241,781	215,961	202,952	235,003
Less inter-fund transfers .. .. .	— 81,336	— 68,379	— 47,945	— 60,497	— 92,348
Total receipts .. .. .	1,149,718	1,192,108	1,236,552	1,236,871	1,271,081
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	376,473	364,511	351,601	379,574	400,475
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	458,311	478,507	529,375	563,181	569,959
Other Funds .. .. .	194,592	209,563	212,226	199,389	246,673
Less inter-fund transfers .. .. .	— 81,336	— 68,379	— 47,945	— 60,497	— 92,348
Total Expenditure .. .. .	948,040	984,202	1,045,257	1,081,647	1,124,759
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure .. .. .	201,678	207,906	191,295	155,224	146,322
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	5,749,607	5,900,951	6,078,741	6,223,148	6,362,289
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	323,688	348,032	357,802	365,056	383,907
Other Funds .. .. .	1,096,392	1,128,610	1,132,345	1,135,908	1,124,238
Total Funds .. .. .	7,169,687	7,377,593	7,568,888	7,724,112	7,870,434
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts Invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds and Endowment Funds .. .. .	5,738,267	5,886,638	6,062,292	6,196,752	6,341,716
Medical and Management Funds .. .. .	312,198	335,708	346,545	353,126	377,042
Other Funds .. .. .	1,075,497	1,102,166	1,104,114	1,108,206	1,116,208
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds .. .. .	43,725	53,081	55,937	66,028	35,468

NOTE.—The figures given above for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies.

During the twelve months ended June, 1948, the societies lost by secession 11,957 sick and funeral benefit members; this was equal to about 5·8 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, and 1946-47, were 3·7, 4·2, 6·2, and 7·1 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions were those of new members who allowed their membership to lapse before they had time to appreciate its value. The cost of management per member in the year 1947-48 was 16s. 11d. This was 8d. more than the cost in the year 1946-47.

The following statement shows in regard to members of societies (other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature) the average number of effective members, and the number of weeks of sickness in respect of which claims for sick-pay were granted for the years 1928-29, 1933-34, 1938-39, and for each of the last five years. The statement also shows the number of weeks of sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number of deaths per 1,000 effective members:—

#### VICTORIAN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—SICKNESS AND MORTALITY EXPERIENCE.

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.*	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.*	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.*
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
<i>Male Societies.†</i>					
1928-29 .. ..	130,733	315,499	2 2	1,484	11·35
1933-34 .. ..	126,471	411,979	3 2	1,599	12·64
1938-39 .. ..	146,137	450,925	3 1	1,910	13·07
1943-44 .. ..	157,676	423,158	2 4	2,218	14·07
1944-45 .. ..	158,563	421,570	2 4	2,128	13·42
1945-46 .. ..	158,132	426,218	2 4	2,492	15·76
1946-47 .. ..	158,120	448,770	2 5	2,162	13·67
1947-48 .. ..	159,170	449,090	2 5	2,045	12·85
<i>Female Sections and a Female Society.</i>					
1928-29 .. ..	10,228	19,510	1 5	47	4·60
1933-34 .. ..	11,759	28,448	2 3	44	3·74
1938-39 .. ..	15,165	37,733	2 3	80	5·28
1943-44 .. ..	16,217	34,928	2 1	87	5·36
1944-45 .. ..	16,454	35,476	2 1	87	5·29
1945-46 .. ..	15,885	34,779	2 1	91	5·73
1946-47 .. ..	14,951	35,614	2 2	80	5·35
1947-48 .. ..	14,123	35,785	2 3	106	7·51

\* Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

† Under this sub-heading are included particulars relating to female members of societies which have not separate sick funds for female members.

The average period of sickness per effective male member increased from two weeks two days in 1928-29 to three weeks two days in 1934-35. Then there was a gradual fall to two weeks four days in 1942-43. This average period was maintained until 1947-48 when there was an increase to two weeks five days.

The trend of sickness per average effective female member followed closely that of male members during the corresponding period.

At the end of 1947-48 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered, under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies' dispensaries. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1947-48 was 150,985. As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here.

The assets and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1947-48 amounted to £324,592 and £15,214 respectively. The assets consisted of freehold property, £140,128; stock, fittings, and sundry debtors, £117,693; cash, £34,330; and securities, £32,441. The liabilities consisted of sundry creditors, £13,539; bank overdrafts, £1,300; and mortgages, £375.

### CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse power is in use or in which four or more persons are engaged in any handicraft or in preparing articles for trade or sale. In some circumstances notably where bread or pastry is baked for trade or sale, or where a process involving the use of a compound of lead is employed, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation included in the Factories and Shops Acts has been revised and amended from time to time and the most important of the amendments have been noted in earlier editions of the *Year-Book*.

Number of Factories.

At December, 1948, there were 14,470 factories registered in which 275,635 persons were employed as compared with 14,009 factories employing 256,867 persons in 1947.

Closing Hours of Shops.

The hours for closing of shops fixed under the Factories and Shops Acts in both metropolitan and country districts, as defined in the said Acts, were published in the *Year-Book* 1945-46. There were no alterations during 1948.

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 annual 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 25 classes. During the year 1948, there was an increase compared with 1947 of 1,467 shops, and an increase of 9,763 workers. Particulars of the shops registered and numbers of workers therein are given below:—

**VICTORIA—SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS WORKING THEREIN, 1948 (INCLUDING SHOPKEEPERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES).**

Class of Shop.	Port Phillip Region.		Other Regions.		Whole State.	
	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.	Number of Shops.	Number of Workers.
Bread, Confectionery and Pastry ..	4,717	10,577	1,786	4,740	6,503	15,317
Booksellers, Newsagents .. ..	915	2,196	311	893	1,226	3,089
Boot Dealers .. ..	316	1,183	223	565	539	1,748
Boot Repairers .. ..	648	807	322	448	970	1,255
Butchers .. ..	1,244	4,077	775	2,277	2,019	6,354
Chemists .. ..	628	2,201	300	967	928	3,168
Crockery .. ..	70	186	6	14	76	200
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	1,125	3,664	1,185	3,526	2,310	7,190
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat ..	697	1,795	150	462	847	2,257
Drapery and Men's Clothing .. ..	2,884	18,234	990	4,489	3,874	22,723
Electrical and Radio .. ..	444	1,308	300	678	744	1,986
Fancy Goods Dealers .. ..	412	2,686	172	857	584	3,543
Fish .. ..	358	714	94	206	452	920
Florists .. ..	431	896	96	195	527	1,091
Fruit and Vegetable .. ..	1,684	3,418	724	1,788	2,408	5,206
Fuel and Fodder .. ..	749	1,686	251	677	1,000	2,363
Furniture .. ..	515	2,202	167	596	682	2,798
Grocers .. ..	3,271	7,953	2,245	8,175	5,516	16,128
Hairdressers .. ..	1,713	4,173	778	1,568	2,491	5,741
Hardware .. ..	854	3,629	594	1,992	1,448	5,621
Jewellery .. ..	287	818	169	357	456	1,175
Leather Goods .. ..	159	451	127	199	286	650
Musical Instruments .. ..	39	318	22	56	61	374
Tobacconists .. ..	1,261	1,972	270	472	1,531	2,444
Mixed Trades and Shops not classified	1,361	3,126	602	1,300	1,963	4,426
Total 1948* .. ..	26,782	80,270	12,659	37,497	39,441	117,767
Total 1947* .. ..	25,494	74,428	12,480	33,576	37,974	108,004

\* The figures for 1946 and subsequent years have been compiled in relation to the thirteen regions adopted by the Central Planning Authority. It is not practicable now to publish figures for the Metropolitan District alone as the Port Phillip Region includes the whole of such Metropolitan District and several adjoining Municipalities in addition.

**Wages  
Boards.**

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than six members and, in addition, a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit of a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation in the cost of living, as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936, also provides that where, under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is, under the *Factories and Shops Acts*, empowered to include.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to—

- (a) work and days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages and reward ;
- (c) privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of any sex or age ;

- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association, or body.

On 31st December, 1948 there were 209 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 353,000 employees.

### THE BASIC WAGE.

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage."

In 1913 the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index-Numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rent of all houses ("A" series), and thereafter the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 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. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court, in its judgement of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of Index Numbers—Harvester—All Items Index ("D" Series). This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgement of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the "Powers three shillings" was superseded by the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series) as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage and the 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers. This is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged and of such claims as may in the near future be lodged by unions in respect of their several awards for a full review of the basic wage, the Arbitration Court, in its Basic Wage (Interim) Inquiry of 13th December, 1946, decided that, by way of interim award or interim order for variation as may be appropriate in each case, there shall be an immediate increase of 7s. per week in the present "needs" portion (93s.) of the Court's basic wage for the Weighted Average index number of the Six Capital Cities for the September quarter 1946.

The increase was obtained by the equation of a "Court" series index number of 87·0 to be the base index number of the series, thus making the weekly wage of the base of the index 87s., in place of the present "needs" base of 81s. per week. The increased wage was payable as from 1st December, 1946.

Basic weekly rates of wage in Melbourne for the years 1929 to 1938 are shown on page 374 of the 1946-47 *Year-Book*. The following table outlines the changes since March, 1939.



## MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE.

Commencing Date.			Basic Wage.	Commencing Date.			Basic Wage.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
1939—				1944—			
March	..	..	3 19 0	February	..	..	4 17 0
June	..	..	4 1 0	August	..	..	4 18 0
December	..	..	4 0 0	1946—			
1940—				August	..	..	4 19 0
February	..	..	4 1 0	December*	..	..	5 6 0
May	..	..	4 2 0	1947—			
August	..	..	4 4 0	February	..	..	5 7 0
1941—				August	..	..	5 8 0
February	..	..	4 6 0	November	..	..	5 9 0
May	..	..	4 7 0	1948—			
November	..	..	4 8 0	February	..	..	5 13 0
1942—				May	..	..	5 15 0
February	..	..	4 9 0	August	..	..	5 17 0
May	..	..	4 12 0	November	..	..	6 0 0
August	..	..	4 14 0	1949—			
November	..	..	4 17 0	February	..	..	6 3 0
1943—				May	..	..	6 5 0
February	..	..	4 18 0	August	..	..	6 8 0
August	..	..	4 19 0	November	..	..	6 10 0
November	..	..	4 18 0	1950—			
				February	..	..	6 14 0
				May	..	..	6 17 0

\* Increase by interim judgment.

**Basic Wage—  
Outside  
Metropolitan  
Area.** Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the metropolitan area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant three shillings per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

**Retail Price  
Index-  
Numbers—  
"C" Series.**

The "C" Series (all items) of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne is compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. This series comprises the costs of food, groceries, rents of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous

expenditure, and is applied to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934. It was superseded by an index number of the Court's own construction as described in the Report of the "Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937". The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, expressed as 1,000, is the basis of comparison in the following table:—

MELBOURNE—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, "C"  
SERIES, "ALL ITEMS," 1914-1949.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure, "All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1938 .. ..	896
November, 1921 ..	1003	1939 .. ..	924
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1940 .. ..	964
1929 ..	1017	1941 .. ..	1008
1930 ..	956	1942 .. ..	1100
1931 ..	846	1943 .. ..	1139
1932 ..	813	1944 .. ..	1135
1933 ..	789	1945 .. ..	1135
1934 ..	801	1946 .. ..	1149
1935 ..	824	1947 .. ..	1188
1936 ..	844	1948 .. ..	1294
1937 ..	868	1949 .. ..	1415

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

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

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1945 to 1949 are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—PROCLAIMED APPRENTICESHIP TRADES  
1945 TO 1949.**

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Plumbing and Gasfitting	816	927	885	957	927
Carpentry and Joinery ..	823	1,013	1,037	1,209	1,286
Painting, Decorating, and Sign- writing .. .. .	186	241	235	274	220
Plastering .. .. .	39	42	31	25	18
Printing .. .. .	1,181	1,322	1,063	986	869
Electrical .. .. .	1,055	1,189	1,188	1,259	1,264
Motor Mechanics .. .. .	628	712	713	761	778
Bootmaking .. .. .	652	696	448	456	367
Moulding .. .. .	265	215	178	155	116
Engineering .. .. .	3,225	2,908	2,368	2,255	2,137
Fibrous Plastering .. .. .	140	160	122	149	131
Boilermaking and/or Steel Con- struction .. .. .	248	200	162	138	93
Sheet Metal .. .. .	185	184	169	156	138
Bread Making and Baking ..	145	154	106	108	85
Pastrycooking .. .. .	89	104	106	129	102
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making .. .. .	453	506	438	428	355
Cooking .. .. .	4	8	8	9	12
Hairdressing .. .. .	685	860	983	894	832
Aircraft Mechanics .. .. .	..	..	2	41	43
Bricklaying .. .. .	..	..	10	22	25
Electroplating .. .. .	..	..	1	11	14
Dental Mechanics .. .. .	..	..	..	3	9
Watchmaking .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Total .. .. .	10,819	11,441	10,253	10,425	9,829

Since the inception of the Commission, 12,860 apprentices have completed their terms of apprenticeship.

NOTE.—Figures for 1945 and 1946 include apprentices who had enlisted in the Armed Forces and who had not yet applied for revival of indentures. The 1947 and following figures exclude such apprentices.

### THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Commonwealth Re-Establishment and Employment Act of 1945, and commenced operations on 1st May, 1946.

The principal function of the Commonwealth Employment Service is to provide a central agency whereby labour supply and resources, and the demand for labour are brought together. With this is combined a counselling function primarily intended to assist juveniles in their

choice of a career, but which is available to all seeking assistance in obtaining the work to which they are best suited. This approach involves the careful matching of the attributes and experience of people seeking work to the requirements of particular jobs, and so not only assures the worker of the best possible placement, but ensures that employers will have offered to them workers who are the most suited amongst those available for the particular positions to be filled.

The counselling service is also aimed to aid employers proposing to establish or expand their enterprises in different localities by providing advice on the prospects of obtaining suitable labour.

Another major function of the Service is to provide data for the planning of national policies for full employment. For the discharge of this "full employment" function and the counselling function the Employment Service compiles detailed information on all aspects of the labour market and analyses trends in industries, occupations and localities. Section 48 of the Act sets out the functions in more detail, and refers to special provision which is made for the employment of physically handicapped persons, the re-establishment of ex-servicemen and the like. The Service is available to both employers and employees free of charge.

The Employment Service also has the responsibility for co-operating with the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in the administration of Unemployment and Sickness Benefits under the Social Services Consolidation Act of 1947. The Employment Service applies a "work test" to applicants for Unemployment Benefit to ensure that benefit is paid only to persons for whom no work of a nature they could reasonably be expected to accept is available.

The placement in employment of British and other Migrants arriving in Australia under Government schemes and of Displaced Persons from Europe, brought to Australia under agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the International Refugee Organization, is also a responsibility of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Service functions on a decentralized basis within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service and is under the control of a Director of Employment in Sydney with Regional Head Offices in each of the capital cities. In Victoria there are 20 District Employment Offices in the metropolitan area and 14 District and 5 Branch Employment Offices in country areas. There are also over 100 agents in country centres. They work in conjunction with the District Office responsible for the area in which they are located. Special Offices for dealing with particular types of labour, a Vocational Guidance Section and a Planning and Research Section, are located in the Victorian Regional Director's Office in Melbourne.

Particulars relating to the activities of the Service during each of the three years ended 30th June, 1949, are given in the following table :—

Details.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Applications for employment* ..	110,861	77,560	77,622
Number placed in employment ..	53,205	47,887	50,434
Number of vacancies notified ..	110,410	122,218	134,626
Vacancies at 30th June ..	29,775	42,531	48,140

\* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved conditions.

### HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT, 1948.

The Act to establish a Hospitals and Charities Commission, and to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Hospitals and Charities, and for other purposes, was passed on 31st August, 1948, and came into operation on 15th November, 1948.

A summary of the constitution and principal duties of the Charities Board, which functioned for 25 years, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1939-40, page 263. In addition to those duties, the Commission is responsible for :—

The establishment and maintenance of a Bureau to assist the admission of patients to hospitals.

The promotion of collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies.

The promotion of an Administrative Training Scheme.

The classification of medical staffs of hospitals.

The establishment of preliminary schools for nursing trainees.

The promotion of post-graduate training of nurses.

The registration and supervision of the management of Ambulance Services.

Determination of standards of nursing staff.

Determination of what hospitals shall be used for nurse training.

Administration of private hospitals.

Responsibility for the last-mentioned function has not yet been assumed.

The Hospitals and Charities Fund is established at the Treasury and into it are paid :—

- (1) Monies appropriated by Parliament (now fixed under the *Hospitals and Charities (Fund) Act, 1948*, at £800,000).
- (2) Special Appropriations by Parliament.
- (3) Seven per cent. of the money invested in the Totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race where the races are held on courses within the radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 2½ per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria. (*Totalizator Act 1930* as amended by the *Totalizator Acts 1934* and *1945*.)

Since the date of the operation of the 1930 Act the sum of £5,028,647 has been paid. The total amount available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund (including Totalizator Receipts) for the year ended 30th June, 1949, was £1,677,604. Grants to institutions from all Governmental funds for building purposes during the same period amounted to £354,456.

In making recommendations to the Minister as to what sums of money from Hospitals and Charities Fund should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society in any financial year, the following matters are taken into consideration:—

- (a) The financial position of such institution or benevolent society and the amount likely to be contributed to it during the financial year other than that from the Fund.
- (b) The probable net receipts and expenditure for the financial year.
- (c) The actual number of persons relieved during the preceding financial year.
- (d) The average number of beds (if any) occupied during the preceding financial year and the average cost per bed.
- (e) The average length of stay of each in-patient during the preceding financial year.
- (f) The general conditions and management.
- (g) Any exceptional circumstances with regard to the geographical position.
- (h) Such other matters as are prescribed or as the Board thinks fit.

The Commission is pursuing the Charities Board's policy of establishing large hospitals in the suburbs of the metropolitan area and such hospitals as are necessary in country districts where concentrations of population, or other circumstances, indicate the need for such institutions. From 1st July, 1948, to 31st March, 1949, new building works to the value of £1,600,000 were commenced; in addition, work on jobs that were commenced earlier is proceeding.

With the Statutory Bodies of three other States the Commission has inaugurated a Training Scheme for Hospital Administrators, the examinations being conducted by the Australian Institute of Hospital Administrators.

### PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Information relating to receipts, expenditure, accommodation and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1948, is contained in the following tables. The numbers, in respect of indoor and outdoor patients, refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons 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.

A detailed statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of institutions appearing under the heading of "Hospitals" below will be found on pages 368 and 369 of this issue:—

#### VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1948.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Receipts.					Expenditure (inc. cost of Out-patients).
		From Government.	Contributions from—		Other. †	Total Receipts.	
			In-patients or Inmates.	Out-patients.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
Special† .. .. .	9	638,185	8,411	64,569	401,719	1,112,884	1,166,412
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan .. .. .	6	769,483	43,197	78,316	332,269	1,223,265	1,128,645
Provincial .. .. .	63	731,669	22,734	31,250	571,004	1,356,657	1,414,408
Auxiliary .. .. .	2	50,106	4,556	2,808	19,760	77,230	92,222
Fairfield Hospital .. .. .	1	70,845	..	..	53,476	124,321	117,300
Convalescent Hospitals .. .. .	2	932	1,626	..	5,180	7,738	4,655
Sanatoria .. .. .	3	252,289	..	..	..	252,289	252,289
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	9	792,206	130,846	..	13,147	936,199	936,199
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3,305,715</b>	<b>211,370</b>	<b>176,943</b>	<b>1,396,555</b>	<b>5,090,583</b>	<b>5,112,130</b>
<b>OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Infants Homes .. .. .	6	18,582	4,335	..	31,889	54,806	56,642
Children's Homes .. .. .	32	99,599	23,471	..	127,633	250,703	265,939
Maternity Homes .. .. .	4	4,236	7,856	..	4,710	16,802	21,451
Rescue Homes .. .. .	4	4,035	7,125	..	32,410	43,570	41,964
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	9	204,088	49,109	..	41,676	294,873	302,000
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions .. .. .	2	3,432	4,647	..	130,562	138,641	71,994
Benevolent Societies .. .. .	85	3,585	..	..	14,619	18,204	13,407
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	125,031	..	..	677,616	802,647	749,127
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>462,588</b>	<b>96,543</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,061,115</b>	<b>1,620,246</b>	<b>1,522,524</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,768,303</b>	<b>307,913</b>	<b>176,943</b>	<b>2,457,670</b>	<b>6,710,829</b>	<b>6,634,654</b>

† Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively. They comprise:—The Austin (for Cancer and Chronic diseases), Children's, Eye and Ear, Dental, Queen Victoria, Women's, Caritas Christi Hospice (for the Dying), Talbot Colony for Epileptics and Airlie (Maternity).

‡ Includes receipts from the intermediate and private sections of Public Hospitals.

**VICTORIA—RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND  
SANATORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH  
JUNE, 1948.**

Institution.	Receipts.						
	Maintenance Receipts.				Capital Receipts.		Total Receipts.
	Government.	Contributions from In-patients and Out-patients.	Intermediate and Private Patients Section.	Other.	Government.	Other.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<b>METROPOLITAN.</b>							
<b>Special Hospitals—</b>							
Airlie .. .. .	4,534	..	9,261	..	500	73	14,368
Austin .. .. .	142,046	270	19,199	24,052	14,849	35,750	236,166
Caritas Christi .. .. .	5,071	3,887	..	7,098	..	..	16,056
Children's .. .. .	93,913	15,427	..	128,075	..	19	237,434
Dental .. .. .	10,614	22,689	..	1,558	334	302	35,497
Queen Victoria .. .. .	150,845	10,477	29,002	13,809	25,000	73,258	302,391
Talbot Colony .. .. .	7,467	263	..	3,742	1,044	..	12,516
Eye and Ear .. .. .	36,893	13,971	171	10,558	..	2,079	63,672
Women's .. .. .	139,133	5,996	..	24,612	5,942	19,101	194,784
Fairfield .. .. .	70,845	..	..	53,476	..	..	124,321
<b>General Hospitals—</b>							
Royal Melbourne .. .. .	299,382	47,767	2,110	52,461	..	..	401,720
Alfred .. .. .	222,289	29,949	30,184	49,222	900	33,164	365,708
Prince Henry's .. .. .	87,284	17,612	..	20,812	3,699	36,503	165,910
St. Vincent's .. .. .	134,184	22,789	7,983	29,000	3,699	31,219	228,874
Williamstown .. .. .	10,940	2,909	6,286	3,497	..	1,644	25,276
Dandenong .. .. .	7,079	487	7,478	2,798	27	983	18,852
Box Hill† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,468	3,468
Brighton† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	686	686
Preston and Northcote†	..	..	..	..	..	5,270	5,270
Mordiallo† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,572	2,572
Sandringham† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,929	4,929
<b>Auxiliary Hospitals—</b>							
After Care .. .. .	14,738	3,482	..	11,903	1,422	1,727	33,272
Caulfield Convalescent	31,324	3,882	..	6,130	2,622	..	43,958
<b>PROVINCIAL.</b>							
Base Hospitals (10) .. .. .	397,919	34,937	141,417	96,870	24,702	18,853	714,698
General Hospitals (52) .. .. .	304,416	19,047	162,732	89,526	4,632	61,606	641,959
Total .. .. .	2,170,916	255,841	415,823	629,199	89,372	333,206	3,894,357
Convalescent Hospitals .. .. .	932	1,626	..	5,180	..	..	7,738
Sanatoria (Tuberculosis) .. .. .	115,988	..	..	..	136,301	..	252,289
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	680,945	130,846	..	13,147	111,261	..	936,199
Grand Total .. .. .	2,968,781	388,313	415,823	647,526	336,934	333,206	5,090,583

† Grants and contributions during 1947-48 towards the establishment of hospitals in these localities.



VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND  
SANATORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,  
1948.

Institution.	Expenditure.						
	In-patients, Expenditure on—			Out-patients, Total Aggregate Cost.	Total Cost of all patients.	Capital Expen- diture.	Total Expen- diture.
	Salaries and Wages.	Other Inc. Extra- ordinary Exp.	Total.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<b>METROPOLITAN.</b>							
Special Hospitals—							
Airle .. .. .	7,991	7,720	15,711	..	15,711	523	16,234
Austin .. .. .	108,309	65,392	173,701	..	173,701	43,552	217,253
Caritas Christi .. .. .	9,822	7,057	16,879	..	16,879	..	16,879
Children's .. .. .	118,151	70,173	188,324	51,221	239,545	18,207	257,752
Dental* .. .. .	..	..	..	34,754	34,754	2,161	36,915
Queen Victoria .. .. .	132,284	64,079	196,363	23,849	220,212	85,920	306,132
Talbot Colony .. .. .	8,362	6,740	15,102	..	15,102	1,044	16,146
Eye and Ear .. .. .	25,690	16,206	41,896	19,535	61,431	2,351	63,782
Women's .. .. .	102,777	72,391	175,168	18,135	193,303	42,016	235,319
Fairfield .. .. .	78,373	38,927	117,300	..	117,300	..	117,300
General Hospitals—							
Royal Melbourne .. .. .	178,217	118,961	297,178	88,592	385,770	25,517	411,287
Alfred .. .. .	164,158	115,694	279,852	52,195	332,047	1,920	333,967
Prince Henry's .. .. .	48,666	42,123	90,789	26,912	117,701	19,766	137,467
St. Vincent's .. .. .	87,760	60,043	147,803	41,716	189,519	12,416	201,935
Williamstown .. .. .	10,916	8,263	19,179	1,144	20,323	..	20,323
Dandenong .. .. .	10,449	6,493	16,942	158	17,100	367	17,467
Box Hill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Brighton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preston and North- cote .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,199	5,199
Mordialloc .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandringham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auxiliary Hospitals—							
After Care .. .. .	17,833	11,483	29,316	10,565	39,881	4,319	44,200
Caulfield Convales- cent .. .. .	26,504	18,934	45,438	..	45,438	2,584	48,022
<b>PROVINCIAL.</b>							
Base Hospitals (10)	401,221	259,260	660,481	39,759	700,240	89,241	789,481
General Hospitals (42)	333,551	223,248	556,799	3,846	560,645	64,282	624,927
Total .. .. .	1,871,034	1,213,187	3,084,221	412,381	3,496,602	422,385	3,918,987
Convalescent Hospitals	2,857	1,798	4,655	..	4,655	..	4,655
Sanatoria (Tuber- culosis) .. .. .	67,976	48,012	115,988	..	115,988	136,301	252,289
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	440,968	383,970	824,938	..	824,938	111,261	936,199
Grand Total .. .. .	2,382,835	1,646,967	4,029,802	412,381	4,442,183	609,047	5,112,130

\* The dental hospital caters for out-patients only.

**Income of  
Charitable  
Institutions.**

The receipts of hospitals, and charitable institutions (excluding reformatory, gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year ended 30th June, 1948, are shown hereunder:—

**VICTORIA—SOURCES OF INCOME OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS,  
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1947-48.**

Receipts.	Hospitals.							Total.
	Public.	Convalescent Mental, and Sanatoria.	Infants' Homes.	Children's Homes.	Maternity and Rescue Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Other Institutions.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	1,751,484	1,024,794	11,418	49,847	6,785	156,661	132,048	3,133,037
Hospital Benefits Fund ..	508,804	20,633	..	..	..	47,427	..	576,864
Child Endowment ..	..	..	7,164	40,752	1,486	..	..	58,402
Municipal Grants and Contributions ..	82,406	166	233	573	109	1,111	70,225	154,823
Annual Subscriptions ..	72,242	286	2,853	9,891	59	3,712	73,995	163,038
Proceeds of Entertainments ..	88,608	1,551	5,096	6,655	903	1,562	19,132	123,507
Other Collections, Donations, Legacies, and Bequests ..	493,325	570	16,336	60,930	4,831	20,120	59,292	655,404
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	47,569	286	758	2,321	642	4,456	731	56,763
Contributions of In-patients or Inmates ..	78,898	132,472	4,335	23,471	14,981	49,109	4,647	307,913
Contributions from Out-patients ..	176,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	176,943
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	..	..	..	19,751	29,454	..	26,537	75,742
Income from Investments ..	60,325	289	4,184	12,359	797	5,759	13,785	97,498
Fees from Intermediate patients ..	415,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	415,823
Other Sources ..	117,930	15,179	2,429	15,153	325	4,956	559,100	715,072
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,894,357</b>	<b>1,196,226</b>	<b>54,806</b>	<b>250,703</b>	<b>60,372</b>	<b>294,873</b>	<b>959,492</b>	<b>6,710,829</b>

NOTE.—Excludes Children's Welfare Department and Gaols and Penal Establishments.

**Charitable  
Institutions—  
receipts and  
expenditure.**

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding reformatory, gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of five years ended on 30th June, 1948, is given in the following table. For the year 1947-48, Government aid was equivalent to 56·15 per cent. of the total receipts; municipal grants and payments to 2·30

per cent.; contributions of in-patients, inmates, and out-patients to 7·23 per cent.; collections, donations, legacies and bequests to 9·77 per cent.; and receipts from all other sources to 24·55 per cent.

VICTORIA—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., 1943-44 TO 1947-48.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid .. .. .	2,135,836	1,919,648	2,608,268	2,710,731	3,133,037
Hospital Benefits Fund* .. ..	..	..	247,632	592,250	576,864
Child Endowment† .. .. .	40,081	41,524	59,367	58,153	58,402
Municipal Grants and Contributions	150,438	148,280	152,612	133,592	154,823
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	649,732	666,569	537,356	403,027	484,856
Annual Subscriptions .. .. .	106,368	135,664	130,033	151,256	163,038
Entertainments, &c. .. .. .	109,237	131,067	94,597	107,223	123,507
Other Collections, Donations, Legacies, and Bequests .. .. .	383,456	459,366	554,460	662,287	655,404
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations .. .. .	73,561	75,499	60,351	58,097	56,763
Income from Investments .. .. .	63,275	66,594	73,414	80,926	97,498
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour .. ..	48,618	65,844	60,533	61,601	75,742
Loan Receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and Private Section of Public Hospitals .. .. .	293,095	329,280	318,393	382,198	415,823
Other Sources .. .. .	576,215	1,144,720‡	549,178	621,616	715,072
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>4,629,912</b>	<b>5,184,055</b>	<b>5,446,194</b>	<b>6,022,966</b>	<b>6,710,829</b>
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Maintenance (In-patients or In-mates) .. .. .	3,314,304	3,530,560	3,995,408	4,700,435	5,400,241
Out-patients (Public Hospitals) .. ..	224,605	263,764	286,274	330,981	412,381
Extraordinary .. .. .	55,012	83,014	58,261	116,163	54,103
Building .. .. .	196,853	224,494	414,505	550,710	767,929
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>3,790,774</b>	<b>4,101,832</b>	<b>4,754,448</b>	<b>5,698,289</b>	<b>6,634,654</b>

\* Payments under Commonwealth *Hospital Benefits Act* 1945 commenced 28th December, 1945.

† Payments under Commonwealth *Child Endowment Act* 1941 commenced 1st July, 1941.

‡ Includes £549,000 received as purchase price of old Royal Melbourne Hospital premises.

NOTE.—Children's Welfare Department is excluded from above table.

The next table shows the normal bed provision and the actual number of inmates maintained in the named institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1948:—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1947-48.

Institution.	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of occupied Beds in Public Section.	Total Treated in—		Out-patients (including Casualties) Persons Treated.
	Public Section.	Inter-mediate and Private Section.		Public Section.	Inter-mediate and Private Section.	
	No.	No.		No.	No.	
<b>Special Hospitals—</b>						
Airlie .. .. .	1	27	3	2	744	..
Austin .. .. .	432	72	229	950	1,930	..
Caritas Christi Hos- pice .. .. .	50	..	46	213	..	..
Children's .. .. .	448	..	389	8,769	..	26,737
Dental .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	17,016
Queen Victoria .. .. .	207	78	211	5,697	2,212	16,368
Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. .. .	138	..	98	123	..	..
Eye and Ear .. .. .	126	..	85	3,881	18	52,762
Women's .. .. .	354	..	253	11,690	..	14,212
Fairfield .. .. .	660	..	182	3,048	..	..
<b>General Hospitals—</b>						
Royal Melbourne .. .. .	474	6	456	8,964	114	49,595
Alfred .. .. .	404	101	389	6,891	2,237	30,793
Prince Henry's .. .. .	209	..	187	4,099	21	19,990
St. Vincent's .. .. .	292	22	285	4,604	473	36,299
Williamstown .. .. .	38	22	26	640	755	2,978
Dandenong .. .. .	10	24	10	232	903	360
Auxiliary Hospitals .. .. .	338	..	302	7,519	..	4,908
Provincial Hospitals .. .. .	3,057	1,470	1,593	33,084	37,169	70,118
Convalescent Hospitals .. .. .	45	..	29	470	..	..
Sanatoria .. .. .	400	..	351	688	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses .. .. .	6,847	..	6,380	8,152†	..	..
<b>Total Hospitals .. .. .</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>109,716</b>	<b>46,576</b>	<b>342,136</b>
	Number of Beds.		Daily Average.	Accommodated during Year.		
	For Children.	For Adults.		Children.	Adults.	
	No.	No.		No.	No.	
Infants' Homes .. .. .	443	50	429	943	169	
Children's Homes .. .. .	3,216	..	2,694	4,345	..	
Maternity Homes .. .. .	129	157	211	742	761	
Rescue Homes .. .. .	..	518*	432	594*	..	
Benevolent Homes .. .. .	..	2,611	2,322	..	3,896	
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions .. .. .	..	168*	246	283*	..	

\* Details not available.

† Represents total cases under care during year ended 31st December, 1947.

## HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

**Public Hospitals.** The genesis of the Hospital Benefits Scheme and the main heads of the agreement between the Commonwealth and the State Governments as embodied in the Commonwealth *Hospital Benefits Act* 1945 (No. 47 of 1945) and (so far as Victoria is concerned) the Victorian Hospitals Benefits Act (No. 5101) are set out in pages 481 and 482 of the Victorian *Year-Book* 1943-44.

For the year ended 30th June, 1949, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £1,059,834 of which £863,186 was on account of public wards. Since 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits Rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day, the whole of which is paid to the public hospitals towards maintenance.

**Private Hospitals.** The agreement above-mentioned related wholly to public hospitals but the Commonwealth Act (Section 4) also provided that "the regulations may make provision for and in relation to payments by the Commonwealth of hospital benefits, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed in respect of patients in private hospitals as defined by the regulations".

Such regulations, which are administered in Victoria by the State Department of Health, provide for hospital benefit at the rate of 8s. per day (as from 1st November, 1948) to be allowed as a deduction from the hospital accounts of qualified patients in approved hospitals.

Payments made to private hospitals in Victoria under the scheme for the year ended 30th June, 1949, amounted to £382,430.

Further information in regard to the scheme appeared on pages 385 and 386 of the *Year-Book* 1946-47.

The following table shows the Hospital Benefit payments by the Commonwealth Government to the State on account of Victorian Hospitals :—

## VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS, 1946 TO 1949.

Payments on Account of	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Public Hospitals—				
Public Beds ..	309,027*	654,396	641,643	863,186
Intermediate Beds ..	89,660*	191,486	185,165	196,648
Total ..	398,687*	845,882	826,808	1,059,834
Private Hospitals ..	91,664†	292,627	309,455	382,430
Grand Total	490,351	1,138,509	1,136,263	1,442,264

\* For the six months ended 30th June, 1946.

† From 18th February, to 30th June, 1946.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Descriptive details of the Alfred, St. Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals will be found on pages 277-279 of the *Year-Book* 1942-43 and of the Royal Melbourne Hospital on page 482 of the *Year-Book* 1943-44. Statistical information for the year ended 30th June, 1948, is contained in a table on pages 368, 369, and 372 of this issue.

**Cancer Institute.** On 13th December, 1948, the Government approved of the *Cancer Institute Act*, 1948 (No. 5341). That Act provided for the establishment of a Cancer Institute governed by a Board on which is represented the general hospitals, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, and the University of Melbourne. This Board was appointed by the Executive Council on the 29th March, 1949. The Act also authorizes the Government to provide finance for capital works and maintenance for the Institute.

**Fairfield Hospital.** This institution, formerly known as The Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, dates from 1904 when the first patient was admitted. Its early history and later development are recorded in the *Year-Book* 1937-38, page 259.

During the year 1947-48 legislation was enacted enabling the Hospital to treat general medical and surgical patients. As a preliminary step four wards of twenty-six beds each have been opened.

The Hospital is an approved training school for nurses in association with other major hospitals, and has a fully-equipped preliminary training school through which all probationer nurses pass before taking up ward duty.

The following table outlines important details relative to the finance and inmates of the Fairfield Hospital over the past five years:—

Details.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Receipts .. ..	107,265	104,120	164,707	110,886	124,321
Expenditure .. ..	104,955	103,611	151,446	119,881	117,300
Total cases treated ..	6,063	5,086	3,717	3,220	3,048
Admissions .. ..	5,599	4,686	3,479	2,964	2,810
Daily average of occupied beds .. ..	435	346	227	207	182
Deaths .. ..	68	45	65	36	35

## TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

Tuberculosis bureaux are operating in the metropolis and in provincial centres under the control of a State Director of Tuberculosis. A recent innovation has been the appointment of country travelling Tuberculosis nurses.

The following table shows the accommodation of, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in Sanatoria during the years ended 30th June, 1948 and 1949:—

## VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA—ACCOMMODATION, ETC.—YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1948 AND 1949.

Sanatorium.	Year.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan—									
Greenvale .. .. .	1948	..	96	..	73	..	81	..	23
	1949	..	96	..	99	..	58	..	9
Gresswell .. .. .	1948	192	..	122	..	119	..	19	..
	1949	192	..	160	..	148	..	10	..
Heatherton .. .. .	1948	..	124	..	106	..	87	..	20
	1949	..	268	..	111	..	92	..	10
Austin .. .. .	1948	90	50	78	134	65	123	21	4
	1949	90	50	65	120	58	112	19	6
Mint Place Annexe ..	1948	12	48	28	66	5	12	8	13
	1949	19	60	14	56	11	45	4	9
Royal Park—									
Dunstan Chalet ..	1948	19	..	19	..	8	..	13	..
	1949	19	..	20	..	13	..	13	..
Eleanor Shaw Chalet	1948	..	12	..	8	..	6	..	1
	1949	..	12	..	15	..	10	..	6
Country—									
Bendigo .. .. .	1948	14	10	8	17	3	10	5	5
	1949	14	10	26	23	9	8	5	3
Ballarat Chalet ..	1948	6	6	7	9	4	8	1	4
	1949	10	10	12	16	6	9	2	3
Hamilton Chalet ..	1948	7	7	9	14	6	13	1	1
	1949	7	7	7	7	7	6	..	..
Horsham Chalet ..	1948	7	7	4	6	..	3	..	..
	1949	7	7	11	10	10	7	2	..
Wangaratta Chalet ..	1948	7	7	8	18	2	8	..	2
	1949	7	7	8	11	8	12	..	..
Mildura Chalet ..	1948	7	7	8	3	2	1	1	..
	1949	7	7	16	9	15	5	1	2
Sale Chalet .. .. .	1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949	20	20	18	22	7	5	2	4
Totals .. .. .	1948	361	374	291	454	214	351	69	73
	1949	392	554	357	499	292	369	58	52

In addition to the above, 600 Commonwealth Repatriation beds and 25 private sanatorium beds were available. The construction of a new 144-bed block at Greenvale is nearing completion, and both of the 72-bed blocks at Heatherton are ready for occupation. Chalets of approximately 14 beds each, attached to the Base Hospitals have now been built at Horsham, Mildura, Hamilton, and Wangaratta; and a 40-bed annexe at Sale. It is intended to provide accommodation also at Geelong, Mooroopna, and Warrnambool. A new sanatorium for males with accommodation for 400 beds is to be erected at Watsonia.

A full-time Supervisor of Mass X-rays has been appointed and out of a total of 370,000 x-rayed in the State to 30th June, 1949, 260,000 have been x-rayed by the Mass Survey Division.

In recent years doctors in private practice have sent an increasing number of patients to the Bureaux for examination and report.

The following table illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the years ended 30th June, 1948 and 1949:—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES,  
1947-48 AND 1948-49.

Type of Service.	Year.	Metropolitan—				Country—	
		Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying .. ..	1948	3,697	4,439	1,523	1,929	477	594
	1949	3,559	4,757	2,825	3,555	405	537
Re-attendances .. ..	1948	9,382	11,669	312	634	1,330	1,539
	1949	10,102	12,185	314	719	1,275	2,013
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions ..	1948	291	454	11	20	23	42
	1949	239	371	20	30	98	98
Contacts— New—Examined .. ..	1948	1,381	1,671	114	191	137	190
	1949	1,251	1,537	157	196	146	203
Old—Re-examined .. ..	1948	2,269	3,181	76	156	428	661
	1949	2,573	3,276	111	175	458	752
Found Tuberculous .. ..	1948	17	27	..	2	6	8
	1949	25	46	..	1	6	7
Infecting cases .. ..	1948	727		340		110	
	1949	804		354		128	
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	1948	5,841		59		2,040	
	1949	6,185		145		1,957	
X-ray Screen Examinations— Films—Large .. ..	1948	5,434	7,312	235	395	789	1,101
	1949	5,395	7,480	456	521	856	1,065
Films—Micro .. ..	1948	2,647	2,734	1,539	2,207	..	..
	1949	3,025	3,143	1,539	2,207	..	..
Screens .. ..	1948	1,500	2,253	..	..	348	129
	1949	1,768	2,574	..	..	250	119
A.P. Refills (Attendances) ..	1948	482	1,012	2	11	372	300
	1949	563	870	..	..	243	259



The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended 30th June in each of the years, 1940 to 1949, was as follows:—

VICTORIA—ATTENDANCES OF PATIENTS AT TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX, 1940 TO 1949.

Year Ended 30th June—	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1940 .. ..	17,203	737	1,029	1,415	693	21,077
1941 .. ..	17,478	418	1,431	1,332	626	21,285
1942 .. ..	21,550	600	1,417	1,236	583	25,386
1943 .. ..	22,434	622	1,454	1,474	665	26,649
1944 .. ..	24,225	722	968	1,648	603	28,166
1945 .. ..	25,232	588	950	1,874	694	29,338
1946 .. ..	25,400	783	1,230	1,765	775	29,953
1947 .. ..	27,389	1,694	1,495	1,613	836	33,027
1948 .. ..	29,187	4,398	1,911	1,159	870	37,525
1949 .. ..	30,603	7,403	2,164	1,299	767	42,236

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1947 and 1948:—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31st DECEMBER, 1947 AND 1948.

Location.	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1947.	1948.	
In State Hospitals .. ..	6,225	6,179	- 46
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals .. ..	562	691	+ 129
Boarded Out .. ..	265	250	- 15
In licensed Private Mental Homes .. ..	32	25	- 7
On Trial Leave from licensed Private Mental Homes .. ..	6	6	..
Total Number of Certified Insane .. ..	7,090	7,151	+ 61
In Receiving Institutions .. ..	124	116	- 8
Total .. ..	7,214	7,267	+ 53
Voluntary Boarders .. ..	317	273	- 44
Military mental cases, Bundoora (not included in other statistics) .. ..	277	278	+ 1

There was an increase of 10 in the number of patients on the registers at the end of 1948 compared with 1947 made up of 61 certified insane and 1 military mental case more, and 8 receiving institution cases and 44 voluntary boarders less.

The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1948 proportionately to the population was 1 in 295.

The number of admissions to mental hospitals for each of the years 1944 to 1948 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS, 1944 TO 1948.

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1944 .. ..	370	411	781	38	60	98	879
1945 .. ..	397	407	804	51	63	114	918
1946 .. ..	354	386	740	63	48	111	851
1947 .. ..	357	442	799	26	31	57	856
1948 .. ..	416	490	906	21	25	46	952

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in, Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1944 to 1948 are given below:—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS—DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1944 TO 1948.

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1944 .. ..	158	198	356	234	293	527	883
1945 .. ..	172	199	371	222	304	526	897
1946 .. ..	361	203	564	233	267	500	1,064
1947 .. ..	181	202	383	214	235	449	832
1948 .. ..	153	236	389	237	247	484	873

**CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.**

Wards of  
Children's  
Welfare  
Department  
and  
Department for  
Reformatory  
Schools.

This Department is responsible for the supervision of (a) children committed as wards of the Children's Welfare Department pursuant to the provisions of the Children's Welfare Act, and (b) those committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools under the provisions of Part II., Division 2, Crimes Act (Juvenile Offenders).

Wards of the  
Children's  
Welfare  
Department.

In the main these represent children who have been committed through the Children's Courts under one or other of the several definitions of a "neglected child" (section 18), children committed to the Department on the application of relatives, &c., on the grounds that they are without means of support (section 24), and children who *ipso facto* become wards on default in payment by their parents under the Infant Life Protection provisions of the Act (section 103).

According to the circumstances existing at the time of committal, the children are boarded out for payment in private foster homes or with relatives, or are placed in institutions. Only one institution is governmentally controlled, viz., the Department's Receiving Depot at Royal Park, which is used as a clearing house. The remaining institutions are conducted by the various religious denominations or private charitable committees, and a capitation fee is paid for wards maintained therein.

With children in private foster homes or with relatives, boarding out payments do not continue beyond school leaving age (14 years). The children are then placed "on probation" i.e., without cost with their foster parents or relatives, or are placed in employment in service situations. Children in institutions are in due course either returned to their relatives or friends "on probation," transferred to private foster homes, or placed in service situations or other employment.

In the past there has been a dearth of hostels to which ex-institutional children, whose parents or relatives are unable to resume custody, could, on reaching school-leaving age, be transferred to follow the careers or employment for which they are best fitted. In 1945 the Government approved of a scheme under which substantial financial assistance towards establishment costs and annual maintenance is made available to institutions prepared to extend their operations in this manner. Several hostels have already been established under the scheme.

The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Children's Welfare Department at the end of each of the five years, 1944-1948.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT—  
LOCATION OF WARDS.

Year.	Boarded Out in Foster Homes.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	At Royal Park Depot.	In Government Subsidized Hostels.	In Other Institutions.	Total.
1944 ..	834	1,597	265	223	..	1,841	4,760
1945 ..	691	1,538	278	206	..	1,675	4,388
1946 ..	664	1,264	262	121	86	1,622	4,019
1947 ..	570	1,199	261	163	68	1,379	3,640
1948 ..	506	1,115	257	192	86	1,392	3,548

Boys committed as wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools are transferred for training as early as possible to the private reformatory school appropriate to their religion. They then come under the legal guardianship of the superintendent of the school who, in due course, may return them to their friends or relatives (who are required to enter into a good behaviour bond) or place them at service or in other employment. The following table shows the number and location of wards of the Department for Reformatory Schools at the end of each of the five years 1944-48.

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—  
LOCATION OF WARDS.

Year.	At Royal Park Reformatory School.	In Other Reformatory Schools.	On Probation with Friends or Relatives.	With Employers on Service Conditions.	In Government Subsidized Hostels.	Total.
1944 ..	3	65	43	9	..	120
1945 ..	1	78	38	14	..	131
1946 ..	..	101	27	2	12	142
1947 ..	..	62	61	3	11	137
1948 ..	..	76	36	2	10	124

**Infant Life Protection.** Part II. of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) provides that no person shall, for payment or reward, retain or receive into her care or charge in any home any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of nursing or maintaining such infant apart from its parents for more than three consecutive days, or for the purpose of adopting such infant, unless such person and such home are registered by the Department (section 95). Exemptions from the operation of this section in the case of a relative or for other special reasons may be granted by the Minister (section 107). Payments are to be made through the Secretary and in no other way (section 103). If payments fall into arrears for four weeks the child *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Children's Welfare Department (section 103). The following is a statement of the operations of this part for the year ended 31st December, 1948:—

Children already placed at 1st January, 1948	..	..	237
Children placed during year	..	..	535
Total	..	..	772
Discharged from operations of Part II. during year—			
Custody resumed by parent	..	..	268
Made wards through arrears	..	..	92
Deaths	..	..	6
Attained five years of age	..	..	14
Adopted	..	..	50
Under supervision at 31st December, 1948	..	..	342

**Assistance for Children.** Part III. of the *Maintenance Act* 1928 enables a mother whose child is without sufficient means of support, and who is unable to provide or to obtain by any available legal proceedings sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department for assistance for or towards the child's maintenance. "Child" means any person under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory

The number of children in respect of whom assistance under the Maintenance Act was being afforded at the 31st December in the years 1944 to 1948, and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, together with the average payments per child per week are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—MOTHERS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE UNDER  
THE MAINTENANCE ACT, 1944-1948.**

Year.			Number of Children Assisted.	Total Amount of Assistance Payments.	Average Payment per Child per Week.
				£	<i>s. d.</i>
1944	..	..	3,138	82,717	9 7
1945	..	..	2,881	76,598	9 6
1946	..	..	2,887	75,066	10 1
1947	..	..	2,858	80,376	10 5
1948	..	..	2,670	76,026	10 5

### CHILD MIGRATION.

In implementation of the migration policy of the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government in 1946 passed the Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act which lays down the procedure to be adopted with respect to migrant children. The Act defines an immigrant child as any person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia unaccompanied by a relative and not for the purpose of living with a relative. Legal guardianship of such children is vested in the Minister for Immigration, who may delegate his powers under the Act to a State Authority. Insofar as concerns immigrant children received into Victoria, such delegation has been conferred on the Secretary of the Children's Welfare Department.

To further develop the flow of immigrant children to Australia, the Act referred to authorizes the Minister for Immigration to approve of organizations who are willing to act as custodians of such children. The intention is that organizations so approved will recruit suitable children in the United Kingdom and be responsible, under the supervision of the Minister and the State authority, for their accommodation, care, education and training. To avoid the utilization by migrant children of accommodation already established for Australian children, the State and Commonwealth Governments have each agreed to contribute to approved organizations one-third of the capital cost of the additional premises essential for United Kingdom children. In addition, an approved organization will receive the following *per capita* grants for the maintenance of migrant children :—

United Kingdom Government	5s. per week (sterling).
Commonwealth Government	10s. per week (Child Endowment).
State Government	.. 3s. 6d. per week.

The United Kingdom and State Government contributions are payable to age 14 years, or to any higher age not exceeding 16 years provided the children are still in the care of the organization and at school.

The following have applied to become approved organizations to receive child migrants :—

Northcote Training Farm, Bacchus Marsh.

Nazareth House, Camberwell.

Presbyterian Social Service Committee, "Durringhile", Tatura.

Presbyterian and Scots Church Aid Society, "Kildonan", Burwood.

Methodist Homes for Children, Cheltenham.

Church of England Boys' Society, St. Hubert's, Lilydale.

St. John's Home for Boys, Canterbury.

At 31st December, 1948, only one of the above, viz. Northcote Training Farm, was in active operation, twenty United Kingdom children having arrived there in June, 1948, and eighteen in November, 1948. The plans for the other organizations are in course of development.

The financial operations of the Children's Welfare Department for the years ended 31st December, 1947 and 1948, are shown hereunder :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT—  
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, YEARS ENDED 31st  
DECEMBER, 1947 AND 1948.

	1947.	1948.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£
Children's Welfare Department—		
Boarded-out children .. .. .	62,644	66,231
Royal Park Depot .. .. .	35,205	47,316
Subsidies to Hostels .. .. .	8,057	7,837
Service Outfits .. .. .	1,979	3,098
Department for Reformatory Schools .. .. .	2,247	2,433
Maintenance Act—		
Children .. .. .	80,376	76,026
Widows .. .. .	32	..
Migrant Children—		
Payments to Approved Organizations .. .. .	..	102
General Maintenance Items—		
(Medical attention, School requisites, &c.) .. .. .	3,897	3,726
Administration .. .. .	27,898	29,514
	222,335	236,283
Gross Expenditure .. .. .		
RECEIPTS.		
Maintenance Collections .. .. .	17,203	17,737
Child Endowment .. .. .	4,096	3,132
Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	358	458
	200,678	214,956
Net Expenditure .. .. .		

### MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE.

The Maternal and Infant Welfare Movement commenced in Victoria with the establishment of Infant Welfare Centres in 1917. These Centres are maintained by Municipalities and subsidized by the Government. They are staffed by specially qualified Sisters.

On the 30th June, 1949, there were 181 Municipalities maintaining 393 Centres. During the twelve months prior to that date, 97,116 individual infants attended the Centres.

**Ante-Natal.** Ante-Natal Medical Supervision Centres, subsidized by the Government, were established in 1945 and now operate in ten Municipalities. During the year ended 30th June, 1949, 1,986 individual expectant mothers paid 8,988 visits to these Centres.

**Pre-School.** At the 30th June, 1949, 122 Free Kindergartens, with an enrolment of 5,117 children of pre-school age, were in receipt of subsidies from the Department of Health. In addition to £47,905 paid to the individual Kindergartens, the Kindergarten Training College received a grant of £3,000

Play Centres are not subsidized by the Government but function under the supervision of the Department of Health. Twenty-six of these Centres (22 with trained leaders and four under parent leadership) had been established by 30th June, 1949.

Particulars of Infant Welfare centres for the five years 1944-45 to 1948-49 are given in the following table:—

#### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Municipalities .. ..	163	170	175	179	181
Centres .. .. .	296	316	340	366	393
Nurses in centres ..	159	167	179	185	193
Home visits .. ..	78,547	82,460	88,904	87,446	93,093
Total individual children ..	78,202	82,588	94,459	93,773	97,116
Total attendances ..	838,733	833,248	949,753	989,490	962,223

As shown hereunder there are eight Infant Welfare and Mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools which are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies, four train Mothercraft nurses only.



VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND MOTHERCRAFT  
TRAINING SCHOOLS.

School.	Number who Completed Training During the Year Ended 30th June—			
	1948.		1949.	
	Infant Welfare Nurses.	Mothercraft Nurses.	Infant Welfare Nurses.	Mothercraft Nurses.
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..	14	14	13	15
Victorian Baby Health Centres Association Training School ..	28	..	30	..
Tweddle Baby Hospital ..	17	10	17	13
St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital	..	21	..	24
Methodist Babies' Home ..	..	13	..	9
Bethany Babies' Home ..	..	6	..	9
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home .. ..	..	13	..	12
Foundling Hospital, Berry-street, East Melbourne .. ..	19	15	20	12

Since the inauguration of the Department of Health Mothercraft Nurses' examinations in 1930, 1,402 trainees had satisfactorily passed to the end of June, 1949. The number of Mothercraft nurses who passed the examination during the year ended 30th June, 1949, was 94.

During the year 1948-49, nine Mothercraft nurses received Department of Health certificates for pre-school Mothercraft nursing. Eighty-one nurses have received certificates since the course was inaugurated in 1942.

There were 1,272 Infant Welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1949.

There are ten crèches, two of which are temporarily closed, and three day nurseries supported by Government grant, 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 total attendances for the year ended 30th June, 1949, were 82,627.

### SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES.

*School Medical Services.*—School medical inspection was established in 1909 and, as staff is not sufficient to cover all children in the State, attention is given to selected schools and so arranged as to cover the whole of the metropolitan area in three years. A summary of the work of the School Medical Officers was published in the *Year-Book* 1945-46, page 474.

*School Dental Services* were commenced in 1921 when two school dentists were appointed. This was later increased to nine but, since January, 1945, unfilled vacancies resulted in a reduction to six dentists with consequent curtailment of activities.

As personnel is not available to serve all children in the State, initial treatment is restricted to younger children and, as far as practicable, these continue to receive dental attention throughout their school career.

The number of children and teachers medically examined and given dental treatment and the cost thereof are shown in the following table:—

#### SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES.

—	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of children examined by medical officers ..	17,526	17,007
Number of children examined by school nurses ..	75,559	82,993
Number of teachers examined by medical officers ..	2,457	2,767
Number of children given dental treatment .. ..	13,282	13,001
Expenditure on medical and dental services .. ..	£22,244	£26,084

### BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

**Bush Nursing.** Bush nursing centres are distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At 30th June, 1948, there were 74 centres (including 59 hospitals) employing 300 nurses, of which about 51 were only partly trained. Hospital accommodation was provided for 577 patients, the admissions being 11,886 and out-patients 6,373 during 1947-48.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing centres for the years ended 30th June, 1947 and 1948 are shown in the following table:—

## VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING CENTRES.

	Year ended 30th June—	
	1947.	1948.
RECEIPTS.		
Grants—		
Government .. .. .	40,416*	66,232*
Municipalities .. .. .	1,109	1,484
Donations .. .. .	19,908	14,515
Proceeds from entertainments .. .. .	5,401	6,737
Nursing fees .. .. .	83,822	89,905
Members' fees .. .. .	21,847	22,023
Interest and rent .. .. .	1,623	1,518
Proceeds from sale of medicine .. .. .	2,178	2,555
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,542	3,625
Total receipts .. .. .	177,846	208,594
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries—		
Nurses (paid to Central Council) .. .. .	55,482	60,759
Other .. .. .	37,308	41,958
Provisions, fuel, lighting .. .. .	35,824	38,163
Surgery and medicine .. .. .	5,270	5,484
Repairs and maintenance .. .. .	5,965	10,258
Furniture .. .. .	4,775	2,506
Printing, stationery, &c. .. .. .	2,961	3,013
Insurance, rent, bank charges .. .. .	3,937	4,056
Auditors Fees, Legal Expenses etc. .. .. .	1,053	1,189
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,474	3,593
Loans and interest repayments .. .. .	1,725	2,868
Land and buildings .. .. .	3,567	2,251
Alterations and Additions .. .. .	2,612	1,807
Equipment .. .. .	2,928	6,468
Total expenditure .. .. .	165,881	184,373

\* Includes £35,640 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1947 and £34,728 for 1948.

**The Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.**

The Society, dating back to 1896, is the only welfare agency in Victoria which exists specifically for the purpose of befriending children who are suffering from ill-treatment or gross neglect of their parents or guardians.

The objects of the Society are—

- (1) to protect children from cruelty and neglect ;
- (2) to assist in the enforcing of laws for the protection of neglected and ill-treated children ;
- (3) to befriend any child who, for any reason, stands in need of friendly service.

The methods adopted by the S.P.C.C. are—

- (1) cases of suspected ill-treatment or neglect of children promptly investigated by experienced and sympathetic officers;
- (2) subsequent action is designed to secure the welfare of the children concerned. Prosecution of parents is a last resort. Every effort is made to hold families together. Constant inspectorial visitation achieves splendid results in many homes;
- (3) All complaints are treated with strict confidence.

The Society brightens the homes of many children in ways such as these—(1) Improving home environment; (2) Rebuilding broken homes; (3) Securing maintenance from defaulting parents; (4) Removal of children where necessary to better homes; (5) Arranging adoptions, and (6) Preventing child exploitation.

Approximately 500 cases dealt with annually in each of the past ten years furnish the following classification:—Neglect alleged 60 per cent. (60); Cruelty alleged 9 per cent. (6); Behaviour problems 17 per cent. (10); Miscellaneous cases involving the welfare of children 14 per cent. (24). The corresponding percentages for the 602 cases dealt with in the year ended 30th June, 1949, appear in brackets.

The following table shows the Receipts, Expenditure, and number of cases dealt with during the five years ended 30th June, 1949:—

Details.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts .. .. .	1,918	1,386	1,267	6,396*	3,189
Expenditure .. .. .	1,054	1,197	1,530	1,514	1,640
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases investigated .. .. .	491	462	460	488	602

\* Due to a large bequest.

**The Citizen  
Welfare  
Service of  
Victoria.**

Incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act, controlled and managed by a Committee elected by contributors each year at the Annual Meeting, maintained entirely by voluntary gifts and inheriting the 59 years' experience and traditions of the Charity Organization of Melbourne, the Citizens Welfare Service, with the aid of a skilled staff, offers advice and practical help to troubled citizens.

The objects of the C.W.S. include—

- (1) The maintenance of an efficient family welfare agency to give advice, financial help or personal service to individuals or families where required ;
- (2) The encouragement and organization of philanthropic and welfare work, and the promotion of co-operation therein ;
- (3) the undertaking of surveys, research, or any investigation which may appear to be of use or value to welfare work in Victoria ;
- (4) the disbursements of gifts which have been contributed to the organization for specific welfare purposes and the acceptance and execution of any trusts which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the organization.

Every client seeking the assistance of the C.W.S. is assured of complete privacy and confidence in his relationship with the agency.

Some of the circumstances which give rise to a need for a skilled casework service are—Domestic difficulties which threaten family unity ; Problems of unmarried or expectant mothers ; Difficulties created by desertion or death of the bread-winner ; Financial anxieties arising from money-lending, cash-order, hire purchase, or other debts ; Problems arising from sickness or injury as, for instance, the need of artificial limbs, invalid chairs and other expensive surgical appliances ; Circumstances involving the transfer of families or individuals to the country, to other States, or overseas.

The following table shows Receipts and Expenditure, and the number of cases dealt with, during the five years ended on 30th June, 1949 :—

Details.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts .. .. .	5,081	4,598	5,492	5,618	4,999
Expenditure .. .. .	5,215	3,278	4,782	6,987	4,970
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cases dealt with .. .. .	842	736	662	872	791

**Red Cross  
Society,  
Victorian  
Division.**

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all Red Cross service and activities throughout the State of Victoria.

Under the Royal Charter, the Society's objects (in addition to specific war-time activities) are: "the improvement of health, the mitigation of suffering, and the prevention of disease".

A voluntary organization, sustained by public subscription, the Division's primary function in war-time is to provide supplementary service to sick or wounded service personnel, Prisoners-of-War and their dependants. Such services range from hospital services, the provision of convalescent homes, and various welfare services to assist the restoration of health and fitness of those suffering from their war service.

In peace-time the organization's responsibilities continue in caring for the welfare of ex-service personnel discharged medically unfit, and their dependants. In addition, under the terms of its Charter, the Society undertakes many community services such as the Blood Transfusion Service, handicrafts, hospital visiting and library services in civilian hospitals, transport for ex-service patients and civilian out-patients, the maintenance of four convalescent homes—"Stonnington" and "Rockingham" for repatriation patients, "The Lady Dugan Red Cross Home" for the wives and children of ex-servicemen, and "Welfare House" for children and young women who have had poliomyelitis or who are spastics.

Particular attention is being given to the problems of the permanently disabled ex-serviceman or woman with a view to the utmost rehabilitation possible in each case.

The governing body of the Division is the Council, which is constituted as follows:—The President (the wife of the State Governor); the Deputy-President (the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor); the wife of the Premier; a person nominated by the State Government; the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of the City of Melbourne; the principal medical officer for Victoria, R.A.N.; the principal medical officer for Victoria, Australian Army; the principal medical officer for Victoria, R.A.A.F.; the senior medical officer for Victoria, Repatriation Commission; a representative of the R.S. & S.I.L.A.; forty-five other members of the Division elected at the Annual Meeting, and fifteen elected by the Divisional Council.

The following figures give some indication of the continuing nature and scope of the work:—

### VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY, 1944-45 TO 1948-49.

Details.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Receipts .. .. .	£ 896,814	437,352	..	..	..
Payments .. .. .	£ 760,216	845,410	..	..	..
Income .. .. .	£ ..	..	251,084	177,831	164,518
Expenditure .. .. .	£ ..	..	348,726	302,840	231,688
Gross Expenditure over Income .. .. .	£ ..	..	97,642	125,009	67,170
Accumulation Account .. .. .	£ ..	..	1,026,415	928,919	870,053
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service .. .. .	£ 9,378	21,207	22,434	24,044	30,406
*Convalescent Homes and Hostels .. .. .	£ 38,608	48,241	43,807	42,357	54,203
Handcraft and Curative Training .. .. .	£ 16,558	19,281	15,357	15,905	14,080
†Social Service and Welfare .. .. .	£ 9,509	14,307	23,052	23,817	20,815
Service and Repatriation Hospitals including Recreation Centres .. .. .	£ 26,085	30,479	51,853	33,010	30,621
Civilian Hospitals and Civilian Relief .. .. .	£ 3,120	4,990	8,585	14,347	5,734
Red Cross Branches (active) .. .. .	No. 774	605	503	453	432
Junior Red Cross Circles .. .. .	No. 73	57	69	72	54
Blood Donations .. .. .	No. 13,925	17,018	19,815	23,191	24,737
Blood Distributed .. .. .	pints 4,674	6,555	10,691	14,174	15,115
Serum Distributed .. .. .	litres 2,842	1,923	1,630	2,174	2,340
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries .. .. .	No. 4,820	10,592	12,750	26,534	34,286
Transport Mileage .. .. .	363,323	476,726	308,604	276,955	238,673
Admissions to Convalescent Homes .. .. .	5,893	3,903	1,968	1,895	2,082

\* Excluding buildings.

† In relation to ex-service personnel.

### MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930. 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 latter fund, subscriptions and donations amounting to £2,121,584 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £372,963.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1938-39 to 1948-49 were as follows:—

Year ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1939 .. .. .	72,509	8,986	81,495
1940 .. .. .	62,240	9,205	71,445
1941 .. .. .	65,413	12,867	78,280
1942 .. .. .	71,461	14,398	85,859
1943 .. .. .	97,561	20,320	117,881
1944 .. .. .	120,933	25,634	146,567
1945 .. .. .	141,340	26,725	168,065
1946 .. .. .	112,716	22,910	135,626
1947 .. .. .	112,181	22,605	134,786
1948 .. .. .	110,298	21,291	131,589
1949 .. .. .	103,763	24,468	128,231

**Food for Britain Appeal.** The Lord Mayor's Food for Britain Appeal was launched on 21st September, 1945, at a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor F. R. Connelly). In March, 1947, the Australian Red Cross Society launched a British Relief Appeal and the Victorian Division of the Society conducted its appeal conjointly with the Lord Mayor's Food for Britain Appeal, and undertook the shipment of goods on behalf of both appeals. Hereunder is a summary of shipments from September, 1945, to January, 1949.

	Value of Foodstuffs Shipped.		
	Purchased.	Donated.	Total.
	£	£	£
Lord Mayor's Food for Britain Appeal ..	396,808	97,794	494,602
Australian Red Cross Society (Victorian Division) British Relief Appeal.. ..	201,712	41,800	243,512
Victorian State Government (in addition to grant of £20,000 to the Lord Mayor's Appeal)	50,000	..	50,000
	648,520	139,594	788,114
	Value of Clothing Shipped.		
	Purchased.	Donated.	Total.
	£	£	£
Australian Red Cross Society (Victorian Division) British Relief Appeal .. ..	32,521	34,936	67,457
Grand Totals .. .. .	681,041	174,530	855,571



**St. John  
Ambulance  
Association.**

The work carried on by this Association is described 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 of the injured. During the year ended 30th September, 1949, 3,283 students were instructed in first aid and nursing and of these 2,318 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association in 1883, 150,740 persons have received awards. The Association medallion has been awarded to 14,146 students.

The following table shows various particulars relating to the Association's activities during the five years ended 30th September, 1949 :—

Details.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts .. .. .	4,363	1,631	1,900	2,344	3,636
Expenditure .. .. .	4,235	1,656	1,812	1,847	4,002
Students Instructed .. .. .	No. 2,353	No. 2,249	No. 2,014	No. 2,584	No. 3,283
Certificates Issued .. .. .	1,423	1,547	1,433	1,788	2,318

The St. John Ambulance Association established the first ambulance transport service in the State of Victoria in the year 1886, and continued to operate it until the year 1916. The Council of St. John Ambulance Association then decided that much better results could be obtained if they separated the main object "That of teaching First Aid to the Injured" from the transport of sick or injured persons. They, therefore, formed a Company with its title "Victorian Civil Ambulance Service". This Company was registered under the "Companies Acts" as a Company "Not for Profit". This action completely separated the control, finance and operation of the transport service from the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Victorian Civil Ambulance Service Council applied to the State Government for a subsidy and when this was granted they then became responsible to the Charities Board of Victoria for the conduct of the Service.

This Company's registration continued until the year 1936, when at the request of the Charities Board of Victoria, the Service, without suspending operations, went into voluntary liquidation and by order of the Governor-in-Council became an incorporated body under the Hospital and Charities Act.

The objects of the Society as outlined in the Constitution are :—

- (a) To organize, conduct and control the work of rendering First Aid to, and the transport of, sick and injured persons within the State of Victoria, and to assist other persons, societies and institutions engaged in the same or similar work, and in particular the St. John Ambulance Association (Victoria Centre) and the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Victoria District.)
- (b) To establish, conduct and control ambulance centres and/or divisions or branches of the Society's service in any part of the State of Victoria.

The Society is managed by an Honorary Committee and Honorary Officers. This Committee is representative of the contributors :— St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade; Victorian Civil Ambulance Service (Country Division); Melbourne City Council; and Metropolitan Municipalities.

The registered Office and Headquarters is at 217 Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, from which point, all ambulance calls are dealt with. Sub-stations are situated in East Prahran, Mordialloc, Footscray, and Canterbury. The twenty-one ambulances attached to the Metropolitan Division are fitted with single-way wireless, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of the Service.

The Country Division of the Ambulance Service was established in the year 1923, by the opening of Country Branches at Yarram, Beechworth and Yarra Junction. Funds for this purpose were made available from the "Edward Wilson Trust". As further grants were made available from the same source, more branches were opened and to date forty-four branches, possessing forty-nine ambulances, operate throughout the State.

The Country Branches are located in the following centres :—

Alexandra	Flinders	Orbost
Apollo Bay	Goroke	Robinvale
Ararat	Heyfield	Rushworth
Ballarat (2 cars)	Horsham	Sale
Beechworth	Kerang	Shepparton (2 cars)
Benalla	Korumburra	Stawell
Bendigo	Kyabram	Swan Hill
Bright	Lakes Entrance	Tallangatta
Castlemaine	Lorne	Terang
Chelsea	Maffra	Wangaratta (2 cars)
Cobram	Mansfield	Warracknabeal
Daylesford	Mildura (2 cars)	Warragul
Echuca	Mornington	Warrnambool (2 cars)
Erica	Nhill	Yarram
Euroa	Noojee	

The following table furnishes information relating to the activities of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service from 1st July, 1944, to 31st March, 1949.

## VICTORIAN CIVIL AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Details.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.*
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Metropolitan—</b>					
Stations .. .. .	4	4	4	4	5
Officers .. .. .	44	47	50	59	70
Ambulances .. .. .	19	19	21	21	21
Calls .. .. .	26,485	29,897	32,977	36,544	29,492
Accidents attended .. .. .	4,958	6,112	6,834	7,295	5,947
Mileage .. .. .	287,660	339,019	362,557	416,443	305,731
Patients conveyed without payment .. .. .	4,284	5,329	8,260	10,109	9,624
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts† .. .. .	26,309	26,634	28,339	33,446	33,862
Government Grant .. .. .	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,125
Expenditure .. .. .	25,991	27,909	28,279	37,309	35,950
Cost per Mile .. .. .	‡	‡	‡	s. d. 1 9½	s. d. 2 0¼
<b>Country—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Stations .. .. .	24	26	33	34	44
Ambulances .. .. .	25	28	35	36	49
Calls .. .. .	4,612	‡	‡	5,805	4,677
Mileage .. .. .	73,633	‡	‡	134,347	132,532

\* For nine months ended 31st March, 1949.

† Includes Government Grant.

‡ Not available.

**Royal Humane Society.**

The objects of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia were published in the *Year-Book* for 1942-43, page 295.

During the year ended 30th June, 1948, 62 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 19 certificates of merit, 29 bronze medals, and 9 silver medals were granted.

**Royal Life Saving Society.**

With the object of minimizing the loss of life from drowning, a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was established in Melbourne in 1904. A statement of the aims of the society was published in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year ended 31st May, 1949, the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 5,701; the total income was £2,114 and the expenditure £2,395.

**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, 1949, 1,305 cases were dealt with, of which 412 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 575 to dogs. There were 12 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, and fines were imposed in 12 instances. The receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1949, amounted to £6,392 and the expenditure to £11,657

### COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SERVICES.

The Social Services Consolidation Act (No. 26 of 1947) which came into operation on 1st July, 1947, and which has since been amended by Nos. 38 and 69 of 1948, and No. 16 of 1949, repealed the various legislative enactments relating to Age (previously Old-age) and Invalid Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment, and Unemployment and Sickness Benefits and, while following in general the Acts repealed, considerably liberalized many of their provisions.

The history and details of the legislation relating to the pensions and allowances covered by the Consolidation Act will be found in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

All benefits are paid out of the National Welfare Fund to which, in each financial year, is appropriated the amount of the social service contribution which is payable under the Social Services Contribution Act together with a sum equivalent to the collections of tax under the Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act. These appropriations from Consolidated Revenue are made under the *National Welfare Fund Act 1945*. Total expenditure on payment of benefits provided under the Social Services Consolidation Act for the year ended 30th June, 1949, was £74,591,794.

### AGE PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and  
rate of  
Pension.**

*Persons Eligible.*—Men, 65 years of age and over, and women, 60 years of age and over, who have resided in Australia for a continuous period of twenty years. Any periods of absence during which a person's home remained in Australia, and absences in certain other circumstances, are counted as residence. Absence in a Territory of the Commonwealth does not break continuity of residence.

*Persons Disqualified.*—

- (a) Aliens (except women who, prior to marriage, were British subjects).
- (b) Any person who has deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension.

- (c) Any person in receipt of income of £3 12s. 6d. per week or more (blind persons £8 per week), or £7 5s. per week for a married couple (£10 2s. 6d. per week where both husband and wife are blind. See notes below as to income disregarded).
- (d) Any person who owns property, including cash or money in bank, to the value of more than £750 (£1,500 for married persons). The value of a home, furniture and personal effects is disregarded, also surrender values of life assurance policies up to £200, the capital value of any contingent interest, the present value (up to £500) of any reversionary interests, certain interests in the estates of deceased persons, and the amount of any Commonwealth war gratuity.
- (e) Any person who is not of good character, is not deserving of a pension, who has deserted his wife (or her husband) or children for six months or upwards immediately preceding the date of the claim.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—Pensions may be granted only to those aboriginal natives of Australia who have been granted exemption from State control laws or who, in any State where exemption is not provided for, are considered suitable persons to receive pensions by virtue of character, standard of intelligence, and social development.

*Maximum Rate of Pension.*—£110 10s. per annum (£2 2s. 6d. per week.)

**Effect of Income.** Permissible income is £78 per annum (£1 10s. per week). Any income in excess of this amount is deducted from the pension. The income of a married person is deemed to be half the total income of husband and wife. Permissible income for blind persons, whether single or married, is £305 10s. per annum (£5 17s. 6d. per week). Any excess income is deducted from the pension. Where both husband and wife are blind, half the amount of any income in excess of £305 10s. per annum is deducted from each pension.

“Income” does not include gifts or allowances from children or parents, benefits from friendly societies, payments in respect of illness, infirmity or old-age from any trade union, the value of State food relief, child endowment or other payments for or in respect of children, benefits under the Hospital Benefits, Pharmaceutical Benefits and Tuberculosis Acts and interest on Commonwealth war gratuities.

For each dependent child under 16 years of age additional other income of an amount of £26 per annum, less the amount of any payment received for or in respect of the child, is allowed.

**Effect of Property.** The annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of the net value of property (excluding the home, &c.) above £100 up to £450, and by £2 for every complete £10 of the remainder (if any) of the value of the property. The value of property of a married person is deemed to be half the total value of property of husband and wife.

### INVALID PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and rate of Pension.** *Persons Eligible.*—Persons 16 years of age and over, who have resided in Australia for a continuous period of five years, and who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind. For the purposes of the residential qualification, the position in regard to absences is the same as for age pensions.

A person is deemed to be permanently incapacitated for work if the degree of his permanent incapacity is not less than 85 per cent. The claimant must have become permanently incapacitated or permanently blind while in Australia or during a temporary absence from Australia, but this condition is waived if he was brought into Australia before attaining the age of three years or if he has resided in Australia continuously or otherwise for not less than twenty years.

*Persons Disqualified.*—

- (a) The same as for age pensions, except paragraph (e).
- (b) Any person under 21 years of age who is adequately maintained by his parents.
- (c) A person who is not deserving of a pension.
- (d) A person who has an enforceable claim against any person under any law or contract, for adequate compensation in respect of his permanent incapacity or blindness.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—The same as for age pensions.

*Maximum Rate of Pension.*—The same as for age pensions.

*Effect of Income and Property.*—The same as for age pensions.

**Wife's Allowance.** An allowance, not exceeding £62 8s. per annum (£1 4s. per week), may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner (or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind) if she is living with her husband and is not receiving an invalid or age pension or a service pension. The rate of the allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as an age or invalid pension.

**Child's Allowance.** An allowance of £23 8s. per annum (9s. per week) in respect of an unendowed child under the age of sixteen years may be granted to the wife of an invalid pensioner, or age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, if she is living with her husband and has the custody, care and control of the child and is not receiving a service pension. This allowance may be granted where the wife is ineligible on account of income or property for a wife's allowance.

A child's allowance may also be granted to any invalid pensioner who has the custody, care, and control of a child under the age of sixteen years, but where both husband and wife are invalid pensioners (living together) the child's allowance is payable only to the wife.

**Rehabilitation of Invalid Pensioners.** Invalid pensioners are eligible for vocational training and treatment at the Commonwealth's expense to enable them to learn some craft or occupation which may be the means of rendering them self-supporting.

During treatment, payment of pension continues but when vocational training commences, pension is suspended and a rehabilitation allowance paid. Should the training or treatment be unsuccessful the pensioner's right to the invalid pension is not prejudiced.

**Reciprocity with New Zealand.** A reciprocal scheme exists between the Commonwealth and New Zealand with regard to age, invalid, and widows' pensions, child endowment and unemployment and sickness benefits, on a new and wider basis of entitlement, covering both permanent and temporary change of residence.

Residence in one country now counts as residence in the other in relation to entitlement to benefits in which a residential qualification applies.

**Funeral Benefits.** A funeral benefit of £10, or the actual cost of the funeral if less than £10, is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner or a claimant who, but for his death, would have been granted an age or invalid pension.

Where the cost of the funeral has been partly met by a payment from the contributory funeral benefit fund (other than a contributory funeral benefit fund of a friendly society), funeral benefit is payable to the extent of the amount by which the cost of the funeral exceeded the amount paid from the fund, but not exceeding £10. Funeral benefit is not payable to a person administering a contributory funeral benefit fund.

The number of funeral benefits paid during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1949, was 6,901, the total cost being £66,130.

**Pensioners, 1939-40 to 1948-49.** The numbers of age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1949, were as follows:—Age pensioners—men, 26,178; women, 55,575; total, 81,753. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,779; women, 7,796; total, 15,575.

The numbers of age and invalid pensioners and the amount expended as at 30th June, for each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1949, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS,  
1939-40 TO 1948-49.

Year Ended 30th June—				Number of Pensioners at End of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
				Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1940	..	..	..	76,081	12,739	88,820	£ 4,413,702
1941	..	..	..	76,371	12,447	88,818	4,588,266
1942	..	..	..	75,240	12,550	87,790	5,037,118
1943	..	..	..	72,102	11,938	84,040	5,715,268
1944	..	..	..	69,156	12,446	81,602	5,787,445
1945	..	..	..	67,240	12,598	79,838	5,604,739
1946	..	..	..	69,308	13,599	82,907	6,822,535
1947	..	..	..	74,770	14,673	89,443	7,350,132
1948	..	..	..	78,057	15,165	93,222	9,144,961
1949	..	..	..	81,753	15,575	97,328	10,244,132

\* Includes payments to Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals for maintenance of pensioners, and to pensioner inmates of these institutions and from 1943-44 includes allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

**Eligibility and rates of pension.** *Persons Eligible.*—A widow's pension is payable to a woman according to the following qualifications:—

Class A.—A Widow who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years. Maximum pension £2 7s. 6d. a week.

Class B.—A Widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has not the custody, care, and control of a child under the age of 16 years. Maximum pension £1 17s. a week.

Class C.—A Widow, under 50 years of age, who has not the custody, care and control of a child under 16 years, but is in necessitous circumstances within 26 weeks after the death of her husband. Maximum pension £2 2s. 6d. a week (payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately after death of husband).

Class D.—A Woman whose husband has been serving a term of imprisonment for at least six months, and who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or is not less than 50 years of age. Maximum pension £1 17s. a week.



The term "widow" includes in appropriate cases, a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband is an inmate of a hospital for the insane, and certain dependent females under conditions specified by the Act.

No woman may receive at the same time both a widow's pension and an age pension or an invalid pension.

The residential qualification is five years' continuous residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of lodgment of the claim. Concessions in respect of absences are similar to those for age pensions.

*Persons Disqualified.*—In addition to disqualifications arising from certain income and property, the following persons are also disqualified from receiving widows' pensions:—

- (a) Aliens (except women who, prior to marriage, were British subjects).
- (b) Any claimant who has deprived herself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension.
- (c) A deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.
- (d) A woman who is in receipt of an age or invalid pension or a war widow's pension.
- (e) A woman who is not of good character or deserving of a pension.

The numbers of age and invalid pensioners and the amount expended as at 30th June, for each year during the seven years ended 30th June, 1949, are shown in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS 1942-43 TO 1948-49.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners.	Amount Paid in Pensions.
		£
1943 .. .. .	10,710	602,957
1944 .. .. .	11,967	787,034
1945 .. .. .	12,614	799,652
1946 .. .. .	12,748	899,747
1947 .. .. .	12,311	941,734
1948 .. .. .	11,259	1,022,432
1949 .. .. .	11,164	1,120,589

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

**Persons Eligible.**

A maternity allowance is payable to a woman who, at the date of giving birth to a child, is a resident of Australia and satisfies the Director-General of Social Services that she intends to remain permanently in Australia.

The allowance is payable in respect of a birth which occurred on board a ship proceeding from a port in Australia or a Territory of the Commonwealth to another port in Australia or a Territory of the Commonwealth. The allowance is also payable in respect of a birth which occurred on board a ship proceeding to Australia, provided the mother receives no maternity benefit in respect of the birth from the country from which she has come.

Payment may be made in respect of the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, if the period of intra-uterine life of the child was at least five and a half calendar months.

(Payment may be made to qualified Australians temporarily abroad who fulfil particular requirements.)

*Alien Mothers.*—Payment may be made to an alien mother if—

- (a) she was a British subject prior to her marriage, or
- (b) she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately prior to the birth of the child. Payment in respect of a birth which occurs within twelve months after the mother's arrival in Australia may be made at the end of that twelve months, unless the Director-General is satisfied that the woman is likely to remain in Australia when it may be paid immediately.

*Aboriginal Natives.*—Payment may be made only to those aboriginal natives of Australia who have been granted exemption from State control laws or who, in any State where exemption is not provided for, are considered suitable persons to receive the allowance by virtue of character, standard of intelligence, and social development.

There is no means test.

**Amount of Allowances.**

Allowances which may be paid are as follows:—

- (a) Where there are no other children—£15.
- (b) Where there are one or two other children—£16.
- (c) Where there are three or more other children— £17 10s.

“Other children” means children born prior to the birth which is the subject of the claim, who, on the date of that birth, are under the age of sixteen years and of whom the claimant has the custody, care and control.

An extra £5 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

An advance payment of £5 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available, upon application, four weeks prior to the expected date of the birth. The balance will be paid immediately after the birth.

Details of the claims granted are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES GRANTED.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted During Year.	Amount Paid in Allowances During Year.	Total Claims Granted.	Total Amount Paid in Allowances.
		£		£
1942 .. ..	16,120	86,392	869,214	4,278,122
1943 .. ..	11,874	63,635	881,088	4,341,757
1944 .. ..	38,653†	590,648	919,741	4,932,405
1945 .. ..	40,582	647,970	960,323	5,580,375
1946 .. ..	40,991	649,648	1,001,314	6,230,023
1947 .. ..	50,730	787,843	1,052,044	7,017,866
1948 .. ..	46,027	744,232	1,098,071	7,762,098
1949 .. ..	46,309	732,621	1,144,380	8,494,719

Maternity allowances became payable from 10th October, 1912. A Survey of the legislative enactments affecting maternity allowances during the period 1912–1944 appeared in the Year Book for 1944–1945, page 456.

† Means test abolished and allowance increased from 1st July, 1943.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. The same amount is paid in respect of all children in approved private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State.

**VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT.**  
YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1948 AND 1949.

Rate per Endowment Period (Four Weeks).	Number of Claims.	
	1948.	1949.
£2 (two child family) .. .. .	86,498	92,135
£4 (three child family) .. .. .	37,109	39,734
£6 (four child family) .. .. .	14,942	15,754
£8 (five child family) .. .. .	5,713	5,996
£10 (six child family) .. .. .	2,289	2,307
£12 (seven child family) .. .. .	1,003	1,000
£14 (eight child family) .. .. .	421	449
£16 (nine child family) .. .. .	168	149
£18 (ten child family) .. .. .	77	70
£20 (eleven child family) .. .. .	19	21
£22 (twelve child family) .. .. .	7	8
£24 (thirteen child family) .. .. .	2	1
£26 (fourteen child family) .. .. .	1	1
<b>Total claims current .. .. .</b>	<b>148,249</b>	<b>157,625</b>
Number of endowed children .. .. .	251,145	265,672
Average number of endowed children per claim .. .. .	1.69	1.69
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average annual liability per claim .. .. .	32 13 3	39 0 10
Amounts paid .. .. .	£4,842,140	£6,153,650

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.**

Particulars of these benefits and the conditions under which they are obtainable appear on pages 415 to 417 of the 1946-47 *Year-Book*.

The following table gives particulars of claims, amounts paid, &c., during year ended 30th June, 1949:—

**VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1949.**

	Claims Granted.		Claims Rejected.	Benefits Paid.
	Males.	Females.		
Unemployment .. .. .	248	40	No. 216	£ 2,417
Sickness .. .. .	12,525	4,187	3,280	196,548
Special .. .. .	8,594	1,232	438	51,208
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>21,367</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>250,173</b>

Particulars of unemployment claims—by months—in industrial groups and by causes and of sickness benefits by nature of sickness are available in the Victorian Statistical Register.

## REPATRIATION.

An outline of the activities leading up to the formation of the Commonwealth Repatriation Commission appears in Commonwealth *Year-Books* Nos. 15 page 931 and 17 page 598. The main activities of the Commission in 1947-48 were confined to the grant review and assessment of war and service pensions, the provision of medical treatment, payment of re-employment allowances, vocational training, renewal and repair of artificial replacements and surgical appliances, the grant and review of sustenance and living allowances and the administration of the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria are shown below:—

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS 1939-40  
TO 1948-49.

Year ended June—	Members of Forces.	Dependants.		Total.	Amount Paid during Year.
		Of Incapacitated Members.	Of Deceased Members.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
<i>War Pensions.</i>					
1940 .. ..	25,334	44,720	8,058	78,112	2,317,417
1941 .. ..	25,107	41,036	7,977	74,120	2,252,227
1942 .. ..	25,375	38,435	8,493	72,303	2,255,233
1943 .. ..	25,921	36,583	9,251	71,755	2,497,300
1944 .. ..	27,552	35,802	10,114	73,468	3,022,522
1945 .. ..	30,138	37,334	10,755	78,227	3,245,026
1946 .. ..	36,020	43,849	13,157	93,026	3,640,063
1947 .. ..	39,711	48,101	13,167	100,979	4,081,324
1948 .. ..	41,931	51,648	13,285	106,864	4,436,021
1949 .. ..	44,025	55,737	13,486	113,248	5,249,295
<i>Service Pensions.</i>					
1940 .. ..	2,080	1,084	305	3,469	118,577
1941 .. ..	2,092	1,004	349	3,445	126,975
1942 .. ..	3,034	1,079	383	4,496	140,916
1943 .. ..	2,105	853	351	3,309	163,115
1944 .. ..	2,071	818	375	3,264	163,377
1945 .. ..	2,145	770	378	3,293	169,715
1946 .. ..	2,296	713	393	3,402	206,275
1947 .. ..	2,589	751	383	3,723	239,649
1948 .. ..	2,793	822	370	3,985	288,084
1949 .. ..	2,736	781	373	3,890	322,659

Further statistical details relating to repatriation for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 are as follows:—

	1947-48.	1948-49.
Medical Treatment—	No.	No.
Repatriation In-patients .. .. .	1,742	1,704
Attendances of Out-patients .. .. .	85,214	85,010
	£	£
Medical treatment expenditure .. .. .	1,238,285	1,409,629
Soldiers' children Education expenditure .. .. .	32,931	40,732

### CREMATION.

There are two crematoria in Victoria—one at Springvale and the other at the new Melbourne General Cemetery, Fawkner. The history of their establishment is contained in an article published in the *Year-Book* 1942-43, page 307.

The numbers of cremations in relation to total deaths are shown in the following table:—

### CREMATION IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Cremations at Fawkner.	Cremations at Springvale.	Total Cremations.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths.
1927 .. .. .	32	..	32	16,773	·19
1928 .. .. .	84	..	84	17,708	·47
1929 .. .. .	151	..	151	16,717	·90
1930 .. .. .	162	..	162	15,959	1·02
1931 .. .. .	201	..	201	17,033	1·18
1932 .. .. .	199	..	199	16,805	1·18
1933 .. .. .	369	..	369	17,456	2·11
1934 .. .. .	499	..	499	18,648	2·68
1935 .. .. .	596	..	596	18,456	3·23
1936 .. .. .	358	400	758	18,778	4·04
1937 .. .. .	387	596	983	18,613	5·28
1938 .. .. .	415	752	1,167	18,955	6·16
1939 .. .. .	436	873	1,309	20,169	6·49
1940 .. .. .	571	1,053	1,624	20,293	8·00
1941 .. .. .	662	1,164	1,826	20,425	8·94
1942 .. .. .	753	1,246	1,999	21,973	9·09
1943 .. .. .	850	1,348	2,198	21,327	10·31
1944 .. .. .	892	1,502	2,394	20,502	11·68
1945 .. .. .	965	1,639	2,604	20,496	12·70
1946 .. .. .	1,030	1,920	2,950	21,534	13·69
1947 .. .. .	1,159	2,003	3,162	21,442	14·75
1948 .. .. .	1,293	2,349	3,642	21,825	16·69
1949 .. .. .	1,515	2,642	4,157	21,991	18·90