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Guide to Charity

and to the

Philanthropic Work

of VICTORIA.

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A Guide to Charity

AND TO THE

Philanthropic Work of Victoria

COMPRISING

1.—A Classified and Descriptive Register of the several Charities and Kindred Organisations in the State of Victoria, with a brief description of the scope of each.

2.—A Study of Charity and a Guide to its Proper Administration.

3.—A Digest of Acts of Parliament, and other Information of use and interest to the Philanthropic Worker.

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COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE

Charity Organisation Society of Melbourne,

47 COLLINS PLACE.

1912

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PREFACE.

In 1888, the Charity Organisation Society published a short Guide to the Charities of Melbourne, but financial resources did not justify a repetition of the experiment in subsequent years. The Society had, accordingly, to rest satisfied with the small and somewhat scrappy Directory of Victorian Charities, which it compiled and issued yearly, until 1910, along with, and as part of, its Annual Report. It felt, however, that something more comprehensive and detailed would be of great assistance to philanthropic workers, and to the public generally, and that feeling led, a few years ago, to the planning of this Guide. Initial financial difficulties were at length cleared away by generous donations towards the cost of compilation and publication from the Trustees of the late Edward Wilson and from the Felton Bequests Committee. Further irritating delays were experienced by the inexplicable difficulty of obtaining from a remarkably large percentage of Victorian charities the particulars which the Editor thought it desirable to insert in the Guide This, indeed, has provided the one regrettable feature in an otherwise interesting work. In many cases, requests had to be repeated time and time again before the information required was forthcoming, and reference to the body of the Guide will disclose not a few charities from whom no information whatever has been received. Indeed, only the desire to produce a Guide as nearly complete as human effort would permit actuated the persistence that eventually dragged from many secretaries the necessary information.

Despite the great care that has been taken, and the persistence that has been exerted, to render the information in this Guide complete, omissions may be discovered. The Editor will take it as a kindly act to have his attention drawn to these, likewise to any errors that may have crept into the text, so that they may be rectified in possible future issues.

Care has also been exercised to exclude from the Guide agencies exploiting the poor and the public, or organisations regarding whose *bona fides* some doubt exists. A few have been included, however, that might come under the latter category, and it should accordingly be distinctly understood that the inclusion of any institution or society does not necessarily imply a recommendation of its merits or its usefulness.

In many instances, two or more societies may be found to be doing similar work over practically the same area, and in arriving at a decision regarding their comparative utility, the reader must use his own judgment. If this does not satisfy him, however, he is invited to apply to the Charity Organisation Society, which may be of assistance to him in his difficulty.

The financial assistance received towards the publication of the Guide has enabled the Charity Organisation Society to issue it to the public at a nominal price. It is earnestly hoped that the popularity and value of the Guide will be sufficiently great to justify the time and trouble that have been expended in its peparation.

A Foreword concerning Charity Organisation.

Charity organisation is a science—a social science, if the wider term give offence—which, so far as Australasia is concerned, is of comparatively recent growth. Even in the older communities of the world its inception, historically speaking, is but a matter of yesterday. In England, the first Charity Organisation Society—that of London—was established as comparatively recently as 1869, whereas there are now in the British Isles over 100 such Societies, and many others having different titles but adhering, entirely or in part, to charity organisation principles. In the United States of America the spread of Charity Organisation Societies has been little short of phenomenal. The New York Society led the way only 30 years ago, and to-day more than 200 Societies are dotted over the length and breadth of the States. Indeed, the movement has spread more or less rapidly, and with varying degrees of success, throughout the whole English-speaking world.

The first Society in Australasia—the Melbourne Charity Organisation Society—was founded in 1889 at a largely attended meeting of prominent citizens, who felt the insistent necessity of taking drastic action to counteract the gross abuse of charity that was growing up in their midst. For over ten years the Melbourne Society remained the sole representative in its own quarter of the globe of the organised and scientific charity which it advocated. In 1900, however, Brisbane followed the lead, and established a Charity Organisation Society, which is now a flourishing, well-conducted organisation. It is true that the Charity Organisation and Relief Society of Sydney was formed in 1878, but it has never adopted in its work many of the most valued principles of charity organisation, and has restricted—as it still restricts—its operations to relief work.

These. then, practically exhaust the list of Charity Organisation Societies in Australasia. A few others, such as the Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society, the Hobart Benevolent Society, and the Wellington (New Zealand) Society of Benevolent Institution Contributors, adhere to the principles and practise the methods of charity organisation in a greater or less degree, but are not, in the proper sense of the phrase, Charity Organisation Societies. A comparison with the success of the movement in older communities is somewhat depressing, for in Australasia progress has undoubtedly been slow. On first thoughts, the reason for this state of affairs may not easily to be found. In many Australasian communities, existing conditions with regard to public and private charity are undoubtedly such as to render the establishment of a Charity Organisation Society little less than a communal necessity, and certainly a civic duty. Yet, when such a Society is launched on what should be a prosperous voyage, the storms of ignorant abuse, the dangerous currents of prejudice and jealousy, and the contrary wind of financial embarrassment, render total destruction, or at least, partial disablement, an ever-imminent danger.

On this, what may be called the domestic side of the question, we can only speculate—and speculation is anathema to the charity organiser. In considering the slow progress of Charity Organisation Societies in Australasia, however, local conditions must be borne in mind, and may possibly offer a partial solution to the problem. In Australasian communities the work of public charity is largely undertaken, supervised or subsidised by the State, and we fear that in the result the civic soul, if we may use the phrase, of the private citizen—the feeling that there rests upon his shoulders a direct responsibility towards his distressed or suffering brother—is prejudicially affected. He is brought up to look to the state to do all that is necessary to care for those of its people who are in need. He may contribute according to his means to local charities not entirely State-supported, but there his interest ceases. Does a hospital wish to erect a new wing? Is a valuable child-saving society faced with a heavy debit balance at the bank? "Appeal to the Government of the day," says the private citizen, "for a building grant or an increased subsidy." The State it is, first, last, and always, to which he looks to meet such difficulties as these, and we greatly fear that this feeling of dependence is an insidious growth which may attain even more serious proportions as the years go on, unless a higher spirit of civic helpfulness is inculcated in the private citizen. Charity Organisation Societies, adhering firmly to the principles and methods of older Societies, undoubtedly offer one of the best mediums for the inculcation of this spirit, and one should exist in every large city in Australasia.

NOTE.—Details of the work of the Melbourne Charity Organisation Society are inserted here, not with a desire to give the Society undue prominence, but partly because they form an appropriate appendage to the foregoing article and partly because the work of the Society is so varied as to render its classification difficult.

Charity Organisation Society (1887), 47 Collins-place, Melbourne. *Secretary*, S. Greig Smith. *Management*—Committee of 18 members. The Society seeks to secure the better organisation of charitable work by promoting co-operation among the charities. It investigates and reports on cases of distress, and assists deserving cases when necessary with monetary grants or in other suitable ways. Last year the number of new cases investigated was 710, and the total number of cases, new and old, dealt with was 1267. The Society owns a Wood-yard, where able-bodied unemployed may obtain temporary work until they find better employment. Last year, 558 men were given employment on a total of 1612 occasions. The Society also conducts a Labour Bureau, through which, last year, 478 temporary and 28 permanent positions were obtained for a total of 94 persons. It is a matter of difficulty to describe adequately within the brief limits of this Guide the Society's wider work of organisation. The compilation of the Guide itself, however, is an example. The organisation of the movement that resulted in the passing of the Children's Courts Act 1906 is another instance, as is also the establishment of the Victorian Provident Aid Society. In its relief work the Society disbursed from its own Relief Fund last year £194, and from its Trust Fund (comprising money received for the assistance of special cases) £1097. *Income* (administration only)—£833 (almost entirely subscriptions and donations). *Expenditure*—£932.

A Brief Study of Charity, and a Guide to its Proper and Effective Administration.

INTRODUCTORY.

A Guide to Charity and the Charities, to be complete, should not only contain a list of philanthropic institutions and agencies, but should also set forth briefly the objects and scope of each, so that practical workers and others who, from time to time, may have occasion to consult such a work, may be able to compare the relative merits of societies supported by the community, and to find without difficulty the society or institution which most fully meets their immediate necessities.

The true principles of charity should be made clear to the reader. and also the methods by which such principles should be applied to cases of distress. To complete the work, a synopsis should be included of the principal statutes directly or indirectly affecting the field of philanthropy.

To perform satisfactorily the task of a personal conductor through all the ramifications of, and the possible means of relieving, remedying or preventing, poverty and sickness—for preventive work is by no means the least important part of charity—might necessitate a well-stocked library, and even the merest survey may take more time and space than it is convenient to permit.

The object of Charity should be the improvement of the condition of the poor, and in practice we should keep in view a standard of life by which we may judge the individual cases which come under our notice. This standard, of course, must have reference to the life and health of the majority of persons of the class to which our subject belongs. We may consider the general standard to be too low, and, therefore, aim at ultimately raising it; but, in the meanwhile, we shall, if we are wise, use all our efforts to lift to the level of such standard all who are below the line, and untiringly endeavour to prevent those who are above it from sinking below.

The standard must naturally be at least that which is calculated to maintain the subject, morally and physically, in a condition to fulfil his duties as a member of a recognised class of workers. A citizen may be poor, and yet neither dependent nor unhappy. Under ordinary circumstances he may well be left to help himself, and it is better so. If, on the other hand, he be indigent, habitually lacking the necessaries of life, great care and thought are needed, so that, instead of degrading him by ill-timed gifts, we may lift him to self-helpfulness. Herein lies all the difference between true charity and false. The thougthless giver of promiscuous alms sows for a veritable harvest of disaster. Some germs of goodness may survive and bear fruit; but if so, the result cannot be credited to the sower.

A study of Charity should teach us to help our neighbours to help themselves. Wherever our interference in the affairs of others relieves, or has the tendency to relieve, them from exerting them-

selves, or from accepting assistance from more natural sources, then our intended aid will probably do harm rather than good. It is hoped that by indicating in this volume the most appropriate help in cases of distress, together with the names, objects and scope of institutions and societies from which such help may be obtained, opportunities may be afforded for more effective co-operation in ameliorating the condition of the poor than has hitherto been possible. Should these aims be even approximately attained by means of this compilation, the Charity Organisation Society and the editor will be more than satisfied.

THE DISTRESSED AND HOW TO HELP THEM.

We cannot all be surgeons or physicians, but most of us may learn the elements of First Aid or "What to do till the doctor comes." Many a life has been saved—socially and morally, just as well as physically—by a knowledge of how to act at the critical moment.

Beyond handing out the penny or the sovereign, how helpless we are, as a rule, in such cases of social distress as may come within our ken. If we only trouble to think we must recognise that money is not a universal medicine. Indeed, as we admit when dealing with our children, it may be a most deadly poison. We do not dream of treating them all alike. Whether we will or no, we are forced to acknowledge that their characters and dispositions are often most dissimilar. A whip will not do with one what a word will effect with another, and money entrusted to one will be spent in folly or vice, whereas another will employ it only to good use or in harmless entertainment.

Men and women are but children of a larger growth, and we must study their past and present, their characters, capabilities, and environment, if we would aid, not harm, them with our benevolent intentions. For this reason, it is generally found convenient, when inquiring into the merits of an application for assistance, to employ a form containing a set of questions now adopted by Charity Organisation and kindred Societies all over the English-speaking world. The sooner a similar system is adopted by all bodies and individuals having frequent dealings with the poor, the better it will be for all concerned, with the possible exception of the impostor.

It may be well to explain that, even if one has at hand such a list of questions, there may be no need to ask them all in every case; nor need one ostentatiously display the printed paper on all occasions. Neither is it desirable to adopt the air of an inquisitor, but rather that of the physician, who, before prescribing, wishes to ascertain the extent and gravity of the disease.

Hesitation to answer questions must not be regarded as denoting a wish to deceive, and can generally be overcome by the explanation that the questions are not inspired by idle curiosity, but rather by the wish to ascertain what help is most appropriate and from what source it can best be obtained. Once it is made plain that absence of the required information may result in inability to help, the difficulty generally disappears. Let it be known that, while wishful to procure the necessary aid, you must base your judgment of the necessity, not on the applicant's assurance alone, but on evidence that will carry conviction to the minds of those whose aid you must enlist, and you will be afforded immediate means, if available, for proving the genuineness or otherwise of the application.

The form appended has proved its usefulness through many years of practical work in Great Britain, America and Australia, and, therefore, with the qualifications above mentioned, and with modifications or additions to suit special purposes or meet special requirements, may safely be taken as a guide by all who would combine benevolence with wisdom. It is the form used by the Charity Organisation Society of Melbourne.

Case No..... Date,.....

Particulars Furnished by Applicant.

1. Name, Birthplace.....
2. Date of Arrival in State; Ship's Name.....
   .....
3. Present Address and Time there.....
4. Landlord or Agent, Size of House, and Rent.....
   .....
5. Previous Addresses, and Time at each.....
   .....
6. Married or Single, and Ages.....
7. Ages and other Particulars of Children Males.....
   Females.....
8. Trade or Occupation.....
9. Employment, if any.....
10. Time out of Employment and Reason, with last Employer's Name
    .....
11. Amount of Debts, and Particulars.....
12. Club or Society.....
13. Relations, and if able to assist.....
14. Help now being received.....
15. Reasons for needing assistance.....
16. Form of Help asked.....
17. References .....
18. Remarks .....
    .....

When the applicant has been seen at the office (or, if that be not possible, at the home) and the form filled in, we are possessed of a chart, as it were, and can shape our course accordingly. The next step is usually to visit the home, if that has not already been done. There much may be learned without any need to give offence. The neighbourhood, the style of house, its furnishing, its condition of care or neglect, all may guide us as to the nature of the problem. Above all, we must not forget that we have started on our quest with the aim of helping, and that we must guard ourselves at every turn against the danger of effecting harm. As a friend, however, we must endeavour to bind up and restore what has been wounded or injured in the changes and chances of life. If we go rightly to work we shall find that much of the damage may be repaired by means of the peacemaker, and, in any case, we learn to act wisely and not in haphazard fashion.

In the course of our inquiries we may find that the applicant, with a little advice based on the knowledge of his case acquired by us, may readily help himself; that, for instance, he only requires tiding over for a short time, or that former employers or friends, not previously acquainted with his need, will readily give work or other assistance, either direct, or subject to our advice and supervision. The church to which the applicant belongs, or some friendly society

or club to which he formerly subscribed, may come forward, or neighbours may interest themselves in the case. Then there are societies within whose scope the case may come, or in the cases of deserted wives or widows, assistance may be rendered by the State boarding out the children, if any, to the mother. Finally. where all these sources fail or prove inadequate, an appeal may be made, through the public press, by some well-known resident, minister or layman. Even this may be avoided and the requisite funds obtained privately and without unnecessary delay by seeking the advice of the Charity Organisation Society. In any case the less publicity involved the better. The names and address of the distressed family should never be made public where this can be obviated, and needless humiliation should be prevented whenever possible. Those would-be benefactors who seek special information may receive it in strict confidence if thought advisable; but the general experience is that confidence in the bona fides of the appeal can be established without chancing positive identification by the public of the proposed beneficiary.

TEMPORARY AID.

Pending inquiry, of course, the person may apparently be in urgent need. In such cases we must run no needless risk of suffering on the part of the applicant. While we are debating the question of more permanent assistance, he or she must not be left in want of food and shelter. An order on a decent shelter or lodging-house, the gift of groceries, or even, where not likely to be abused, a small sum of money, may save much temporary misery and obviate for the giver the too frequent lament that "while the grass is growing the steed is starving." But in all such cases the interim help must be followed by careful inquiry, if only for future reference.

RECORDS FOR REFERENCE.

By means of a good method of indexing, such as the card system, the history of any case as recorded on the application form, with notes of subsequent investigations attached, may in a few moments be made available even after the lapse of years. Much valuable time is thus saved to the investigator; a person proved in former years to be of good character may with confidence be helped upon alleged sudden emergency without immediate inquiry, or the piteous appeal of a notorious begging-letter writer may be treated with the necessary caution. The system, it will be seen, is one that distinctly makes for justice in either case, and, we may add, for mercy where mercy is most needed.

ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

A reference to the body of the Guide will soon show the novice that for most cases where private aid is not available some society or institution exists which may be appropriate. Apart from the index giving the official (and, in some instances, the popular) appellation, these agencies are also arranged according to the class of distress which it is the object of the almoner to relieve or possibly prevent. In some cases there is apparently more than one source of help applicable, but the objects and scope of each institution will further aid in the choice of a particular one for the case in question.

It must be borne in mind that every so-called Charity that is not needed, however well it may be conducted, is harmful, even if only in so far as it tends to fritter away the funds of the benevolent,

which, better bestowed, might do incalculable good. It has been well said that the money at present disbursed with a benevolent purpose would be fairly adequate if only judiciously applied.

THE KIND OF HELP THAT INJURES.

Indiscriminate alms-giving does an infinity of harm. Without a backbone man is man no longer. The moral backbone is no less necessary; yet how easily it is destroyed. Citizens are legally forbidden to beg for alms in the open street, and yet the indiscriminate giver goes scot free. It has not always or everywhere been thus, and morally the scatterer of largess is the more culpable. The beggar would not exist without his patron.

Those whose business it is to know are well aware that real distress does not parade itself in our highways. Nor does it, as a rule, resort to the free shelter, breakfasts or dinners. Such an institution as the free soup kitchen promotes the maximum of harm in return for the minimum of nourishment. The reason must be apparent to any who will think. We may be actuated in giving by a desire for ostentation, or by laziness; but, if by a spirit of humanity, let us pause and think how we should feel were the positions reversed and we ourselves the persons to be benefited.

The golden rule would then prompt the benefactor *in posse* to become, first of all, the friend of the person to be benefited. As friend and neighbour, he would then find it necessary to search out the cause of the trouble, and apply the remedy or relief unostentatiously, so that it might be received with little or no loss of self-respect. But such a course involves the spending of more than money—the spending of one's self.

THE ORGANISATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Since the foundation of the world, no great good has ever been done without the organiser. Yet there are still some who contend that Charity and Organisation are incompatible. These, however, comprise a fast dwindling number. St. Vincent de Paul Societies, the Salvation Army and its imitators, not to speak of Charity Organisation Societies and others bearing different names, but whose scope and objects are identical, have amply proved that social service must be organised if it would avoid being largely ineffective and even harmful.

The philanthropic worker must be a specialist and band himself with other specialists to effect any good amongst the masses of our cities. Whether he work on the plan of Elberfeld, of London, or of New York, each city must be mapped out in districts, and the districts federated through a centre. The district must again be subdivided until we come to the individual helper, or "private" in the company, whose duty it is to befriend a few poor families in his neighbourhood. Such a plan, providing as it does, for the co-operation of all philanthropic forces, whether purely voluntary or aided by State or municipality, may, if properly administered, enable much good to be effected. Social service without system, however, under the complex conditions of our crowded cities, must ever be doomed in some degree to failure.

rescue work ? renew

A Synopsis of Victorian and Commonwealth Statutes of Use or Interest to the Charitable Worker.

INTRODUCTION.

The consideration of applications for assistance may not infrequently involve the would-be helper in a difficulty by reason of ignorance of the law as it may affect the circumstances of a case. Such Statutes, or parts of Statutes, as, for instance, those relating to Old Age Pensions, Deserted Wives, Public Health and Mendicants, should be within the knowledge of, or easily accessible to, all philanthropic workers and societies. It has been thought advisable, therefore, to include in the Guide freely paraphrased extracts from several Statutes, which experience has demonstrated to be of use or interest to those engaged in charitable work.

It is to be understood that a resumé is not necessarily given of the whole of each Act dealt with, those sections having been ignored which do not appear to have any possible bearing on charitable work. In the same way it is possible that every Victorian Statute, a knowledge of which is of value to the philanthropist, has not been included. In point of fact, this part of the Guide is largely experimental, and, if it proves of value, is capable of considerable expansion and elaboration in future issues.

The prolixity and perplexity of the average Act of Parliament has been carefully avoided and a clear and easily-comprehensible description of the law has been given additional value by virtue of revision and approval by the Hon. Solicitor to the Charity Organisation Society.

Hospitals and Charities Act, 1890 (No. 1099).

Part I.—Division I.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE, ETC.

By Section 3 any institution established for the cure of disease, or for the relief of distressed, aged, incurable, or destitute persons, and supported in whole or in part by the voluntary contributions of not less than fifty persons, each of whom shall have paid not less than One pound per annum, or Twenty pounds in one donation, may be incorporated with, in legal jargon, "perpetual succession and a common seal"—that is to say, may become a Company, or, in other words, a body capable of entering into and enforcing contracts and owning property.

Sections 4 and 5 deal with the method of incorporation.

Section 6 provides that each institution so incorporated shall be governed by a committee of not less than seven members, to be

elected by the contributors, and that such committee, or any four of them, shall have all the powers vested in the corporation by the Act, and that one fourth of such committee, or such fractional part as shall be nearest one-fourth (but not more) may be honorary medical men on the staff of the institution.

Division II.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

By Section 19 any institution, society, or association of persons for the saving of human life, the promotion of health, temperance, or morality, the prevention of cruelty or vice, or other cognate objects of a philanthropic or humane nature, may be incorporated.

By Section 22 any person receiving the benefits of such institutions, societies, etc., as aforesaid, and afterwards becoming entitled to property, may be called upon to show cause why such property should not be made available for payment of amount due for maintenance, attendance, or relief, and, in default of payment, the property may be seized and sold, or a person authorised by the institution, etc., may be appointed to receive the rents, profits, etc., of real property.

By Section 25, any inmate of an institution, etc., who, before or after admission to same, pleads destitution, on becoming able to pay is legally liable to contribute any sum not exceeding the cost of his maintenance, which may be demanded of him by the committee or trustees, and such sum, on demand, becomes a debt due by such person and recoverable from him, his executors, or administrators. He is also liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Part II.—HOSPITALS UNDER 11 VICTORIA No. 59.

Section 26 provides that this part of this Act shall not extend or apply to, or in any manner affect, any institution incorporated under Part I. of this Act.

Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act, No. 17 of 1908 (Federal), and Amending Acts.

(Except where otherwise stated, the figures in brackets refer to Sections of the 1908 Act.)

Part III.—OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Any person having attained the age of 65 years (or 60 years, if permanently incapacitated for work) is qualified to receive an old age pension (15).

(Note.—By Proclamation under S. 15 (2), the qualifying age for women has been reduced to 60 years.)

A pension may be paid only if the claim is certified by a Registrar, and recommended in writing by a Deputy Commissioner of Old Age Pensions (15).

The following persons are disqualified from receiving a pension (16):—

1. Aliens.

2. Naturalised subjects who have not been naturalised for at least 3 years preceding the date of their claim.

(NOTE.—S. 11 of No. 3 of 1909 excludes from this disqualification persons who became naturalised on or before 30th June, 1910.)

3. Asiatics (unless born in Australia), aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, Pacific Islands, or New Zealand; but women who have married disqualified persons are not thereby themselves disqualified (16).

To obtain a pension, a claimant (17)

1. Must be residing in Australia at the date of his claim, and must have so resided continuously for at least 20 years—(formerly 25 years, but amended by No. 3 of 1909, S. 12). Occasional absences are ignored if they do not aggregate 1/10th of the total residence (18) or if they are spent in a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, or in a British possession that becomes such a territory (No. 3 of 1909, S. 13), and all absences are ignored during which claimant's home was in Australia, and his wife any family, if any, resided there, and were maintained by him (18)
2. Must be of good character
3. If a husband, must not, without just cause,
   (a) Have deserted his wife for 12 months during the immediately preceding 5 years
   (b) Have failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance
   (c) Have neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age.
4. If a wife, must not
   (a) Have deserted her husband for 12 months during the immediately preceding 5 years
   (b) Have deserted her children
5. Must not have accumulated property in or out of Australia exceeding £310 in value
6. Must not directly or indirectly have deprived himself of income or property so as to qualify for a pension
7. Must not within 6 months have been refused a pension certificate unless for an approved reason.

PART IV.—INVALID PENSIONS.

This Section of the Act came into operation on 15th December, 1910, by proclamation under S. 19. It provides (20) that every person over the age of 16 who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or invalidity, and who is not in receipt of an old age pension, shall be qualified, while in Australia, for an invalid pension. Aliens, Asiatics (except those born in Australia), aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Pacific Islands, or New Zealand, are not qualified (21). Women married to an unqualified person are not thereby themselves disqualified (21).

A claimant for an invalid pension (22)

(a) Must be residing in Australia when claim is made, and must have done so continuously (subject to the above exceptions) for at least 5 years
(b) Must have become permanently incapacitated while in Australia

(c) Must show that the accident or invalidity was not self-induced in any way with a view to qualifying for a pension
(d) Must have no claim against any employer or other person or body compellable to maintain or compensate him.
(e) Must have no income or property exceeding the limits laid down for old age pensions
(f) Must not have directly or indirectly deprived himself of income or property in order to qualify for a pension
(g) Must show that his relatives do not adequately maintain him.

The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall determine annually in every case, having regard to all the circumstances, the amount of the pension payable (23).

In all cases of invalidity, and in cases of accident, where the permanent incapacity for work is not manifest, the claimant shall be examined by a duly qualified medical practitioner, who shall certify as to the merits of the claim (No. 3 of 1909, S. 14).

Part V.—GENERAL.

The amount of an invalid or old age pension shall not exceed the rate of £26 a year, or be at such a rate as will make the pensioner's income, together with pension, exceed £52 a year (24). If the pensioner has accumulated property, the maximum pension shall be reduced (24) by £1 for every £10 by which the net capital value of the property exceeds £50 (£25 if both husband and wife are pensioners, and living together). If the property includes a home, however, in which the pensioner permanently resides, and which produces no income, the deduction shall be (24) £1 for every £10 by which the net capital value exceeds £100 (£50 if both husband and wife are pensioners and live together).

In assessing the net capital value of accumulated property (25)

(a) All real and personal property shall be included.
(b) All charges and encumbrances shall be deducted.
(c) A valuation made for a local authority will hold good as the capital value, unless satisfactory evidence is adduced to the contrary.
(d) In the case of husband and wife living together, the net capital value of the accumulated property of each will be half the total net capital value of the accumulated property of both.

In computing income (26)—

(a) The estimated value of board and lodging (not exceeding 5s. a week) shall be included
(b) In the case of husband and wife living together, the income of each shall be half the total income of both.

The necessary forms, which must be filled in by claimant and two persons who have known him, or her, for a lengthened period, may be obtained from the Old Age Pensions offices. The claim must be accompanied by a declaration (endorsed thereon) signed by the claimant, to the effect that the particulars given are true (27). The declaration may be made before certain specified persons (27). A pension claim may be withdrawn at any time by notice sent to the Registrar (27).

The claimant, unless otherwise unable, in due course is called upon to appear before a magistrate in support of his claim (29).

Magisterial investigations must be made in, or as near as possible to the locality where the pensioner resides, and in open court (30). Evidence may be taken at discretion, and the magistrate is expected to deal with the claim according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case, rather than according to technicalities or legal forms (30).

The magistrate may (31)—

(a) Recommend the claim as made or modified
(b) Postpone for further evidence
(c) Recommend rejection, the claimant having the right of appeal to the Minister,

or, if he thinks that the claimant, although otherwise qualified for, is unfit to be trusted with a pension he may recommend that claimant be sent to a benevolent asylum or charitable institution (31).

The Minister or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time cancel, suspend, or reduce a pension, but any decision of a Deputy Commissioner shall be subject to appeal by the claimant to the Minister (37).

Whenever required, a pensioner shall send to the Deputy Commissioner a statement relating to his income and accumulated property. According to the results of investigation, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may discontinue, decrease or increase the rate of pension (No. 3 of 1909, S. 15). For the purposes of a magisterial inquiry under the Act, a magistrate may summon witnesses, receive evidence on oath and require the production of documents. (No. 3 of 1909, S. 16.)

Instalments of pensions are payable fortnightly in amounts at the rate of one-twenty-sixth of the annual pension, at the office named in the pension certificate (39, and No. 3 of 1909, S. 17), and within 21 days after due date on personal application by pensioner (40). Non-application is visited with forfeiture unless Deputy Commissioner or Registrar is satisfied as to reasons (40).

A Pension is absolutely inalienable (41).

Pension payments may be made to any person other than the pensioner if the latter is so old, infirm or improvident as to render that course desirable (43).

If thought fit, pension payments may be intrusted to any benevolent or charitable society, minister of religion, Justice of the Peace, or other person named by the Deputy Commissioner (44).

If a pensioner becomes an inmate of any asylum for the insane or a hospital, his pension is suspended until his discharge, when payment is resumed together with arrears not exceeding four weeks' instalments for the period during which payment was suspended (46).

A pensioner leaving Australia without intending to return forfeits his pension (46). A waiver of the forfeiture, however, may be granted if he returns (46).

If a successful claimant is an inmate of a benevolent asylum or other charitable institution, the pension becomes payable as from a date not more than 28 days prior to discharge, but no payment shall be made while he is an inmate (47).

The Act provides (49) for a penalty of 6 months' imprisonment for—

(a) False statement or representation
(b) Unlawfully obtaining payment of forfeited or suspended instalment
(c) Personation or fraudulent device to obtain payment
(d) Unlawfully aiding and abetting another to obtain a pension
(e) Wilfully lending pension certificate to another person

Pension certificates may also be cancelled and fines imposed (50).

A pensioner convicted of drunkenness may, by order, forfeit any one or more subsequent instalments of pension (51).

A pension certificate shall be cancelled if pensioner is convicted twice within twelve months of an offence punishable by imprisonment for not less than one month, or if he is convicted once of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or upwards (51).

A pensioner may be summoned by the Registrar before a magistrate to show cause why his pension should not be cancelled, reduced, or suspended on account of his drunken, intemperate, or disreputable habits; and the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recommend accordingly (52).

Neglected Children Act, 1890 (No. 1121).

(The figures in brackets refer to Sections of the Act.)

A "Neglected Child" (18) is one apparently under the age of 17 years:—

(1) Found in any public place begging or receiving alms
(2) Found wandering about or frequenting any street or place of public resort, and being homeless and without visible means of subsistence
(3) Associating or dwelling with any known or reputed thief, drunkard, or vagrant, whether the parent of the child or not
(4) Having committed an offence punishable by some less punishment than imprisonment,

and every child apparently under the age of ten years found engaged in any casual employment after 7 p.m. during May to September, both inclusive, or after 9 p.m. during any other month.

A neglected child may be immediately apprehended by a constable without a warrant, and taken before two or more neighbouring justices (19), who, if satisfied as to compliance with the Act, may forthwith commit the child to the care of the State Department for Neglected Children, or to a reformatory (20). A similar course may be adopted with regard to a child, apparently under the age of 16 years, found residing in a brothel, or with a prostitute, whether she is the mother of the child or not (21).

A child may be committed by two or more justices to the care of the Department for Neglected Children, if they are satisfied by the guardian that he or she is unable to control the child (23). The guardian, father, or the mother, if a widow, must enter into an agreement to contribute towards the maintenance of the child such sum as the justices may fix (23).

The Secretary to the Department for Neglected Children becomes legal guardian of all children committed to the Department, and retains that relationship until they reach the age of 18 (unless sooner

discharged) or such greater age, not exceeding 20 years, as the Governor-in-Council may direct (25).

A ward of the Department for Neglected Children may be (30)—

(1) Placed in a receiving depot
(2) Boarded out
(3) Placed at service
(4) Apprenticed on land or at sea
(5) Placed in custody of a suitable and willing person
(6) Detained in an industrial or probationary school (in the latter for not longer than 6 months unless an extension, not to exceed a further six months, is authorised by the Minister)
(7) Transferred to a reformatory school.

Children boarded out or apprenticed may be visited at their home or work at any time by an Inspector, or other authorised person (31).

The Secretary of the Neglected Children's Department may apprentice any ward of the State (32).

Constables and peace officers must assist in retaining or recovering the custody of an absconding ward of the State (33).

The Secretary becomes guardian of the estates of children committed to the care of his Department (34), and in that capacity may manage and lease lands, recover rents, sue for wages and earnings, etc (35). All monies received on behalf of wards of the State must be paid into a special trust fund (36) subject to such deductions as are allowed for expenses of maintaining wards (37).

Local Visiting Committees may be appointed to visit and report on wards of the State (41). Ministers of religion (42) and certain other specified persons (43) shall also have access to wards.

The parent (including mother, stepmother, stepfather, etc.) (58) of a ward of the State shall pay for maintenance such sum not exceeding 12/- a week as shall be decided upon by the Court, due regard being taken of the parent's ability to pay (45), the burden of proof of inability to pay to rest with the parent (50). Persons too poor to pay may be released from payment (54). Maintenance money is recoverable before justices (55).

Neglected children may be committed to the care of private persons or institutions approved by Governor-in-Council (61). In the case of institutions, the manager thereof must also be so approved (62). Approved persons or managers become guardians of children committed to their care (64). A child cannot be committed to an institution if the father objects, or if the child would there be educated in a religion other than that to which the child is accustomed (66). The father (or the mother, if she be the guardian) of a child may, by written declaration before a J.P., transfer the guardianship to any approved person or institution (67). The person or manager then becomes guardian of the child during his minority to the exclusion of the father or mother or other guardian (67). The children, however, may be visited by the father, mother, or other specified persons (68). No guardian of a child under this Act may remove the child out of Victoria without the consent of the Minister (74), and all guardians must keep proper accounts of receipts and expenditure under their guardianship (75).

If a destitute child is, without objection from father or other guardian, received into an asylum for the care and management of destitute children and remains there for 2 years or more, the father

or guardian shall not be entitled to remove the child without the consent of the Committee of the institution or the order of the Governor-in-Council (76).

A child otherwise under age but complying with certain conditions may be registered under the Act, and may then engage in casual employment (77). Registration continues in force for twelve months (77), and there is a penalty for employing an unregistered child (78) and for forging or fraudulently obtaining a certificate of registration (79).

The remainder of the Act, Parts X. and XI., deals with the penalties for offences and the power of the Governor-in-Council to make certain regulations.

Infant Life Protection Act, 1890 (No. 1198) and 1907 (No. 2102).

No woman shall receive for reward or payment any child under the age of 5 years (1907, Sec. 4) for nursing and maintaining for a longer period than 3 days, or for adoption unless she is the registered occupier of the house in which she lives, and the house is registered under the Acts (1890, Sec. 4). No male person may be so registered (1907, Sec. 5). The Secretary (i.e., of the Department for Neglected Children) must keep a register of such persons, houses, etc., and issue certificates of registration—renewable annually during December—no fee chargeable (1890, Sec. 5).

Regulations may be made, *inter alia*, for fixing the maximum number of infants that may be received by any person or in any house, appointing visiting committees, regulating the inspection, feeding, care, management, and medical treatment of infants; prescribing accommodation to be provided in registered houses and conditions as to milk supply to boarded-out children, etc. (1890, Sec. 6, and amendments 1907). Male and female inspectors may be appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act (1907, Sec. 8).

The Secretary has power to refuse registration of person or house (1890, Sec. 8) if for some good reason dissatisfied with either, and to remove names from the register (1890, Sec. 11).

Registered persons must keep a roll containing particulars of the reception, removal, etc., of infants received by them, and must notify the Secretary as soon as a child is received; the roll must be produced on demand by certain authorised persons (1907, Sec. 12). A registered person must notify the Secretary and the nearest police station within 12 hours of the death in her house of an illegitimate infant or any infant not being her own child (1907, Sec. 16). Such infant dying under 5 years of age may not be buried without a certificate signed by a coroner, deputy coroner, or justice, authorising burial (idem). This section applies to the death of any infant who has within two months previously been in the charge of a registered person.

Houses in which women are received for treatment for certain diseases must be registered as private hospitals under S. 158 of the Health Act (1890, Sec. 15).

The occupier of any house in which an illegitimate child is born, or in which an illegitimate child under the age of 5 years dies, must give notice in writing of the birth or death to the deputy-registrar within 3 days (or, in the country, within one week). In the case of

birth, if the occupier is the mother, notice may be given within 3 weeks (1890, Ss. 18 and 19).

Persons adopting children under 5 years of age must notify, and seek registration from, the Secretary within 14 days of the adoption (1890, S. 22).

Persons neglecting, ill-treating, or exposing any boy under 14 years or girl under 16 years, are liable to a severe penalty, and the children may be dealt with as neglected under the Neglected Children's Act (1890, S. 17; 1907, S. 18 and First Schedule).

The employment of children under 14 years of age in dangerous performances is forbidden, and the parent or guardian aiding and abetting is liable to severe penalties (1890, S. 23). If a child under 14 years is injured in the course of a dangerous performance, the employer, not being the parent, may be ordered to pay compensation, not exceeding £100, to the child (idem).

Maternity Homes, Infant Asylums, and separate Cottage Homes for the care of Infants and their mothers, may be established by Order in Council (1907 S. 6).

Infants may be boarded out to registered persons on application to the Secretary and after medical examination (1907 S. 9). The weekly payments for a boarded-out child under 12 months shall not be less than 10s.; over 12 months, 7s.; maximum payment allowed, 40s. a week (idem). Payments must be made through the Secretary, and if they fall in arrear for four weeks, the infant becomes a Ward of the Department for Neglected Children (idem).

Infants in charge of registered persons shall be in the medical care of a medical officer appointed under the Neglected Children's Act (1907 S. 13).

Children's Courts Act, 1906 (No. 2008).

(The figures in brackets refer to Sections of the Act.)

This Act authorises the establishment at every place where a Court of Petty Sessions is appointed to be held of Children's Courts (3) to hear and adjudicate on all charges against children (12) including applications to have children committed to the Department for Neglected Children (12) and for this purpose a Special Magistrate or Magistrates may be appointed (4). Otherwise the Children's Court may be presided over by any two or more Justices or a Police Magistrate (5). A "child" under the Act, is a boy or girl under the age of 17 years (2).

A Children's Court may sit in any room or building not being used at the time for the purposes of any other Court (16), and only those directly interested shall be allowed to remain while a case is under consideration (15).

Probation Officers (male or female) may be appointed to each Children's Court (7). Their duties shall be (9)—

(a) To investigate and report to the Court upon the habits, conduct, and mode of living of any juvenile offender, and upon the circumstances of the offence

(b) To visit and supervise the child before and after the hearing, and generally, to assist the Court and perform such other duties as may, by regulation, be directed. Probation officers may appear in, and, if necessary, address, the Court in the interests of any child (9).

A juvenile offender may be placed under the supervision of a probation officer for a specified time, and remain free from punishment so long as his behaviour is good (10). A probation officer has power to apprehend, without a warrant, any child in his care whom he finds to have broken any of the terms of his probation (10).

A child apprehended as a neglected child, or for a misdemeanour, shall be brought before a Children's Court within 24 hours, or otherwise, before some justice sitting out of sessions (18). If the hearing is adjourned, the child may be (a) sent to the Royal Park Receiving Depots; (b) placed with some respectable person or persons, or in the home of a married probation or police officer; (c) placed in the gaol or lock-up, but apart from other prisoners, or (d) admitted to bail. A child absconding from custody may be placed in gaol (18).

The parent of a child charged before a Children's Court may be heard on behalf of the child, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine witnesses; the case may be heard in the absence of the parent or the parent may be summoned to attend (19).

A child found guilty of an offence (not indictable) punishable on summary conviction by penalty or imprisonment, may (20)—

(a) Be dealt with as a "neglected child" or juvenile offender
(b) Be dismissed, if not previously convicted
(c) Be discharged on entering into recognisances, with sureties, to appear for punishment when called upon or to be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding 12 months.

If the wilful default or habitual neglect of a parent is deemed to have contributed to a child's offence, the parent may be prosecuted and convicted, provided that poverty is not the cause of neglect or default (21).

A child proved to be "neglected" under the Neglected Children's Act 1890, or, being apparently under the age of 16 years, proved to have been residing in a brothel or associating or dwelling with a prostitute, whether the mother or not, may be dealt with by the Children's Court, as provided for by the Neglected Children's Act, or released on probation for a term not exceeding 12 months, and upon such conditions as are thought desirable (23).

The execution of a sentence of imprisonment for not exceeding 3 years may be suspended, subject to good behaviour, in the case of a child found guilty, before the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions, of an indictable offence (24).

If the parent of a boy under 16 years of age found guilty before a Children's Court of an offence punishable on conviction, undertakes to punish the boy privately by whipping, the Court, on being satisfied at an adjourned hearing that such punishment has been administered, may discharge the boy (25).

A child over 7 but under 12 years of age convicted of an indictable offence, other than homicide or a capital offence, may, subject to the parent's consent, be dealt with summarily by the Court (26)—

(a) As a neglected child or juvenile offender
(b) By fine not exceeding forty shillings
(c) If not previously convicted, by discharge on recognisances with sureties, or by sentence to imprisonment for not more than one month, and suspension of execution of sentence subject to good behaviour.

A Children's Court may summarily deal with a child convicted of an indictable offence other than homicide or those outside the jurisdiction of a Court of General Sessions, and subject to the child's consent (27)—

(a) As a neglected child or juvenile offender
(b) By fine not exceeding ten pounds
(c) By imprisonment not exceeding six months
(d) If not previously convicted, by discharge on recognisances with sureties, or by sentence and suspension of execution thereof subject to good behaviour.

Desertion and Custody of Children.

THE MARRIAGE ACT 1890 (No. 1166) AND AMENDING ACTS.

(Except where otherwise stated, the figures in brackets refer to Sections of the 1890 Act.)

Parts I and II. deal with the celebration of Marriage and offences relating to such celebration.

PART III.—CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

On petition, by her next friend, of the mother of an illegitimate child under the age of 16 years, the Court may make order (a) for the access of the mother to the child, or (b) that the child be delivered to the mother or remain in her custody until sixteen, subject to such regulations as to access of father or guardian as the Court may think fit (31), and such order may also provide for the infant's maintenance (32). If the mother, after the making of such order, is guilty of adultery, habitual intemperance, or other misconduct, which, in the opinion of the Court, disentitles her to such custody or control, the order may be discharged or cancelled (33). The Court's powers may also be exercised on the return to any writ of habeas corpus in regard to the custody of a legitimate infant (33). The custody of children under separation deed is also provided for (34).

The maintenance and custody of an illegitimate child until the age of sixteen is the legal duty of the mother; but, if the Court see fit, it may order otherwise (35).

The mother has the same power as to appointment of a guardian of an illegitimate child as the father has in respect of the legitimate child (36).

On petition of the next friend of any infant alleging cruelty, ill-treatment, or gross abuse of parental authority by father, mother, or guardian, the Court may order that the infant be freed from such custody and control and be cared for by a suitable guardian either as to its person or estate, or both, and order the parent or guardian to pay a weekly sum for maintenance and education (37). No father has any right to the earnings of an infant while it is in the control or custody of the mother (38).

On the death of the father, in case the child has not formed distinct religious views in the meantime, the mother may bring the child up in her own religious faith (39), she being deemed the guardian in case none had been appointed by the father (40). All petitions *re* custody or religion of child may on application be heard in chambers (41).

PART IV.—MAINTENANCE OF DESTITUTE OR DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN.

On complaint made on oath by the wife or mother or any reputable person that a husband has deserted or left his wife without

support, or that a father has deserted his children, whether legitimate or not, or left them without adequate support, a justice may issue a summons to such husband or father to show cause why he should not support his wife or children; and, upon proof of desertion, may issue a warrant for the man's apprehension (42).

An order of maintenance may be made by two justices whether the husband or father appear or not, and in default of a sufficient surety (if thought necessary) being forthcoming, the defendant may be committed to gaol pending compliance with the order (43) or may be sent to hard labour for any term not exceeding 12 months, it being understood that his discharge will follow the finding of an approved surety (1901 Act, S. 2).

The justices have power to authorise the sale of a deserter's goods or the receipt of rents due to a deserter (44), and may give this authority or make an order of maintenance without the previous issue of any warrant or summons in the case of a deserter who has left Victoria (44). Such a deserter is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding 1 year, and complaint on oath before a police magistrate by the wife or mother, or by some reputable person on her behalf, shall justify the magistrate, if he be satisfied, in issuing a warrant for the apprehension of the deserting husband or father (1901 Act, S. 4).

A man who refuses to comply with an order to maintain his wife and children and leaves or attempts to leave the State is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for not exceeding 1 year (1901 Act, S. 4).

An order of maintenance may be made on any man believed to have the intention of deserting his wife or children (47).

A woman complaining that she has been deserted must either produce direct evidence of her marriage or swear an affidavit setting forth the time, place or circumstances of such marriage (46).

If the Legislature of any British possession make the act of deserting a wife or children and leaving the limits of the possession an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more, any such deserter coming to Victoria may be arrested and dealt with pursuant to the provisions of the "*Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act 1881*" (1901 Act, S. 5).

No man shall be taken to be the father of an illegitimate child on the oath of the mother only (48). The latter may also be called upon to contribute, either in part or wholly, to the support of her child (49).

A pre-maternity order may be made on the father of an illegitimate child for confinement expenses (including reasonable medical and nursing expenses and the cost of clothing necessary for a child for two months after its birth), and such order may be included with, or kept separate from, the maintenance order (1900 Act, No. 1684, Ss. 2 and 3).

The committal of an illegitimate child to the care of the Department for Neglected Children shall be *primâ facie* evidence of lack of means of support in any proceedings against the putative father (1901 Act, Sec. 5).

Part V.—DESERTED WIVES.

A deserted wife may, on application to the court or to a County Court judge, a police magistrate, or justices in Petty Sessions, obtain an order to protect, as against husband and creditors, any property she may acquire after the desertion (55). If the husband disregards

the order he becomes liable to restore the property and also to pay a sum equal to double the value of the property seized or held (57).

PART VI.—AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS ON WIFE.

If a husband be convicted of an aggravated assault on his wife the Court may order that the latter be not bound to cohabit, and that the husband pay a specified weekly sum to the wife and give her the legal custody of the children, but such order is dependent on the wife's conduct (60).

Service of Writs of Summons throughout the Commonwealth

"SERVICE AND EXECUTION OF PROCESS ACT No. 11 OF 1901" (FEDERAL).

(The figures in brackets refer to sections of the Act.)

Service of Writs of Summons.—It is provided that a writ of Summons issued in any one part may be served in any other part of the Commonwealth, the order or service being the same as if served where issued (4).

The writ must bear (a) an indorsement that it is for service outside the State; (b) an address within five miles of the court of issued, one within and one without the State of issue (7). The time statement of the nature of the claim (5). If the writ is not properly indorsed it is ineffective for service (6). Concurrent writs may be issued, one within and one without the State of issue (7). The time limit for appearance may be prescribed by Rules of Court, but must not be less than 45 days if issued or to be served in W.A. or in Northern Territory of South Australia or 30 days in other cases (8).

Process, other than a writ of summons, and subpœnas may also be issued in a similar manner (14, 15 and 16).

PART III.—EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.

A warrant for the apprehension of any person (a) charged with any offence, whether indictable or punishable on summary conviction; or (b) against whom an indictment has been found or presented; or (c) against whom an order for the maintenance of his wife or children has been made, may also be indorsed for execution in another State (18). Indorsement according to schedule gives authority to apprehend the person named and bring same before a J.P. of the State where arrested, and such J.P. may (a) order him to be returned to the State where the warrant was issued; or (b) admit him to bail to answer the charge at time and place appointed in the State of issue (18). A Writ of Attachment may also be executed in another State (19).

Part IV. provides for the enforcement in all parts of the Commonwealth of judgments issued in any other part (20-26).

Police Offences Act, 1890 (No. 1126).

Part I. provides for penalties for offences causing nuisance or annoyance or tending to personal injury.

Part II., 16, provides for cases of assault being dealt with by fine, not exceeding £10 or imprisonment for not exceeding three months; aggravated cases to be committed for trial.

17. Persons committing specified offences with horses and vehicles subject to a penalty not exceeding £10.

25. Drunk and disorderly persons found on a road or public place liable on first offence to a penalty of £2 or gaol, with or without hard labour, up to three days. Subsequent offences, penalty not exceeding £5 or imprisonment for not more than fourteen days.

26. Obscene, threatening or abusive language, conduct, etc., in any public place (definition in Sec. 27) involves penalty up to £10 or imprisonment for three calendar months.

(NOTE.—An amending Act of 1891 (No. 1241, Sections 8 and 9) allows a woman or girl convicted under Sections 25 or 26 to be sent, with her consent, to a reformatory institution for not less than nine or more than twelve months, instead of undergoing other punishment.)

PART III.—VAGRANCY.

40. An idle and disorderly person is defined *inter alia* as

1. One who has no visible or insufficient lawful means of support, and cannot give a good account of himself before a justice.
2. An habitual drunkard thrice convicted within the previous 12 months, or a common prostitute behaving in a riotous or indecent manner in a public place.
3. The occupier of any house frequented by thieves or persons having no visible lawful means of support, and others in their company who cannot give a good account of themselves and their object in being there.
4. Persons wandering abroad, etc., to beg or gather alms or causing a child to do so.
5. Persons found by night with firearms without valid reason.
6. Persons found with deleterious drugs or articles of disguise about them.

Such persons are liable to imprisonment up to 12 months with or without hard labour.

41. Defines "Rogues and Vagabonds" as being—

1. Any person committing any of the before-mentioned offences who has been previously convicted as an idle and disorderly person.
2. Any person soliciting, gathering or collecting alms, subscriptions or contributions under any false pretence.
3. Any person imposing or endeavouring to impose upon any charitable individual or institution by any false or fraudulent representation either verbally or in writing with a view to obtain money or any other benefit or advantage.
4. The seller or exhibitor of obscene literature or prints, etc.
5. A person guilty of wilful indecent exposure in public.
6. A person playing or betting at any unlawful game.
7. A person playing or betting or soliciting or encouraging any other person to play or bet in or upon any public place with table or instrument of gaming at any game of chance (Amendment under 1891 Act).

Such persons are liable to gaol with hard labour up to two years and to forfeit of weapons and instruments.

Section 42 deals with Incorrigible Rogues, who are defined as follows:—

1. Any person escaping from legal confinement before the expiration of his sentence.

2. Any person who, having already been convicted as a rogue and vagabond, again commits an offence against this part of the Act for which he would otherwise be liable as a rogue and vagabond.
3. Any person apprehended as a rogue and vagabond and violently resisting if subsequently convicted of the offence for which he was apprehended.

Such persons are liable to gaol for any term up to 3 years with hard labour.

Parts IV., V., VI. deal with Gaming, Obscene Publications, and Miscellaneous respectively.

Health Act, 1890.

This Act, which applies, except where expressly limited, to every city, town, borough and shire in Victoria, authorises the appointment of a Board, with power, amongst other things, to make regulations for the prevention of food adulteration and of the spread of infectious disease. Local Councils have power to make by-laws for the carriage of meat, registration of dairies, inspection of grazing grounds and dairies, securing cleanliness of milk tins, shops and vessels, prescribing precautions for protecting milk against contamination, prevention of the storage of bone-dust or other manure or of the keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance, supply of sufficient water to slaughter-houses, prevention of danger through storage of inflammable material, disinfection and prevention of nuisance or injury to health from rags, etc.; regulation of noxious trades, etc., or injury therefrom; and closets, urinals, etc.

(The Board may require Councils to make such by-laws, but there is no effective legal means to compel the enforcement. This has been in part remedied by the "*Meat Supervision Act.*")

Part V.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Applies to Melbourne and Geelong and where other Acts have applied. Local authorities are to execute provisions of this part.

Section 79.—Occupier or keeper of any common lodging house must register with local authority, and the fee for registration is not to exceed £10 for Melbourne or Geelong, and in other cases 10s. Registration (annual) must first be certified by Council. Local authority must keep a register of all common lodging houses, and may make regulations from time to time. Common lodging houses must report deaths to Coroner, and notify infectious diseases and make due provision for preventing the spread of disease. Access at all times must be given to officer appointed by local authorities, and the keeper of common lodging houses must use sanitary precautions, including cleaning and lime-washing in accordance with local regulations, in first weeks of April and October in each year. Keeper must furnish to local authorities, whenever called upon by them, and on their forms, return of lodgers in house on previous night, subject to penalties, and the keeper may be suspended for breach of regulations.

Part VI.—DWELLING-HOUSES.

Section 98.—Buildings may be declared unfit for human habitation and their occupation forbidden, and on conviction of default owner and occupier is liable to penalty from 10s. to £5 for every day.

Section 99.—Overcrowding renders offenders liable to penalties from £1 to £5 for every day.

Section 100 prohibits occupation of cellar or underground room as a separate dwelling.

Subject to penalty (107) not exceeding £1 per diem, occupation for one night renders offenders liable. In case of two convictions, the cellar may be closed.

By Section 104 a building not hitherto used as a dwelling may not be used without consent from local authorities (Municipal).

Section 105 prohibits building on unhealthy sites, and existing dwellings may be destroyed.

Sections 106 and 107 provide as to dwellings in existing and newly-laid-out streets, that no house shall be erected that cannot be properly drained or where there is not proper access to rear without passing through the house from the front. The house must have a frontage to a street at least 50-ft. wide, and the side have a surplus area of at least 160 square ft. No stagnant water must be allowed to remain in cellar more than 24 hours after notice given, and must be deodorised before being emptied. Cellars must, if required, be asphalted.

Part VIII.—Division I.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

Section 119.—Every Council must report to Board as required as to health, cleanliness and general sanitary state of city, etc., and (120) must report appearance of certain diseases. The Governor-in-Council may enforce provisions to prevent diseases (121), the Board may make regulations as to diseases, amongst others, for cleansing, etc., of streets, buildings, etc., and disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., and for home and house visitation and inspection for lessening or regulating number of inmates and occupants of common or other lodging houses and factories or other public buildings or work-rooms and speedy removal of all nuisances.

By Section 134, any infected person without proper lodging may, on a certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body, be removed to any local hospital by order of any Justice. Any person wilfully disobeying or obstructing the execution of such order is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or (135) upon proof by certificate of municipal officer of health and two legally qualified medical practitioners (or one if no more resident in the district) that a person is suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, the patient may (with the approval of the Board) be forthwith removed to the Sanatorium at Cut-Paw-Paw.

Section 136 provides for removal to hospital of infectious persons brought by ships.

By Section 137 a penalty not exceeding £5 is imposed for the exposure of infected persons and things either in street (without taking reasonable precautions) or public conveyance or building. A similar penalty applies on failing to provide for disinfection of a public conveyance and (by Section 139) any person sending a child to school within three months of suffering from such disease or within six weeks of residence in a house where such disease exists without furnishing a medical certificate, and, unless the child's clothes have been disinfected, is also liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Section 140 exacts a penalty not exceeding £20 for letting houses in which infected persons have been lodging, and (Section 141) for false statements to any negotiator for hire, as to infectious diseases within a period of six weeks prior to inquiry.

Division III.—HOSPITALS, Etc.

Any Council (Section 153) may provide hospitals and temporary places for the reception of the sick, and two or more Councils may combine to provide a common hospital, and (Section 154), in default of the Council acting, the chairman may (by order of the Board) provide the necessary accommodation and record same.

The State may be required by the Board to make reasonable arrangements with the Council (or combined Councils) for the reception into such hospital, of sick inhabitants of their district or districts to the satisfaction of the Board. The recovery by Council of cost of maintenance of patient in hospital is provided for in Section 156.

Section 157 provides for the expenses of the Sanatorium at Cut-Paw-Paw, and Section 158 provides that the Board may make regulations and inspections and provide for registration of private hospitals and other buildings or places not receiving aid from the State, but which receives persons and lodges them for medical or surgical treatment or care. (Regulations have been made whereby the keeping of an unregistered private hospital is an offence.)

Public disinfecting rooms and sale of disinfectants, if directed by the Board, must be established by Councils, which may (if necessary) make a small charge for their use.

Part IX.—VACCINATION.

provides for the appointment of Public Vaccinators.

Infants must be vaccinated before they are six months old, or an offence is committed.

The Board has for some years arranged for a sufficient supply of calf lymph so that all infants can be vaccinated with such lymph if desired.

No lympth is taken from a calf unless the animal has been proved by careful post-mortem examination to be free from disease.

Part X.—NUISANCES.

Section 216.—Nuisances under this division may be—(1) Houses, Streets, Lanes, Gutters, Outbuildings, Accumulation or Deposits, etc., injurious to health; (2) any Building, Factory, House, etc., so unclean, overcrowded, or otherwise as to be injurious to health; and (3) Fire-place, Furnace, etc., which does not as far as practicable consume its own smoke.

Information of a nuisance may be given to a Council by the person aggrieved, or by the police of the district, where the Council must serve a notice to abate such nuisance. Complaint must also be made to a Justice.

Part XI.—Division I.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Deals with Theatres, Hospitals, Benevolent Asylums, and other public buildings, and regulations as to buildings, sanitation, over-crowding, etc.

Inebriates Act, 1904.

(The figures in brackets refer to Sections of the Act.)

An Inebriate is a person who habitually uses alcoholic liquors or intoxicating or narcotic drugs to excess (3).

On the application of (4)—

(a) An inebriate, or a person authorised in writing by an inebriate when sober

(b) The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, son, or daughter of full age, or a business partner of an inebriate

(c) A member of the police force above the rank of sub-inspector, and acting on the written request of an inebriate's medical adviser or relative, or at the instance of a justice,

a judge or the Master-in-Lunacy or a Police Magistrate, if satisfied that the person concerning whom the application is made is an inebriate, may order that such inebriate (4)

1. Be placed under control for a period not exceeding 28 days in his or her home, or in the house of a friend, in a public or private hospital, or in an institution
2. Be placed in an institution for a period not exceeding 12 months
3. Be placed for a period not exceeding 12 months in the care of an attendant or attendants who shall be under the control of the judge or other authorised person making the order.

No order, however, shall be made unless (4) a medical certificate and corroborative evidence is forthcoming to the effect that the person concerning whom the application is made is an inebriate, or unless personal inspection of the inebriate is made by the Police Magistrate, Judge, or Master-in-Lunacy, or (in the case of the two latter) by someone authorised on their behalf.

Medical certificates must specify facts (4) on which opinion is formed, and shall distinguish between facts observed and those communicated by others. No order shall be made on a certificate based on communicated facts (4). An inebriate shall be afforded an opportunity of being heard in objection to an application (4).

A medical practitioner who is an applicant shall not sign a certificate (5). Neither shall an order be made if it appears that the medical practitioner whose certificate is produced, or his father, brother, son, partner or assistant (5)—

1. Is the superintendent, medical officer or a professional attendant at any institution
2. Is wholly or in part the proprietor, licensee, mortgagee, or lessee of any institution
3. Is interested in the payments to be made by or on account of any inebriate received into any institution.

An inebriate convicted thrice within 12 months may be placed for not more than 12 months (extensible from time to time for further periods not exceeding 12 months each) in any institution which may be established by the Government for the reception, control and treatment of inebriates so convicted (6). If the inebriate is physically unfit to travel, he may be placed for not exceeding 28 days (renewable from time to time) in a gaol, lock-up, hospital or private house under the supervision of the police (6).

The Judge, Master-in-Lunacy or Police Magistrate may order that the expense of the care, charge and maintenance of the inebriate be paid out of any property he or she may possess (7).

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The Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, if satisfied that an inebriate is incapable of managing his own affairs, may make orders regarding the utilisation of his property and income, and may appoint any person to undertake the care and management of his property as in the case of a lunatic under the "*Lunacy Acts*" (8).

An order placing an inebriate under the control of an attendant shall instruct such attendant, under penalty for neglect, to prevent the supply to the inebriate of any intoxicating liquors or drug or instrument likely to produce a state of inebriation (10). Any person so supplying the inebriate is liable to a heavy penalty (14). Neither must such inebriate be allowed to leave the State unless under some permissive variation of the order (11).

An inebriate who escapes from custody may be arrested and returned (12).

All places where inebriates are under control are liable to inspection by the Inspector-General of the Insane or person deputed by him (13).

Proceedings under the Act must not be published except by permission of the Judge, Master-in-Lunacy, or Police Magistrate adjudicating (15).

The Governor-in-Council may by order establish or license institutions for the reception, control and treatment of inebriates (17).

Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1897.

(The figures in brackets refer to sections of the Act.)

No person in Victoria can legally keep or conduct a registry office for servants or receive any charges in connection therewith unless duly licensed (3). Such license may be issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories on a written application, accompanied by an annual license fee of 10s. and certificate of character in due form signed by a J.P. and six ratepayers of the district in question (4). The license, which is not transferable, may be renewed from year to year (on payment of a fee of 10s. by indorsement (4), but the Chief Inspector has power to refuse in case of anything unsatisfactory appearing in connection with the applicant or his premises (5). In such case a written statement of reasons for declining must be given such decision to any Court of Petty Sessions in the district, the decision of such court being final (5). For the purposes of this section, the court shall consist of a Police Magistrate (5). Licenses expire on 30th June (6). The licensee must keep books and records (8) which are open for inspection by any inspector (9), or, on the written consent of the Chief Inspector, by any employer or servant who may take extracts from same (11).

The licensee must plainly display on his premises his name and the words "Licensed Registry Office Keeper" (12), and must post up a list of fees payable to him in respect of hiring servants (16), and may not directly or indirectly accept more or other rates or forms of remuneration than those specified in such scale (17). Power is reserved to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations and prescribe a scale of payment (19). The penalty for a license holder's breach of the Act is not to exceed £10 (20). Any conviction for breach of the Act must be indorsed on the license or the license may be cancelled (22).

Hawkers and Pedlars Act, 1890.

(The figures in brackets refer to sections of the Act.)

Applications are sometimes made to the charitable to start a person in business as a hawker or to renew stock; it is, therefore, well to know under what condtitions and restrictions this class of trade may be conducted. The "*Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1890*" recognises two descriptions of trade, each provided for by a special form of license. One license authorises the holder to carry on his own person his wares and merchandise for the purpose of sale; the other empowers him to carry goods by pack-horse or vehicle or by boat or other craft (5). Any person not already authorised under some previous Act carrying on business as a hawker or a pedlar without a license is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20; a person being deemed to be unlicensed unless he can prove to the contrary (4).

The provisions of the Act do not apply to the sale of newspapers, fish, fruit, water-fowl, vegetables or victuals of any description, or any agricultural produce in any city, town, borough, street, road or place; or to the sale of goods by the actual makers or their agents residing with them; or to the sale of any goods whatever in any market or fair legally established in Victoria, or in any house or shop occupied by the person so selling (3).

The Act does not apply to Melbourne or Geelong.

Licenses are granted at general meetings of the Justices held in each police district on the second Tuesday of March, June, September, and December of each year (6). Persons desirous to obtain a license must give the Clerk of Petty Sessions seven days' notice in writing of intention to apply (7). Applicants for a personal license must produce a certificate of good character from two known and respectable persons of the district (8) and pay a fee of £1 per annum or *pro rata* (10). A hawker using a vehicle is required to enter into a recognisance with two approved sureties each in the sum of £20 (9), and pay a license fee at the rate of £2 per annum (10). The period of license commences on the first of the ensuing month, and terminates on the 31st of the following December (11). Any person trading without a license may be seized and detained for two days unless the case can be sooner disposed of (12). The words "Licensed Hawker" must be painted in large Roman letters, together with licensee's name and number (13); penalty for neglect not exceeding £10. A similar penalty is exacted from any unlicensed person convicted of assuming such a badge (14). A refusal to produce license is visited with a like punishment (15). Forging a license is accounted a misdemeanour entailing imprisonment not exceeding six months (16). Hiring or lending a license results in permanent forfeiture of same and any right to renewal (21). Selling, knowingly or not, smuggled or stolen goods is similarly punished (20). Selling spirituous liquors may be punished by a fine of £20 (17), and on the information of third parties, hawkers suspected of carrying such goods may be searched and on conviction fined up to £30 or confined with hard labour in the nearest gaol (18).

Money Lenders Acts, 1906 and 1907.

(Except when otherwise stated, the figures in brackets refer to the section of the 1906 Act.)

A transaction with a money-lender may be reopened (4) in the event of the money-lender taking proceedings in any Court, and there

is evidence that the interest charged or the amounts charged for expenses, inquiries, etc., are excessive, or that the transaction is harsh and unconscionable, or is such that a Court of Equity would give relief. The person sued may be relieved by the Court from payment of any sum in excess of that adjudged to be fairly due, and if any such excess has been paid the money-lender may be ordered to refund it.

A transaction may also be reopened on application of the borrower or surety or other person liable.

No proceeding to reopen a transaction or obtain relief may be taken within 12 months after the close of the transaction, unless in the case of the legal personal representative of a deceased person, who may take proceedings within two years after the close of a transaction in which the deceased person was liable

A money-lender is liable to a heavy penalty if he is not registered only (5) under his own and his usual trade name (if any), and with his business address or all his money-lending business address. He must carry on his money-lending business only in his registered name, and at his registered address or addresses. Registration holds good for three years, but may be renewed from time to time (6). He must enter into agreements in money-lending transactions only in his registered name (5). He must, on reasonable request and on tender of a reasonable sum for expenses, furnish the borrower with a copy of any document relating to the loan or any security thereof (5). He must, when selling, assigning or transferring any debt, P/N, B/E, etc., furnish full particulars of the transaction in connection therewith (5).

Convictions for an offence against Section 5 shall not make a money-lending contract void or voidable (1907 Act, Sec. 2).

Moneylenders or their agents are liable to heavy penalties (7) for false statements or misrepresentations inducing persons to borrow money or to agree to the terms upon which money is or is to be borrowed.

If the rate of interest charged is calculated at any period less than a year no interest exceeding the rate of 12 per cent. per annum is recoverable (8) unless the total amount of interest payable or the yearly rate per cent. is expressly stated in the contract.

If the rate of interest charged exceeds 12 per cent. per annum, duplicates of every document executed, or a memo. setting out all the essential parts of the transaction, must be delivered (9) to the borrower or the surety. If the lender does not comply with these conditions, any interest charged over and above the rate of 12 per cent. per annum may be ignored.

For obtaining, negotiating, or guaranteeing a loan, the maximum charge (including all fees, costs, etc., but excluding legal and valuation fees incurred by lender or borrower) shall be 5 per cent. on the principal sum actually lent (10).

A lender or his agent cannot charge (10) for obtaining or guaranteeing a loan, and money paid in contraventon of this provision may be recovered (10).

All loans purporting to be made in money must be made in current money, bank-notes or cheques, and are not subject to any deductions (11) except for fees, costs or other lawful charges (1907 Act, Sec. 3).

Certain assignments must be made in writing (12) and executed before a Police Magistrate or other authorised person, such person reading over and explaining the assignment to the grantor.

The Education Acts.

(Unless where otherwise stated, the figures in brackets refer to sections of the 1911 Act, No. 2301.)

Primary Education in Victoria is free, secular and compulsory. Secular instruction, however, for children over 9 years of age must include lessons on the laws of health and on temperance (1890, S. 12).

Parents are under legal obligation to send their children between the ages of 6 and 14 years to school on every school half-day in each week, a school half-day being two hours before or after noon, except in the case of a child under 9 years, when the Minister may authorise a reduction in the number of such hours (42).

Exemption from school attendance, however, may be claimed—

(a) If a child is under efficient and regular instruction in some other manner, or has been prevented from attending school by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity or any unavoidable cause

(b) If excused by a general or particular order of the Minister

(c) If at least 13 years of age and the possessor of a certificate of merit, or successful at the primary examination of the University of Melbourne

(d) If there is no State School which a child can attend within a distance from the residence of such child of 1 mile if under 7 years of age; 2 miles if over 7 and under 9 years; 2½ miles if over 9 and under 11 years; 3 miles if 11 years or over, the distance being measured according to the nearest road.

In the event of any child on the roll of a school being unable to attend for any reason, the parent must inform the master of the school of the same within 5 days (42).

Provision is made for the taking, subject to the direction of the Minister, of a house-to-house census of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years (43).

Two hundred scholarships shall be awarded annually entitling the holder to free education at a district High School or Technical School, or to an allowance of not less than £12 per annum towards the payment of fees at an approved Secondary School. An additional allowance to cover board and lodging, travelling or books and materials or laboratory charges, may be made (24).

Every boy is under an obligation, up to the age of 17 years, to attend an evening continuation school for at least 2 hours on any one day or 6 hours in all in any week unless the nearest such school is more than 2 miles from his residence and the Education Department provides no means of conveyance (31).

The parents of any boy shall cause such boy (unless there is a reasonable excuse) to attend continuation classes (32) under penalty (34). Persons employing a boy so as to prevent him from attending continuation classes are also liable to a penalty (33).

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In the metropolitan area, any person employing a lad under 20 years of age after 6 p.m. on any day on which he must attend a Technical School, is liable to a heavy penalty (35).

A summoning officer may detain any lad apparently under 17 years of age whom he finds in the street during hours when continuation classes are being held (36).

No parent of a child not exempt from attendance, or other person, shall employ such child during school hours (48).

Children of school age must not be employed before school hours in work that may unfit them for school work (48).

The occupier of a factory or work-room must obtain from a prospective employé under 16 years of age a certificate of birth or a certificate from the principal teacher of the school last attended by the child to the effect that the school records show such child to be of the required age (48).

If a child of not less than 7 or more than 16 years of age is blind or deaf or dumb, or so deaf or so deficient in the power of sight, or so mentally or physically defective as to hinder useful participation in State School instruction, the parent must provide for its efficient and regular instruction. If the parent is unable, however, he must send the child to such special school or instruction as the Minister may direct, and must contribute in accordance with his or her means to the cost of the maintenance of the child (49). In cases of neglect or refusal on the part of the parent, he may be summoned before a Court, and the Court may order the child to be sent to a special school or institution (49).

Habitual truants may be ordered by the court to be committed to a truant or other special school for varying periods, according to the circumstances (50).

An institution for the care of children receiving a Government grant must receive and educate children committed thereto (51).

In the case of a child of not less than 6 or more than 14 years of age boarded out from an institution, the manager of the institution or such authorised person must furnish the Education Department with the name, residence, and occupation of the person with whom the child is boarded out, and the name, age and sex of the child (52).

No child of school age shall be boarded out with any person residing further from a school than the statutory distance for compulsory attendance (52).

A parent residing within the statutory distance for compulsory attendance allowing a child of school age to work outside that distance shall be liable for the non-attendance of the child (53).

The Governor-in-Council may make regulations for or relating to medical inspection of school children (59).

The Minister may make arrangements for the provision of meals to school children, who from lack of food are unable to take full advantage of the education imparted (65). In that event, parents will be chargeable for the cost (66).

Power is given in Section 8 of the 1890 Act to establish State Schools where considered desirable, and the interpretation of "State School" as amended by Section 2 of the 1901 Act, includes "school for feeble-minded children, deaf and dumb school, truant school, neglected children's school, school for the blind, cookery and domestic economy school, manual training school, and kindergarten school." The Governor-in-Council may make regulations for establishing and controlling such schools (1890, S. 23, and 1901, S. 18).

A Few Special Articles on Phases of Social Welfare Work.

NOTE.—It was hoped to make this section of the Guide more comprehensive, but several promises to contribute special articles were not redeemed. In future issues of the Guide, however, this section will admit of considerable expansion and variation. It should be noted that in a few cases, as, for instance, with regard to "The Insane," on page 92, what is practically a short special article has prefixed the list of institutions and societies engaged in the same branch of philanthropic work.

Blindness in Victoria.

By J. THURSTON HOGARTH, Superintendent and Secretary, Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind.

Technically, blindness means the absence of the perception of light. Practically, those whose sight is insufficient to permit them to be educated, or to work under ordinary conditions, must be considered as blind.

At the census of 1910 (the last for which the figures are available) the number of blind persons in Victoria was returned as 1082, classified as under:—

	Male	Female	Total
15 and under 25	45	30	75
25 and under 40	68	59	127
40 and under 50	79	47	126
50 years and over	414	278	692
Unspecified	1	1	2
Total	645	437	1082

As it is almost the universal practice in census enumeration to deal only with total blindness, these figures may be regarded as understating the practically blind, especially the junior portion of them, for whom the provision of education, both ordinary and technical, is necessary.

The number of blind in Victoria, in proportion to the total population, is 855 per million, and is well below the average of European countries.

The fact that 75 per cent. of the blind are over 40 years of age, and of these seven-eighths are over 50, is accounted for by the diminution of juvenile blindness referred to later. Of the remaining 25 per cent. who are below 40, and may be regarded as capable of receiving benefits from education, the greater part have been, or are being, trained or employed at the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, Melbourne.

While education may be dispensed with by those who can see, without serious results, it is a paramount necessity in the case of the blind. It renders their mental development possible, opens a wide field of rational enjoyment, tends to their physical well-being, and, if carried to technical branches, will fit them for self-maintenance and to become useful and creditable citizens. Yet the mistaken tenderness of some parents, who are reluctant to send their blind children to a distant school, not infrequently condemns them to ignorance, and, in some cases, to consequent poverty.

The urgent necessity for the education of the blind led to its being made compulsory in Scotland in 1892, and in England and Wales in 1894. In Victoria this example was followed in the new Education Act of 1911, and endeavours are being made to introduce similar legislation in the neighbouring States. Sufficient time has not yet

elapsed to put the new Victorian Act into practice, but this will be done very shortly, and will doubtless prove of great benefit.

The causes of blindness are wide reaching, and it is of importance to note that many of them are preventable. The recognition of the importance of prophylactic and hygienic measures in recent years has produced results of enormous value in the prevention of blindness, while improved surgical methods have further tended to mitigate it. In former years one of the most prolific causes of blindness was infantile ophthalmia; but by the practice of the "Crede" treatment, which consists of instilling drops of nitrate of silver solution into the eyes of the new-born as early as possible, the occurrence of this disease is much less frequent. Locally the reduction of juvenile blindness has in late years been very marked.

Blindness caused by accidents, on the other hand, is on the increase. This is due to the extended application of dangerous trade processes, explosives, etc. The necessity for the adoption of safety devices is being more generally recognised, and industrial legislation will minimise the evil in the future.

In common with the other Australian States, Victoria offers admirable educational facilities to the blind. The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind receives any child suitable for training. Those whose parents are unable to pay are received free of charge, boarded, lodged and educated. Parents who can reasonably afford to do so are required to contribute according to their circumstances.

The curriculum is similar to that of the State schools, while the residential accommodation and dietary are equal to that of ordinary schools. Music receives special attention, and affords one of the most satisfactory media of mental cultivation and pleasurable occupation.

In education, the sense of touch takes the place of sight. Special apparatus and methods have been devised to utilise it, such as the Braille systems of reading, writing, and musical notation; the Taylor arithmetic frame, raised maps, models, etc.

The education of blind people is essentially more expensive than that of the seeing. The reason of this is not generally understood, and some explanation will not be out of place. The education of the seeing is universal, their teachers are plentiful, and books and all kinds of educational apparatus are purchasable anywhere at cheap rates. Teachers of the blind must first be trained at the institutions for the special character of their work. Individual teaching is largely essential, and class work only possible in a few subjects. In respect to apparatus, the "Braille Writing" frame costs here 6s. 6d. This is equivalent to the pen of the seeing. "Braille" paper is relatively ten times as dear as the ordinary variety. Arithmetic frames cost 6s. 6d., as compared with which the most luxurious of slates can be got for 3d. The well-known "Royal Readers," Nos. 5 and 6, cost 12s. 6d. each, and do not last as long as a copy for the seeing at 2s. A History of England, justly termed "abbreviated," costs 20s., and the Bible, which consists of thirty-six bulky volumes, is sold here under cost price at 36s.

The fact that there are three distinct varieties of the "Braille" system in use in English-speaking countries, and that the total demand is comparatively small, makes the cost of producing books

unnecessarily large, and is the result of an incredible lack of judgment on the part of the institution authorities originally responsible.

Music has from the earliest times been the chief art practised by the blind. Ancient relics from Egypt and other countries show the antiquity of the blind musician, and for all time there is not likely to be anything to compare with music as a solace in otherwise empty hours for the mass, and as a profession for the gifted few. Until the epoch-making invention of the Braille point notation, all music had to be taught orally or by dictation. Since then all is changed. Once having mastered the system, blind persons can purchase a copious variety of new music cheaply, and interpret it without help. Having to depend on the sense of touch, it is not possible to read and play music at the same time, so that it has first to be committed to memory. This is by no means so difficult as might be supposed, and, as the system requires a complete knowledge of practical harmony, those who practise it become very thorough in their interpretation.

Piano tuning is a profession specially suitable for the blind, and is taught at the Melbourne institution. Although in England, Germany and America blind persons are employed as tuners by the leading piano makers, the local prejudice against them is difficult to overcome, and not nearly so many have been able to take it up as could be desired.

A popular error in regard to blind people is the supposition that, when sight is lost, some more or less miraculous compensation follows, by which their other senses are rendered abnormally keen, or they become specially gifted in music, etc. There is no foundation for such an idea, and any sharpening of the senses is only achieved by constant exercise in special directions, in the same way as muscles or a good memory may be cultivated by ordinary persons.

Blindness in itself does not necessarily prevent its victims from being self-supporting, and the local institution has been successful in training a large number of skilled artisans. Of these a number practise their trades at their homes. The sphere of home work is, however, continually diminishing, and the growing use of machinery necessitates association with factories. Our Institute, therefore, provides employment in addition to training for such as require it. The adults it employs live at their own homes, and are paid piece wages on a liberal scale. A minimum wage is also in vogue for the benefit of the less expert.

The trades practised here are brush, millet-broom and basket making, and mat and matting weaving. These have been selected, not because they are the only ones at which blind people can attain proficiency, but for the reason that they offer the best prospects of pecuniary success under local conditions. Apart from this consideration, there seems no limit to the variety of the occupations of the blind, and it can safely be said that none who possess moderate intelligence or physique need fail to master some trade or profession by means of which a fair living may be gained.

Numerous instances, both in ancient and modern history, might be adduced in support of the fact that great mental ability and vigour are not infrequently associated with blindness. Scarcely any department of human knowledge is without its representatives amongst the blind. They have adorned literature and art, and have in some

cases manifested considerable engineering skill. Among them are philosophers, divines, poets, musicians, politicians, etc.

Special Braille libraries for the blind are now common, and an excellent one, comprising over 5000 volumes, has been established in Melbourne by the Victorian Association of Braille Writers, under the direction of Mrs. May D. Harrison, who has since its inception acted as honorary secretary and librarian. It is now affiliated with the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind where the library is situated. It need hardly be stated that the provision of literature in this form has been of incalculable pleasure and benefit to the blind.

Another local agency for the benefit of the blind is the Association for the Advancement of the Blind, which was promoted and is managed by a committee of blind persons, most of whom have been educated at the parent institution. It aims chiefly to promote social benefits among its members. It extends financial help to them where necessary, conducts a tea agency, and has lately established a small home of a convalescent type at Brighton.

A movement is on foot for the amalgamation of this association with the parent institution, which, as the objects of both are akin, would tend to economy and efficiency.

Of the elder blind, many are the victims of poverty, and have found their way to various benevolent institutions. Segregation of blind people is deemed undesirable for many reasons, so that no special benevolent institution has been created for them.

Recent legislation in the direction of invalid pensions, granted without restriction as to age, has lately come into existence, and many blind persons have by its means been enabled to find comfortable homes with friends, who, however willing, could not afford to keep them hitherto.

In equipping blind persons for self-maintenance, the Australian institutions are doing more in proportion to the blind population than those of any other country in the world.

Some useful work still remains to be done, and among the local wants may be mentioned:—

1. Special Provision for Physical Training.—Speaking generally, the value of a healthy body as a means of assuring a healthy brain cannot be over-rated. This is especially so in regard to the blind, whose circumstances debar them from securing effective exercise and physical development, except through the means of specially-equipped gymnasia. Nothing of the kind yet exists in Victoria.

2. The provision of something equivalent to a Mechanics' Institute or club, aiming at culture, amusement and recreation. The life of the blind under the best of conditions is colourless. Their evening occupations are necessarily limited, and time hangs heavily on their hands. A well-considered scheme of the kind indicated would be a great boon.

3. Higher Education of the Blind.—It has already been mentioned that the education now available corresponds with that of the State schools. There are doubtless some young people who might profitably be given the benefit of higher education. The smallness of the population makes it impossible to undertake this economically at each of

utions, and it would only be practical by all of them end such pupils to one specially equipped school.

things would add to the relatively large per capita the education of the blind should not be allowed to ay. They should be regarded as sound social invest- ir financing as a thank-offering. The total outlay reat, and should not be an obstacle to such altruistic ng greater happiness into the lives of those who walk ness.

Rescue Work.

By Sister HANNAH, of the Central Methodist Mission, Melbourne.

"You might have been as lovely as the dawn, had household sweetness nurtured you and Arts Domestic. Unblenched your eyes meet mine as misinterpreting their call. Then sink reluctant, forced to recognise that there are men whose look is not unchaste. O, God, the pain, the horror of it all." Thus wrote the Manx poet; and the author of "Deeds that won the Empire," speaking recently at Cardiff, Wales, said—"In Australia they had to guard against the prevalent vice, which was not drunkenness, nor gambling, but lust." If this be true, how terrible, for no vice stains so deeply, or is in itself more potent for evil, or so perpetual. Heredity and environment, with their twin evils, negligence and indolence and want of proper parental control, are held responsible for this condition of things; the desire to have leisure and to be rich at any cost is adjudged a supreme blessing. Lured and betrayed, the victims drift on, till whatever cataclysm of tragedy sweeps the soul and engulfs the life, they are found crushed to earth—ostracised, taboo. And here the work of rescue must begin, if the unfortunate ones are to be saved from abysmal depths of degradation, and, in turn, prevented from alluring and contaminating the springs of life.

Tabulated by results, the work of adult rescue is necessarily disappointing; but frequently the individual, weary of the hypnotic suggestion of the streets, and "contagion of its slow stain," voluntarily seeks admission to an institution, where, amid pure surroundings, the work of reclamation begins, and life has a new outlook. Such cases rarely disappoint. To engage in rescue work, one requires immense patience, tact, and strength to grapple with the evil, and, if possible, lessen it.

Into the night, where frail humanity foregathers, in slum and highway, the workers go. The morning finds them with quest renewed at city and suburban court, railway station, steamer and prison gate. Some "Child of the Night" is entreated, advised, and, either from fear of arrest, or a desire to do better, persuaded to enter one of many institutions in our land, which, though differing in creed, exist for the one supreme object—the uplift of the fallen. Here, by the committal of magistrates, or transfer of guardianship, delinquents remain in a home, to enable them to rehabilitate, and, after a given period are restored to their friends.

the State institutions, and it would only be practical by all of them combining to send such pupils to one specially equipped school.

That these things would add to the relatively large per capita expenditure on the education of the blind should not be allowed to stand in the way. They should be regarded as sound social investments, and their financing as a thank-offering. The total outlay would not be great, and should not be an obstacle to such altruistic work as bringing greater happiness into the lives of those who walk always in darkness.

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Classification is the prelude to all successful reformative endeavors; to lose sight of this fact is to court failure. In adult rescue work, three classes are to be met with—the feeble-minded, those entering on a life of shame, and the wilfully degenerate. Discipline is necessary for the perfect conduct of a home, and the spiritual must have pre-eminence. The inmates are trained, as far as they are capable of training, in all domestic arts, and recreation forms a large part in the scheme of redemptive work. Clergymen of the different denominations hold weekly services, and members of Church Guilds, Christian Endeavor, and other similar societies, visit on appointed days. These latter, also, often give bright entertainments throughout the year, and in some rescue homes they arrange occasional day excursions to the seaside or the country. Change of environment, if only for one day, is a powerful aid to the work of reclamation by removing from hitherto undisciplined lives the dangerous element of monotony. On visiting days, inmates are allowed to receive relatives, if the management are assured that the visit will be beneficial to them.

Where the work of rescue is carried on in homes set apart for boys or girls, the same rules are observed. Instruction is imparted, either in a school attached to the institution, with an accredited teaching staff, or under the Education Department. In other Homes the children attend the local State School. Interested and instructed in duties pertaining to household matters, or agricultural pursuits after school hours, awards for improvement, in work or conduct, are made, creating a healthy rivalry among the inmates, and giving an incentive to life. Each year the problem of how to deal with the expectant mother and "unwanted" babe becomes more acute. Upon the woman rests the shame of her position and the anxiety for the future; the one who wronged her generally goes free.

The child is the great asset of the Commonwealth, and, though the heritage of shame, must be protected. To this end, several philanthropic agencies in association with the "Child-Saving Council" guard its interests, and, where adoption cannot be effected, shelter the child within their walls; while the mother, in some instances, works for its maintenance outside. The State comes to the aid of many girl-mothers by boarding out their offspring to registered nurses, who are visited regularly by lady inspectors.

Long experience has demonstrated the advisability of keeping mother and child together for at least nine months, for the sake of the proper nourishment and care of the child, and the prevention of infant mortality, which is so alarmingly prevalent in our midst. It is considered advisable by some societies that a wider door should be made possible in existent institutions, where expectant mothers, many of whom are feeble-minded, may enter a second time, there being only one Home in Melbourne where this is at present possible.

But what undoubtedly is the most imperative need, and for which strong advocacy has been made from time to time by thoughtful minds, is the establishment of a School or Colony for the mentally defective, who are a ready prey to the low and vicious, and powerless to protect themselves. A place is needed where unfortunate girls could in time be made self-respecting, no longer a prey to the degenerate, and a menace to themselves. Such a place could easily be made self-supporting, and would be of incalculable good in the prevention of the propagation of the weakling and imbecile, who in time become

the derelict and a burden on relieving societies. Those engaged in charitable effort are becoming familiar with the various agencies at work in our own land for the betterment of those who have missed the way, and, whether it be a child or adult, reformation is of manifest importance, and cannot be performed in a perfunctory manner.

A cursory glance will reveal what is being attempted and what has been accomplished in other countries. In Germany, the birthplace of the Kindergarten movement, Frobel came to the help of little children, and will for ever bless child life. Dealing with the adult, the Elberfeldt system is the exponent of all that makes for the betterment of the Teutonic race, and makes Germany, with her other gifts, a progressive nation. The "uncrowned Queen of America," Frances Willard, left a lasting impress on the lives of that great people. Institutions of every type that make for rescue and reform, are found there to-day; while Mrs. Barney, the "Elizabeth Fry of America," in concert with a vast army of men and women workers, leads the van of social reform in that vast Continent. The rights of the child are freely recognised in the existence of Children's Courts—and the Children's Judge to administer them—Children's Playgrounds, and everything that will advance the well-being and perfect equipment of the young life of the nation.

In the Old Land, Church Armies, denominational and undenominational charities are actively engaged in striving to alter and improve the condition of child and adult. Little "men and women in the making" have been dealt with by a Barnardo, Dr. Stephenson, Sir John Kirk, and a countless number of people with vision, who, touching the very lowest strata of England's poor, have saved them to positions of trust and independence, realising that to "save a child is to save a multiplication table." To the rescue of the adult has come, among other agencies, the West London Mission, which, among its practicalities, sends its Sisters to walk the midnight hours in Piccadilly and Regent-street, enabling them, in the course of the year, to save hundreds of wretched girls from lives of unutterable degradation to true womanliness. Cold type could never reveal the result of the magnificent efforts of that gifted woman, for whom heredity has done so much, Lady Henry Somerset, who inaugurated and personally supervised the Duxhurst Farm Colony, where young women, under her benign influence, are set free from the thraldom that inebriety makes captive, and the excesses that wound and disfigure, and go out to the world again, with chastened and purified lives, taking their places in its councils, and working "for God, and home, and humanity." Similar agencies also exist in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large centres of population.

These and other efforts must lessen the reproach once laid at Britain's door that "The wanton's cry from street to street shall weave old England's winding sheet." For years time, thought, and money have been expended in trying to save those who have gone over the brink, but too long have we placed the ambulance at the foot of the hill, instead of erecting at the top the barrier that would have averted disaster. The work that pays is formative, but the keynote of all future activity must be *prevention*. To this end instruction, by wise and capable men and women, should be given in our schools to both sexes, and a greater advocacy of chivalry towards the opposite sex inculcated in boys and men. Nor should parents fail in their duty, parenthood should be the privilege of only the best in the race; and, as the influences surrounding the child are of transcendent importance, home should not only be the sanctuary, but the arena.

where, as victors over physical defects, they will be fitted for the warfare which lies ahead.

If the greatness of a nation consists not in its armies and navies but in the purity and strength of its people, co-ordinated effort, with intensity of purpose, must characterise the future actions of those who desire to purify the source of our National life—the instincts of love, rather than lust—permeating it until, as Carlyle has said, we "make some work of God's creation a little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of God, to make some heart a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed. It is work for a God."

Tuberculosis.

By the EDITOR, in collaboration with Dr. B. BURNETT HAM, M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.), Permanent Head of the Department of Public Health, Victoria.

Tuberculosis is a destructive disease which attacks the bones, the joints, the lungs, and other parts of the body. Its most common form is pulmonary phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs, the disease popularly known and referred to as consumption. A tuberculous condition arises as the result of the destructive action of microscopic bacilli, which, in the case of pulmonary phthisis, obtain easy access to the lungs by inhalation into the air passages. The lungs also offer better conditions for growth than do other parts of the body.

The tiny tubercle bacilli originate from three main sources, namely, the sputa of consumptives, and the meat, and more especially, the milk of tuberculous cattle. Careful inspection of meat, cows, milk, and dairies will greatly minimise the risk of infection through bovine tuberculosis, and, for practical purposes, we may regard the originating source of consumption as being in the sputa of those already suffering from the disease. The consumptive expectorates in a public thoroughfare, the sputa dries and releases the tubercle bacilli, which are gathered up by the dust and blown about, to be inhaled by other and more or less healthy lungs. The logical inference is that if all tuberculous sputa or expectoration could be properly destroyed, the disease would be well on the way to eradication, and that is the mature opinion of experts throughout the world.

Now, it does not follow that every person who inhales the tubercle bacilli will contract consumption. If that were so, it is surmised that few, if any, would escape. Two closely inter-related factors, however, govern the probabilities of contracting the disease. One lies in the constitutional power of resistance that everyone possesses. According as that power is high or low, so will the bacilli tend to destroy or be destroyed. The other factor is the environment and the mode of life. The tiny tubercle bacilli thrive best away from fresh air and sunlight, and where dirt and neglect prevail, consequently, we find the incidence of consumption heaviest in the poorer and more crowded areas of our large cities. The power of resistance also may be reduced below the safety line as a result of under-nourishment or of working in badly-ventilated factories or living in congested, stuffy homes.

It follows, therefore, that the disease can best be avoided by healthy and hygienic conditions in the home, the office, factory, or

workshop, combined with the use of nourishing foods, kept clean and free from possible contamination. For many people, unfortunately, this may be a counsel of perfection. The disease is often imperceptible in its early stages, and a breadwinner earning small wages, and with a wife and family to support, may continue working in a dark, stuffy office perhaps, and sleeping a small, unhealthy, ill-ventilated home until the disease has gained a seriously sound footing. For that and other reasons, therefore, it is necessary that State provision should be made for counteracting the disease and minimising its uneconomic effects on the community.

The incidence of consumption in Australia is not alarmingly high, but it is sufficiently so to justify drastic action towards the eradication of the disease. According to the latest available statistics, 3057 persons died in Australia during the year 1910 as a result of tuberculosis of the respiratory system. This gives a percentage of 0.7 for every 1000 of the population, a figure that compares favorably with the countries of Europe, where the percentage per 1000 of the population is 1.65 in England and Wales, and runs as high as 2.04 in the German Empire, and 2.72 in Switzerland. In the State of Victoria the deaths in 1910 numbered 1078, or 0.83 per 1000 of the population. The economic loss to the Australian Commonwealth, however, as a result of the incapacitation of consumptives—a very large proportion of whom contract the disease in their early manhood—must be so enormous as to justify any expenditure necessary to the adequate combating of the disease.

A large amount of valuable work has already been done in Victoria with a view to preventing and curing consumption. Much useful educational work is accomplished through the medium of free public lectures, organised and arranged by the Australian Health Society. That society, also, together with the Australian Natives' Association and other large friendly and benefit societies, and the State Department of Public Health, disseminate widely over the State valuable pamphlets explaining the nature of the disease, the best steps to be taken to avoid it, and the methods of life that should be adopted by the incipient consumptive, with a view to maintaining his own health and strength, and safeguarding those with whom he comes in contact. Some 80,000 copies of a "Catechism on Consumption," issued by the Department of Public Health, Victoria, have been distributed by friendly and benefit societies. Probably most important of all, however, is the provision by the State of sanatorium accommodation for early cases, provided at the Greenvale Sanatorium, Broadmeadows, and at the Amherst and Daylesford Hospitals, and for advanced or incurable cases at the Austin Hospital. A Home for the latter class of cases, capable of accommodating 100 patients, is now in course of erection at Cheltenham. Full particulars of the accommodation, etc., at each of these places will be found under the respective headings in another part of the Guide. It is probably desirable to emphasise the fact that sanatorium treatment is primarily educative, and, in a less degree, curative. The object is to educate the patient in the mode of life he must follow, and, at the same time, to arrest the disease if possible, and to send the patient back to society a missionary of the hygienic life and of preventive measures, with a strengthened constitution, and an increased power of resistance to the ravages of the disease.

While credit must be given for the work already done, and being done, both by State and voluntary agency, we must not overlook the fact that there still remain in the ramparts that we seek to erect against the onslaughts of the White Plague several gaping breaches

that must be filled in before our national work is completed. Most important of all, the fight must be national and systematised in plan throughout the States, and it is pleasing to be able to record that there is more than a little probability of that end being achieved. A Conference of State Medical Officers of Health, at which five out of the six States were represented, was held some months ago in Melbourne, and a number of comprehensive recommendations were unanimously adopted for submission to the respective State legislatures. These recommendations outlined an earnest campaign against consumption on broad, national lines, and the principal steps that still remain to be undertaken in the national campaign should be of interest and instruction to all.

NOTIFICATION.—Firstly, there must be compulsory notification to the health authority of all cases of consumption that come to light. Compulsory notification is the basis of organised efforts towards eradication, and should be obligatory alike on medical men and laymen. Notification prevails to a greater or less extent in most civilised countries, but only in a few is it compulsory. The form of notification should give all essential particulars, such as the state of the disease, the living and working conditions, age of patient, etc., necessary to a complete comprehension of the needs of the case. It is important to bear in mind, however, that compulsory notification has a most necessary complement in the obligation of the central health authority to make all necessary provision for the care of the sufferer and his dependents. Notification of deaths of consumptives is also necessary, and such notification must be followed by a thorough disinfection, under expert guidance, of buildings and rooms recently occupied by the deceased.

EARLY CASES.—Many of these would not notify owing to ignorance of their condition. In order to discover incipient cases, therefore, it is necessary that school children, for instance, should be examined. This could be done in connection with the system of medical inspection of school children now in operation. There should be legal power also to examine contacts—that is, all those who are known to have been in the company or vicinity of phthisical patients. In order that this extensive examination might be undertaken, it would be necessary that provision for the free bacteriological examination of sputum should be made by the State.

EDUCATIVE WORK.—In addition to what is already done in this direction by means of sanatoria, literature, etc., it is desirable that the work be extended in a more practical manner by employing trained visitors or nurses, whose duty it would be to visit the homes of consumptives and advise and guide them as to the mode of life best calculated to maintain their own health and safeguard that of those around them. An interesting feature of educative work that has been extensively exploited in America is the tuberculosis exhibit. This may be stationary, or it may be migratory, as in the case of the travelling van which carries from town to town small exhibits, explaining the nature and prevalence of the disease. Expert demonstrators or lecturers are attached to these exhibits, and large quantitise of informative literature are distributed.

SEGREGATION.—This is the most debatable point in the whole field of tuberculosis. The merest whisper of compulsory segregation raises cries of indignation from many quarters. "You have no right to interfere with the liberty of the subject," the reformer is told. That cry, however, can have no place in the complex society of to-day. If the liberty of the individual involves danger to the many, then it is the individual who must go under restraint. There are two classes

of consumptives—fortunately, neither very large—for whom it is necessary that provision should be made for compulsory segregation. One is the class comprising those who simply will not follow the directions enjoined on them by those in authority. The other class comprises those who, by reason of such circumstances as poverty or inadequate housing accommodation, are physically unable to follow the directions given them. For these two classes only it is desirable that the power of compulsory segregation should exist, the period of duration, after the expiry of a certain minimum time, being dependent on the improvement and demeanour of the patient.

SANATORIA.—An extension of the sanatorium system is desirable so that as large a number as possible of consumptives should be enabled to undergo the educative, and, possibly, curative, treatment there afforded. For intermediate and advanced cases, also, sanatoria are most essential, and it is pleasing to know, therefore, that one is now being erected in Victoria to meet the needs of these classes.

DISPENSARIES.—The wide establishment of local anti-tuberculosis dispensaries would assist materially in the examination and educative work recommended for the detection and cure of incipient cases. The dispensary also would be a convenient centre, from which the visiting nurses could operate, and could arrange for the supply of sputum flasks, disinfectants, etc., to consumptives. As a medium, also, for the collection of statistics and other information, the dispensary seems to have much in its favour.

ASSISTANCE OF DISTRESS.—Tuberculosis often brings poverty and distress in it train, and many sufferers become advanced cases simply because they fear that if they give up work they and their dependents may starve. If we are going to have compulsory notification and sanatorium treatment, it will be necessary to make some provision for the care of the dependents of a phthisical patient, and for the after care of the patient himself until he shall be (if ever) in a position again to support his family. Voluntary charity is able to assist largely in this direction, but, where voluntary charity might fail, it would be necessary for the State to step in.

Last, though by no means least important of all, bye-lays prohibiting expectoration in public places must be rigorously enforced. We have said that this habit is primarily responsible for the propagation of the disease, and that fact alone should justify the most drastic action to stamp out a habit that is not only objectionable on æsthetic grounds, but is a positive menace to the health and the welfare of the community.

Several other social and civic problems have a bearing on the question of consumption, such as, for instance, the housing problem. Consumption is very largely a house disease, and all efforts to improve the housing conditions of the poorer classes must have their indirect reward in a lessened tendency for the tubercle bacilli to propagate. There is also the question of the after-treatment of consumptives, because many patients, after improvement, cannot return to their old environment and condition of life. An open-air colony, which could be made self-supporting, and where consumptives and their families could find healthy and remunerative employment, sounds Utopian, but is quite practicable. The immigration question also has a bearing on the matter, and the Conference of Medical Officers of Health already referred to recommended certain alterations in the system of medically examining immigrants with a view to minimising the danger to the community of the immigration of consumptives.

In conclusion, it may be well to emphasise the fact that the great aim which the health authorities should ever keep before them in their battle with the disease is to get hold of every known case, and particularly of the early cases. Each of these, it may be, may require to be dealt with separately on its merits. Wherever the consumptive lives and works, the object always is to educate, advise, and guide him in such a way as to render ineffective his powers of infectivity. An enlightened, national campaign, in which no expense is spared, would probably have the result of eradicating the disease in the course of a very few generations.

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Benevs

GUIDE TO THE

Charities and Kindred Organisations

OF VICTORIA.

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NOTE.

The Classification on the foregoing page is intended merely to serve the purpose of a list of contents to the following section of the Guide.

Those seeking information regarding particular Institutions or Societies should refer to the Index at the end of the Guide, which contains both the proper title and the popular name, if any, of each Organisation included in the section.

Benevs

DIVISION I.

Relief in Sickness.

A.—General Hospitals.

1.—MELBOURNE INSTITUTIONS.

If no statement is made to the contrary, it is to be understood—

1. That general hospitals exist only to afford medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured poor
2. That the destitute are treated free, and that others are expected to contribute to the hospital funds in accordance with their means
3. That in-patients are admitted on the recommendation of a subscriber or of any charitable society or reputable citizen
4. That no full-paying patients are accepted
5. That the statistics are those for the last completed financial year, which is generally that ended on 30th June, 1911
6. That "Out-Patients" include casualty cases
7. That "Private contributions" include Legacies and Bequests, and Special Donations
8. That financial figures are on Maintenance Account only.

Alfred Hospital (1869), Commercial-road, Prahran, Melbourne. *Secretary and Superintendent*, R. Chambers Norman. Patients are admitted on the written recommendation of a contributor, satisfactorily guaranteeing that the applicant comes within the objects of the charity. No lunatic or person suffering from any contagious or incurable disease or chronic epilepsy, or pregnant woman for the purpose of confinement, is admitted. (By arrangement with the State Government, however, 25 beds have been reserved experimentally for the treatment of syphilis.) The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 16 members. Visiting days are on Sundays and Wednesdays from 3 to 5 p.m. *No. of beds*—168. *Daily average occupied*—155.5. *In-patients*—2344. *Out-patients*—8483. *Income*—£13,782 (including Government grant, £4000; municipal grants, £503; private contributions, £3470; patients' contributions, £2857). *Expenditure* — Maintenance, £12,623; building, £1041.

Homœopathic Hospital (1876), St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. *Secretary and Superintendent*, E. A. Bennett. No infectious cases are admitted. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 17 members. Visiting days are on Saturdays and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—102. *Daily average occupied*—67.46. (The daily average is so low because of the fact that certain new wards were not ready for occupation during the whole of the year. Since they have been in use, the daily average has increased to 92.) *In-patients*—1175. *Out-patients*—10,411. *Income*—£5140 (including Government grant, £1250; municipal grants, £310; private contributions, £2113; patients' contributions, £1266). *Expenditure*—Maintenance, £5128; building, £3020.

Melbourne Hospital (1846), Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, T.

R. Andrews. Application for admission should be made to the Medical Superintendent any day at 10.30 a.m. in the Out-patients' Department. No infectious cases are admitted. The institution, which is the largest general Hospital in the State, is now being rebuilt to comply with modern requirements and the great demand on its accommodation. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 22 members. Visitors are allowed on Sundays and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—305. *Daily average occupied*—281. *In-patients*—6519. *Out-patients*—20,470. *Income*—£31,686 (including Government grant, £11,000; municipal grants, £793; private contributions, £13,144; patients' contributions, £3230). *Expenditure*—£26,770.

St. Vincent's Hospital (1893), Victoria-parade, Fitzroy, Melbourne. *Secretary and Superintendent,* The Mother Rectress. The Hospital is managed by the Sisters of Charity, and application for treatment can be made daily at 9 a.m. No infectious cases are admitted. Visitors are allowed on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—125. *Daily average occupied*—124. *In-patients* — 2387. *Out-patients*—17,637. *Income*—£11,702 (including Government grant, £3106; municipal grants, £195; private contributions, £3387; patients' contributions, £2461. *Expenditure*—£13,465.

Victorian Homes for the Aged and Infirm, Royal Park, Melbourne. This institution, which is fully described under Homes for the Aged on page 81, is included here, as it contains a Hospital Ward with 120 beds, generally fully occupied with chronic cases.

Williamstown, Footscray and District General Hospital (1893), Railway-crescent, Williamstown, Melbourne. *Secretary*—Thomas D. Compton. No infectious cases are admitted. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 18 members. Visiting days are on Thursdays and Sundays from 3 to 5 p.m. *No. of beds* — 18 (including new ward just completed). *Daily average occupied* — 9.69. *In-patients*—150. *Out-patients*—363. *Income*—£1129 (including Government grant, £110; municipal grants, £61; private contributions, £244; patients' contributions, £162). *Expenditure* — £918.

2.—PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The preliminary information on page 47 with reference to Melbourne institutions applies equally to country institutions. As a general rule, however, it will be found that the latter have separate provision for infectious cases, and that they accept a few full-paying patients if beds are available.

Alexandra Cottage Hospital (1871), Alexandra. *Secretary,* H. Wood. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. *No. of beds*—12. *Daily average occupied*—2.9. *In-patients*—40. *Out-patients*—70. *Income*—£540. *Expenditure*—£386.

Amherst District Hospital (1859), Amherst. *Secretary,* Alfred Gale. In addition to affording medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured poor, the Hospital provides for the care and treatment of phthisical patients sent by the Board of Public Health. Particulars of this branch of the work will be found under Special Hospitals on page 5[illegible]. Infectious cases also are accepted, and accommodation is provided for a small number of full-paying patients. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 13 members. Tuesdays and Fridays are visiting days. The following statistics exclude the phthisical side, which is dealt with on page 56:—*No. of beds* —60. *Daily average occupied*—25.3. *In-patients*—334. *Out-patients*—111. *Income*—£2381 (including Government grant, £485; Government capitation payments for consumptives, £1388; municipal grants, £46; private contributions, £218; patients' contributions, £93). *Expenditure*—£2418 (general, £1166; consumptive, £1252).

Ararat District Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1859). *Secretary*, R. Hargreaves, jun., Ararat. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. (For particulars relating to the Benevolent Asylum, see page 82). A ward with 4 beds is reserved for infectious cases, and a tent with 2 beds for consumptives. *No. of beds*—49. *Daily average occupied*—41.07. *In-patients* — 513. *Out-patients* — 316. *Income* — £1805 (including Government grant, £750; municipal grants, £192; private contributions, £353; patients' contributions, £258). *Expenditure*—£1854.

Bairnsdale District Hospital (Incorporated 1888), Bairnsdale, Gippsland. *Secretary*, J. Kennedy Smith. Infectious cases are admitted, and five such cases were treated last year. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 12 members. Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays are visiting days. *No. of beds*—39. *Daily average occupied*—27.5. *In-patients*—439. *Out-patients*—99. *Income* — £2041 (including Government grant, £550; municipal grants, £82; private contributions, £466; patients' contributions, £322). *Expenditure*—£1890.

Ballarat District Hospital (1855), Sturt-street, Ballarat. *Secretary*, Francis G. Eagleton. Twenty beds are set apart for infectious cases. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 15 members. Visiting days are on Sundays and Thursdays, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. *No. of beds*—170. *Daily average occupied*—90. *In-patients*—1312. *Out-patients*—2092. *Income* — £4946 (including Government grant, £2200; municipal grants, £328; private contributions, £1355; patients' contributions, £431). *Expenditure*—£5401.

Bendigo Gold District General Hospital (1854), Lucan-street, Bendigo. *Secretary*, J. C. Stamp. The Hospital owns a detached Cottage Hospital with 10 beds for contagious and infectious diseases, and also undertakes the care and treatment of lunacy cases, for which 6 beds are provided in the Refractory Ward. Of these, six were admitted last year, or a daily average of three. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 15 members. Visiting days are on Sundays and Thursdays, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. *No. of beds*—182. *Daily average occupied*—105.1. *In-patients* — 1595. *Out-patients*—2516. *Income* — £7566 (including Government grant, £2400; municipal grants, £282; private contributions, £1943; patients' contributions, £942). *Expenditure* — £7161.

Camperdown District Hospital (1909), Camperdown. *Hon. Secretary*, J. C. Manifold. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. No infectious or full-paying patients are accepted. Visitors are allowed at any reasonable time. *No. of beds*—12. *Daily average occupied*—5. *In-patients* — 99. *Out-patients* are not treated. Principal sources of *Income*—Govenment grant, £150; municipal grants, £145; private contributions, £261; patients' contributions, £112. *Expenditure*—£787.

Castlemaine Hospital (1853), Castlemaine. *Secretary*, Albert H. Drummond. The Hospital has an isolation ward with ten beds for the acommodation of infectious cases. Management by a Committee of 15 members. Visiting days are on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—75. *Daily average occupied*—41. *In-patients*—352. *Out-patients* — 374. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £620; private contributions, £305; patients' contributions, £135. *Expenditure*—£1840.

Clunes District Hospital (1869), Clunes. *Secretary*, J. W. Preston. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. Infectious cases are accepted, 4 beds being reserved for the purpose. *Visiting days* —Tuesdays and Sundays. *No. of beds*—44. *Daily average occupied*—12.78. *In-patients*—117. *Out-patients*—358 *Income* — £938 (including Government grant, £500; municipal grants, £37; private contributions, £128; patients' contributions, £74). *Expenditure*—£947.

Colac District Hospital (1881), Colac. *Secretary*, R. J. Hearn. Four beds are provided for infectious cases. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 18 members. Thursdays and Sundays are visiting days. *No. of beds*—40. *Daily average occupied*—26.4. *In-patients*—469. *Out-patients*—251. *Income* — £1695 (including Government

grant, £500; municipal grants, £130; private contributions, £376; patients' contributions, £300). *Expenditure* — £1644.

Creswick District Hospital (1864), Creswick. *Secretary*, W. S. Northcott. Accommodation is provided for infectious diseases. *Management*—Committee of 20 members. *No. of beds* — 47. *Daily average occupied*—17.3. *In-patients*—173. *Out-patients*—280. *Income* — £1005 (including Government grant, £400; private contributions, £176; patients' contributions, £161). *Expenditure*—£992.

Daylesford District Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1863), Daylesford, *Secretary*, F. W. Horsnell. The particulars concerning the Benevolent Asylum will be found on page 83. The Hospital has separate wards for infectious cases, and also accommodates phthisical patients sent by the Board of Public Health. For particulars regarding phthisical side, see page 56. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 14 members. Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays are visiting days. *No. of beds* (excluding consumptives) — 40. *Daily average occupied* — 21.1. *In-patients* (excluding consumptives)—159. *Out-patients*—151. *Income*—£3197 (including Government maintenance grant, £550; for consumptives, £525; municipal grants, £43; private contributions, £1349; patients' contributions, £140). *Expenditure*—£3200.

Dunolly District Hospital (1859), Bull-street, Dunolly. *Secretary*, J. B. Hicks. Full-paying patients are admitted, provided beds not required for ordinary cases. Accommodation is provided for infectious cases. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 15 members. Visiting days are Sundays, Mondays, and Thursdays. *No. of beds*—60. *Daily average occupied*—24.1. *In-patients* — 304. *Out-patients*—542. *Income*—£1313 (including Government grant, £400; municipal grants, £71; private contributions, £391; patients' contributions, £136). *Expenditure*—£1211.

Echuca District Hospital (1882), High-street, Echuca. *Secretary*, D. Sinclair. Two small wards are provided for infectious cases. The Hospital is managed by a Committee of 12 members. Visiting days are Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. *No. of beds* —25. *Daily average occupied*—20. *In-patients*—343. *Out-patients*—161. *Income* — £1416 (including Government grant, £450; municipal grants, £126; private contributions, £250; patients' contributions, £148). *Expenditure*—£1244.

Geelong Infirmary (1852), Geelong. *Secretary and Superintendent*, A. J. Reilly. Managed in conjunction with the Geelong Benevolent Asylum (see page 84). *Management*—Committee of 22 members. 20 beds are reserved for infectious cases. *Visiting days*—Sundays and Thursdays. *No. of beds*—107. *Daily average occupied*—63.2. *In-patients* — 1158. *Out-patients*—1456. *Income* (including Benevolent Asylum)—£5752 (including Government grant, £2400; municipal grants, £468; private contributions, £1345; patients' and inmates' contributions, £1067). *Expenditure* (including Benevolent Asylum)—£6716.

Gippsland Hospital (1886), Sale. *Secretary*, Thomas F. Legge. Three tents are provided for infectious cases. *Management* — A Committee of 12 members. *Visiting days* — Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. *No. of beds*—68 *Daily average occupied* — 51.6. *In-patients*—608. *Out-patients* — 261. *Income* — £2939 (including Government grant, £850; municipal grants, £94; private contributions, £683; patients' contributions, £481). *Expenditure*—£2462.

Hamilton Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1862), Lonsdale-street, Hamilton. *Secretary*, S. G. Clapham. The particulars relating to the Benevolent Asylum will be found on page 84. Accommodation is provided for a few infectious cases. The Hospital comprises the M'Kellar Maternity Ward, which treated 85 cases last year. *Management*—A Committee of 16 members. *Visiting days* — Wednesdays and Sundays. *No. of beds*—103. *Daily average occupied* — 33.1. *In-patients*—501. *Out-patients*—346. *Income* —£2875 (including Government grant, £785; municipal grants, £445; private contributions, £711). *Expenditure* —

£2676. The income and expenditure include Benevolent Asylum figures.

Heathcote District General Hospital (1859), Heathcote. *Secretary*, W. Parker. A tent is provided for infectious cases. *Management* — Committee of 16 members. *Visiting days*—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. *No. of beds*—15. *Daily average occupied*—5.6. *In-patients* — 66. *Out-patients* — 115. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £135; municipal grants, £25; private contributions, £68; patients' contributions, £27. *Expenditure*—£546.

Horsham District Hospital (1874), Horsham. *Secretary*, J. B. Wishart. A few infectious cases are accommodated, and a small number of full-paying patients are also accepted. *Management*—A Committee of 24 members. *Visiting days* — Sundays and Wednesdays. *No. of beds*—32. *Daily average occupied*—21.5. *In-patients* — 278. *Out-patients* — 116. *Income*—£1709 (including Government grant, £400; municipal grants, £301; private contributons, £491; patients' contributions, £173). *Expenditure*—£1392.

Inglewood Hospital (1868), Inglewood. *Secretary*, Samuel Deeble. A few infectious cases are accepted, 12 beds being set apart for the purpose. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. *Visiting days* — Tuesdays and Fridays. *No. of beds*—48. *Daily average occupied*—19.4. *Income*—£1380 (including Government grant, £500; municipal grants, £85; private contributions, £129; patients' contributions, £99). *Expenditure* — £1374.

Kilmore Hospital (1854), Kilmore. *Secretary*, A. M. Luckie, Sydney-street, Kilmore. No infectious cases are accepted. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. *Visiting days* — Thursdays and Sundays. *No. of beds*—35. *Daily average occupied*—14.2. *In-patients*—101. *Out-patients*—32. *Income*—£806 (including Government grant, £250; municipal grants, £55; private contributions, £292; patients' contributions, £61). *Expenditure*—£892.

Kyneton Hospital (1858), Kyneton. *Secretary*, Thos. Carroll. Infectious cases accepted, 8 beds being set apart for the purpose. The Hospital is a recognised training school for nurses and has the distinction of being the first country Hospital to appoint a lady as medical superintendent. *Management*—A Committee of 18 members. *Visiting days*—Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. *No. of beds*—56. *Daily average occupied* — 26.3. *In-patients*—355. *Out-patients*—383. *Income*—£2086 (including Government grant, £550; municipal grants, £115; private contributions, £579; patients' contributions, £218). *Expenditure*—£1787.

Maldon Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1859), Maldon. *Secretary*, A. R. Dabb. For particulars relating to Benevolent Asylum see page 85. Four beds are reserved for infectious cases. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. *Visiting days*—Sundays and Wednesdays. *No. of beds*—44. *Daily average occupied*—19.4. *In-patients*—139. *Out-patients*—43. *Income*—£849 (including Government grant, £350; municipal grants, £24; private contributions, £100; patients' contributions, £156). *Expenditure*—£812. The income and expenditure include Benevolent Asylum figures.

Mansfield Public Hospital (1871), Mansfield. *Secretary*, George Fitzmaurice. No infectious or maternity cases are accepted. A few full-paying patients (£2 weekly) are accepted if beds are available. *Management*—A Committee of 12 members. *Visiting days* — Sundays, Tuesdays, Fridays. *No. of beds*—14. *Daily average occupied*—4.8. *In-patients*—99. *Out-patients*—46. *Income*—£496 (including Government grant, £150; municipal grants, £30; private contributions, £372; patients' contributions, £158). *Expenditure*—£743.

Maryborough District Hospital (1854), Maryborough. *Secretary*, C. Lean. The Queen's Ward, containing 10 beds, is reserved for infectious cases. A few full-paying patients are accepted if beds are available. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. *Visiting days* — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from 2 to 5 p.m. *No. of beds*—95. *Daily average occupied*—27.7. *In-patients*—435. *Out-patients*—597. *Income*—£2285 (including Government grant, £1050; muni-

cipal grants, £100; private contributions, £474; patients' contributions, £320). *Expenditure*—£2017.

Mildura District Hospital (1892), 13th-street, Mildura. *Secretary*, Stephen H. Semmens. No infectious cases are admitted. A few full-paying patients are accepted if beds are available. *Management*—Committee of 13 members. *Visiting days* — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, from 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—16. *Daily average occupied*—10.6. *In-patients*—182. *Out-patients*—9. *Income*—£1139 (including Government grant, £190; municipal grants, £20; private contributions, £452; patients' contributions, £253). *Expenditure*—£1310.

Mooroopna District Hospital (1876), Mooroopna. *Secretary*, Hugh McKenzie. Eight beds are reserved for infectious cases. A few full-paying patients accepted if beds available. *Management* — Committee of 21 members. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Sundays. *No. of beds*—80. *Daily average occupied*—55.5. *In-patients*—667. *Out-patients*—183. *Income*—£3611 (including Government grant, £1250; municipal grants, £300; private contributions, £861; patients' contributions, £204. *Expenditure*—£3070.

Nhill Hospital (1882), Nhill. *Secretary*, Chas. H. Towns. Infectious cases are admitted, 4 beds being reserved for the purpose. *Management*—Committee of 21 members. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Sundays, from 2 to 4.30 p.m. *No. of beds*—28. *Daily average occupied*—15.7. *In-patients*—199. *Out-patients*—75. *Income*—£1229 (including Government grant, £325; municipal grants, £222; private contributions, £206; patients' contributions, £118). *Expenditure*—£1226.

Omeo Hospital (1892), Omeo. *Secretary*, Jas. Shanahan. *Management* — Committee of 9 members. Infectious cases are admitted. *No. of beds*—14. *Daily average occupied*—5.9 *In-patients*—70. *Out-patients*—11. *Income*—£715 (including Government grant, £188; municipal grant, £30; private contributions, £193; patients' contributions, £56). *Expenditure*—£502.

Ovens District Hospital (1856), Beechworth. *Secretary*, Charles Hembrow. Accommodation is provided for infectious cases. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Sundays, from 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—95. *Daily average occupied*—36.6. *In-patients*—309. *Out-patients* — 324. *Income*—£2747 (including Government grant, £1000; municipal grant, £58; private contributions, £987; patients' contributions, £220). *Expenditure*—£2762.

Port Fairy Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, Port Fairy. *Secretary*, L. W. Earle. The particulars relating to the Benevolent Asylum will be found on page 85. *No. of beds*—16. *In-patients*—160. *Out-patients*—178. *Income*—£1030. *Expenditure*—£983.

Portland Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1849), Bentinck-street, Portland. *Secretary*, E. W. Harvey, Blair-street, Portland. The particulars relating to the Benevolent Asylum will be found on page 85. No infectious cases are admitted. A few full-paying patients are accepted if beds available. Management—A Committee of from 9 to 15 members. Visiting Day—Tuesday. *No. of beds*—8. *Daily average occupied*—2. *In-patients*—12. *Out-patients*—3. The Borough of Portland imposes a special charity rate of 2d. in the £, the proceeds of which are devoted to the support of the institution. Principal sources of *Income* (including Benevolent Asylum) — Government grant, £100; municipal grants, £166; private contributions, £25; patients' contributions, £44. *Expenditure* (including Benevolent Asylum)— £493.

St. Arnaud District Hospital (1873), St. Arnaud. *Secretary*, G. H. Osborne. Eight beds are reserved for infectious cases. *Management*—Committee of 28 members. *Visiting days*—Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays. *No. of beds*—50. *Daily average occupied*—26. *In-patients*—430. *Out-patients* — 245. *Income* — £2109 (including Government grant, £600 maintenance, £200 special; municipal grants, £137; private contributions, £264; patients' contributions, £165). *Expenditure*—£2179 (including building, £344).

Sale Hospital — See Gippsland Hospital.

Stawell Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1858), Main-street, Stawell. *Secretary*, W. Hastings Bell. For particulars relating to the Benevolent Asylum, see page 85. Until 1883 the institution was known as the Pleasant Creek Hospital. The Syme Ward of 9 beds is reserved for infectious diseases. A few full-paying patients are accepted if beds available. *Management*—Committee of 25 members. *No. of beds* —43. *Daily average occupied*—30. *In-patients*—282. *Out-patients*—279 *Income* (including Benevolent Asylum) — £1590 (including Government grant, £650; municipal grants, £115; private contributions, £292; patients' contributions, £297). *Expenditure* (including Benevolent Asylum)—£1854.

Swan Hill District Hospital (1860), Swan Hill. *Secretary*, William Bell. No infectious cases are admitted. A few full-paying patients are accepted if beds available. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Sundays. *No. of beds*—30. *Daily average occupied*—13.63. *In-patients*—174. *Out-patients* — 148. *Income*—£1132 (including Government grant, £300; municipal grants, £240; private contributions, £509; patients' contributions, £193). *Expenditure*—£1288.

Upper Goulburn District Hospital —See Woods' Point.

Wangaratta District Hospital (1870), Green-street, Wangaratta. *Secretary*, J. Hinchley. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. *Visiting days* — Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Sundays. *No. of beds*—77. *Daily average occupied* — 52.1. *In-patients*—600. *Out-patients*—854. *Income*—£2470 (including Government grant, £750; municipal grants, £162; private contributions, £760; patients' contributions, £220). *Expenditure*—£2895.

Warracknabeal District Hospital (1891), Warracknabeal. *Secretary*, W. Candy. Eight beds are reserved for infectious cases, who are expected to pay for accommodation if in a position to do so. *Management*—Committee of 22 members. *Visiting days* — Wednesday and Sunday afternoons. *No. of beds*—24. *Daily average occupied*—15.4. *In-patients*—236. *Out-patients*—37. *Income*—£1448 (including Government grant, £350; municipal grants, £240; private contributions, £542; patients' contributions, £193 *Expenditure*—£1486.

Warragul District Hospital (1908), Warragul. *Secretary*, H. Rintel. No infectious cases are admitted. *Management*—Committee of 21 members. Visitors welcomed daily. *No. of beds*—22. *Daily average occupied*—13.6. *In-patients*—178. *Out-patients*—9. *Income*—£997 (including Government grant, £150; municipal grants, £64; private contributions, £307; patients' contributions, £156). *Expenditure*—£816.

Warrnambool Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (1854), Warrnambool. *Superintendent, Secretary, and Dispenser*, J. G. Butler. For particulars relating to Benevolent Asylum, see page 85. Six beds are reserved for infectious cases. *Management* — Committee of 24 members. *Visiting days* — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m. *No. of beds*—42. *Daily average occupied*—27.7. *In-patients*—343. *Out-patients*—1922. *Income* (including Benevolent Asylum) — £2305 (including Government grant, £1000; municipal grants, £114; private contributions, £417; patients' contributions, £353). *Expenditure* (including Benevolent Asylum)—£2617.

Wonthaggi District Hospital (1911). *Secretary*, M. Mitchell, Wonthaggi. No information has been received regarding this hospital.

Woodspoint.—Upper Goulburn District Hospital (1865). *Secretary*, J. Renwick. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. *No. of beds*—11. *Daily average occupied*—2.5. *In-patients*—22. *Out-patients* — 43. *Income* — £473 (including Government grant, £300; private contributions, £110; patients' contributions, £15). *Expenditure* — £508.

Wycheproof Hospital (1898), Wycheproof. *Secretary*, Alfred Shaw. Infectious cases are not admitted. A few full-paying patients are accepted if beds available. Management—Committee of 18 members. Visiting Days —Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. *No. of beds*—12. *Daily average occupied* —6. *In-patients*—64. *Out-patients*—3. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £150; municipal grants, £120; contributions — Private, £312; patients', £60. *Expenditure*—£555.

B.—Special Hospitals.

If no statement is made to the contrary it is to be understood—

1. That the destitute are treated free, and that others are expected to contribute in accordance with their means.
2. That in-patients are admitted on the recommendation of a subscriber, or of any charitable society or reputable citizen.
3. That the statistics are those for the last completed financial year, which is generally that ended on 30th June, 1911.
4. That "private contributions" include legacies and bequests and special donations, and that financial figures are on maintenance account only.

1.—MELBOURNE INSTITUTIONS.

Austin Hospital for Incurables (1881), Heidelberg, Melbourne. *Secretary*, W. J. G. Turner, 414 Collins-street, Melbourne. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. For the reception of persons who are suffering from incurable disease progressing to a fatal termination, and who require, above all things, careful nursing and more or less frequent medical attention. Application for admission must be made on printed forms provided for the purpose by the Secretary. Applicants are admitted only on the order of the Committee. Twenty beds are reserved for consumptive cases sent by the Board of Public Health.

	No. of beds.	*Daily average occupied.*
Consumptive ..	123 ..	120
Cancer..	36 ..	25
Children	16 ..	16
General	52 ..	52

Altogether, 502 patients were cared for at the Hospital during the year. *Visiting days* — Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 2 to 4.30 p.m. Principal sources of *Income* —Government grant, £3150; municipal grants, £294; private contributions, £3052; patients' contributions, £875. *Expenditure*—£11,897.

Children's Hospital (1870), Pelham-street, Carlton, Melbourne. *Secretary*, R. J. Love, J.P. *Management*—Committee of 30 members. Receives sick children for treatment up to the age of 14 years, subject to their parents' inability to pay ordinary medical fees. Contributions are expected in accordance with the means of the parents. In-patients are admitted subject to the approval of the Committee or their representative. Out-patients are treated daily. *No. of beds*—132. *Daily average occupied*—123.2. *In-patients*—2204. *Out-patients*—78,419. *Visiting days*—Sundays and Tuesdays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. *Income* — £10,445 (including Government grant, £2000; municipal grants, £428; private contributions, £3666; on behalf of patients £1036). *Expenditure*—£11,004. The Hospital owns a Convalescent Home for Children at Brighton (see page 57).

Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives (1905), Broadmeadows (13 miles from Melbourne; 4½ miles from Broadmeadows railway station). A Government institution for the curative treatment of incipient cases of consumption, and the education of patients in the prevention of the spread of the disease. Application for admission should be made to the Board of Public Health, Queen-street, Melbourne, which controls the Sanatorium. Patients must, in the opinion of the Hon. Medical Examiners, be suitable incipient cases. Only those are admitted who are unable to pay full fees at a private sanatorium, but each is expected to contribute in accordance with his or her means. All patients are admitted for one month on trial, and three months is generally the maximum period of stay, unless the prospects of a complete cure render a longer stay desirable. Preference is given to those without homes or means of support or living under unfavourable conditions. There is accommodation at the sanatorium

for 70 males and 20 females, and last year 276 persons underwent a course of education and treatment; 46 males and 14 females were under treatment at the end of the year. *Visiting days*—Sundays, from 2 to 4.30 p.m. Cabs meet the 12.47 p.m. train from Melbourne at Essendon station. Intending visitors must obtain written permits from the Medical Superintendent. Patients' contributions last year were £89, and the net cost of maintaining the Sanatorium was £3966.

Melbourne Dental Hospital (1890), Spring-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, E. Joske, LL.B., 454 Collins-street, Melbourne. Management by a Council. Provides treatment of the teeth of the poorer classes of the community. No charge is made in cases of destitution. Others are expected to contribute in accordance with their means. Application for treatment must be made to the Secretary at the Hospital between 9 and 11 a.m. daily, except on Saturday, when the hours are 9 to 10.30 a.m. The Hospital has no wards and no in-patients. Last year 8324 new patients were treated. Principal sources of *Income*—Patients' contributions, £1764; private contributions, £140.

Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital (1904), off Heidelberg-road, Fairfield. *Secretary*, Henry Crosbie. *Management*—Committee of 20 members elected by contributory municipalities. An institution for the care and treatment of infectious diseases. Municipalities pay for the up-keep of the Hospital proportionately to the annual assessment of rateable property within their areas. These payments are recoverable from patients taken from within the respective municipal areas, but the charges are seldom enforced by municipalities. *No. of beds*—200. *Daily average occupied*—150. *In-patients last year*—2000. No financial figures have been supplied.

Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children (1896), 483 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne West. *Secretary*, Miss I. D. G. Shackell. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. Provides medical treatment for poor women and children. All cases are treated by fully qualified medical women. No infectious cases are admitted. Patients must present a letter from a reliable citizen certifying to their inability to pay ordinary medical fees, and are expected to contribute to the Hospital funds in accordance with their means. *No. of beds*—25. *Daily average occupied*—19.75. (This is low, because of the fact that the wards were closed for six weeks for painting operations.) *In-patients*—288. *Out-patients* — 2979. *Visiting days*—Sundays and Thursdays, from 2.30 to 4 p.m. Other days, during the same hours, on payment of sixpence. *Income* — £2090 (including Government grant, £400; municipal grants, £112; private contributions, £680; patients' contributions, £600). *Expenditure*—£1997.

The Talbot Colony for Epileptics (1907), Clayton. *Secretary*, Miss M. M. Guthrie, Scourfield Chambers, 165 Collins-street, Melbourne. (Office hours—Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. *Management*—Committee of 22 members. The Colony is situated about 1¼ miles from Clayton, and 3 miles from Oakleigh railway station, and provides medical treatment and suitable occupational training for epileptics. Payments are expected from all patients in accordance with their means. There is accommodation at the Colony for 30 males and 30 females, and in all probability separate accommodation for children will be provided at an early date. A total of 87 epileptics were cared for last year. Visiting days—Saturdays. *Income*—£2141 (including Government grant, £500; patients' contributions, £904; private contributions, £297). *Expenditure*—£2680.

Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital (1866), Victoria-parade, East Melbourne. *Secretary*, Thos. G. Leslie. *Management*—Committee of 13 members. For the treatment of the poor suffering from diseases of, or injury to, the eyes, ears, nose and throat. *No. of beds*—82. *Daily average occupied*—63.3. In-patients, 1045; out-patients, 7752. Visiting days—Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m.; Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £950; municipal grants,

£308; private contributions, £760; patients' contributions, £1982. *Expenditure*—£4461.

Women's Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases Peculiar to Women (1856), Madeline-street, Carlton. *Superintendent and Secretary*, Walter F. Wyatt. *Management*—Committee of 21 members. Provides medical and surgical aid for women only. Application for admission should be made on Fridays at 10 a.m. By arrangement with the State Government, 25 beds have been reserved experimentally for the treatment of syphilitic cases. The Hospital also treats confinement cases in their own homes (known as Extern treatment) if such a course be considered desirable. Applications for Extern treatment should be made to the Superintendent. *No. of beds*—113. *Daily average occupied*—112. In-patients—(a) Maternity, 1886; (b) gynæcological, 712. Extern treatment cases—212. Out-patients—1359. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Sundays, from 2.30 to 4 p.m. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £2800; municipal grants, £361; private contributions, £1329; patients' contributions, £1046.

2.—PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The preliminary information on page with reference to Melbourne Institutions applies equally to Provincial Institutions. A number of the provincial General Hospitals might be classed among special Hospitals in so far as they possess separate isolation wards for infectious cases, a class of case that is not, as a rule, accepted by the Melbourne General Hospitals. It has not been thought necessary, however, to include these provincial Hospitals in this section of the Guide. Their special work, which is generally small in extent, is dealt with in the General Hospitals section.

Amherst.—Talbot Consumptive Sanatorium.—The Sanatorium is situated in the grounds of the Amherst District Hospital (see page 48), and is maintained by the Board of Public Health, Queen-street, Melbourne, which sends there suitable incipient phthisical women and children for educative and curative treatment. Similar conditions with regard to duration of stay, etc., apply as in the case of the Greenvale Sanatorium (see page 54) The Sanatorium is under the management of the District Hospital Committee, which receives from the Board of Public Health the sum of 2s. 3d. per head per day in respect of each phthisical patient. Last year £1239 was received from this source. *No. of beds*—32. *Daily average occupied*—28.1. (The number of beds has now been increased to 62.) Last year a total of 161 patients were treated.

Ballarat District Lying-in Hospital (1857), Ascot-street Ballarat. *Secretary*, C. C. Shoppee. Managed in conjunction with the Ballarat District Benevolent Asylum. A Hospital for women approaching and during their confinement. *No. of beds*—18. *Total inmates last year*—51. *Average duration of stay*—31.3 days. *Children born*—44. Visitors are allowed daily. For financial and other information see under Ballarat District Benevolent Asylum on page 82.

Bendigo Lying-in Hospital (1884), Barnard-street, Bendigo. *Secretary*, L. B. Birch. Managed in conjunction with the Bendigo Benevolent Asylum. Provides a temporary home and suitable medical treatment for women approaching and during confinement. Patients are kept until 14 days after confinement. *No. of beds*—22. *Daily average occupied*—0.6 (the smallest daily average since the Hospital was opened). *Total inmates last year*—18 women and 18 infants. *Visiting days* — Wednesdays and Sundays. For financial and other information, see under Bendigo Benevolent Asylum on page 83.

Daylesford Consumptive Sanatorium, Daylesford. The Sanatorium is situated in the grounds of the Daylesford

District Hospital (p. 50) and Benevolent Asylum, and is maintained by the Board of Public Health, Queen-street, Melbourne, which sends there suitable incipient phthisical women and children for educative and curative treatment. Similar conditions with regard to duration of stay, etc., apply as in the case of the Greenvale Sanatorium (see page 54.) The Sanatorium is under the management of the Committee of the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum. A sum of 2/3 per head per day is paid by the Board of Public Health in respect of each phthisical patient, a total of £525 being received by the Committee of Management from this source last year. Twelve beds are provided, and last year 65 patients were treated. *Daily average*—8.2.

The Mortlake Fever Hospital (1889) Mortlake. *Secretary*, J. McMeekin, Shire Office, Mortlake. Affords medical aid and nursing care to those suffering from infectious diseases. The Hospital was established, and is entirely supported, by the Mortlake Shire Council. Patients are expected to pay £1 a week during treatment. *No. of beds*—4. The number of patients treated last year was 7.

C.—Convalescent Homes.

1.—FOR CHILDREN.

Convalescent Home for Children. (1911), Holyrood-street, Brighton Beach, Melbourne. Owned and managed by the Children's Hospital. A home for convalescing patients from the Hospital. *Accommodation* — 30. *Daily average*—26. *Visiting day* — Saturday afternoon. The Home was opened only recently. It replaced the previous Home, which was destroyed by fire in 1910. The financial figures are included with those under the Children's Hospital on page 54.

The Cottage-by-the-Sea, Queenscliff (1895), is a convalescent and holiday home for poor and weak children, under the management of, and maintained by, the Ministering Children's League (see page 104), Modern Chambers, 317 Collins-street, Melbourne. Children from any part of Victoria are accepted at the home, but especially those from the cities and hot parts of the State. Any branch of the League is entitled to send children to the home. Girls must be over four and under sixteen years of age, boys over four and under nine. The Cottage is pleasantly situated on the Point Lonsdale-road, about one mile from Queenscliff. Those sending children from Melbourne must pay travelling expenses (8d. each way by boat or 4s. 7d. return by train). From country towns, children may be sent at holiday excursion rates. Station-masters and other railway officials kindly keep an eye on the children, who are met at Queenscliff pier or station. The Cottage has accommodation for about 24 children. The Calder Wing, recently opened, will accommodate an additional 4, and will be suitable for isolation purposes should the need arise. The children generally remain at the home for a fortnight, save under exceptional circumstances. Last year 176 girls and 58 boys enjoyed a holiday at the home, which is closed annually during the winter months of July and August. The cost of maintenance last year was £442.

Homes of Hope Sanatorium, Ocean Grove. Owned and managed by the Home of Hope Orphanage for Destitute Children, Collingwood (see page 75). A convalescent home to which the children in the Collingwood Orphanage are drafted in accordance with the needs of their health. There is accommodation for about 30 children. No other statistics are available.

Ragged Boys' Seaside Home, Frankston. A convalescent and holiday home for boys. Owned and managed by the Melbourne Ragged Boys' Home and Mission, from which boys

are drafted to the Seaside Home as deemed desirable, and for varying periods in accordance with their state of health. There is accommodation for 20 boys. Visitors are welcomed daily. For financial and other particulars, see under the Melbourne Ragged Boys' Home and Mission on page 76.

2.— FOR ADULTS.

Convalescent Home for the Blind (1909), Mair-street, Brighton. Owned and managed by the Association for the Advancement of the Blind. A convalescent home for aged, sick or infirm blind people. *Total inmates last year* — 15. *Remaining at end of year* — 8. *Visiting days* — Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from 3 to 5 p.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£300. The Home is held by the Association on a lease, but an effort is now being made to have it purchased outright. For other information, see under Association for the Advancement of the Blind on page 90.

Melbourne Convalescent Home for Women (1886), Clayton. *Hon. Secretary* Mrs. C. D. Lloyd, Glen Eira-road, Caulfield. *Management* — Committee of 18 members. Affords a home where poor women who have been suffering from illness (other than infectious) may convalesce. Applicants must have a card of admission (to be obtained from the Hon. Secretary) signed by a doctor. Each patient is allowed to remain at the Home for fourteen days, and is charged a fee of 5s. *Accommodation*—40. *Total inmates last year*—681. *Daily average* —23.3. *Visiting days*—Daily, excepting Sundays, from 2 to 5 p.m. *Income* —£878 (including Government grant, £205; municipal grants, £33; private contributions, £313; inmates' payments, £62). *Expenditure*—£846.

Maternity Patients' Convalescent Home (1883), Normanby-road, Caulfield. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. R. Jolly, "Ulmarra," St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. *Management*—Committee of 16 members. Assists friendless and helpless mothers on their discharge from a maternity hospital by affording them the comforts and surroundings of a home during convalescence. Applicants must be respectable and have had only the one child. *Accommodation*—8 mothers and children. *Total adult inmates last year*—20. *Average duration of stay*—One month. Visitors are allowed daily. *Income*—£103 (including Government grant, £40; private contributions, £58). *Expenditure*—£104.

The Melbourne Convalescents' Aid Society for Men (1886), Cheltenham, near Melbourne (about three-quarters of a mile from Cheltenham railway station). *Hon. Secretary*, J. G. Davis, Royal Bank Chambers, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. *Management* — A council of 36 members. Assists male convalescents from the hospitals or elsewhere by providing them a home where they may obtain the rest and change of air necessary to restore them to health and fit them for work. Patients are admitted from fourteen years and upwards, and those able to are expected to contribute in accordance with their means to the funds of the Society. Patients are allowed to remain at the home for fourteen days, but a longer stay may be authorised on application to the Hon. Secretary if he deem it advisable. *Accommodation*—21. *Total inmates last year*— 400. Daily average— 16.2. Visiting days—Daily, from 3 to 5 p.m *Income* —£832 (including Government grant, £165; municipal grants, £43; private contributions, £279; patients' contributions, £50). *Expenditure*—£720.

Upton House (1895), Queenscliff. Owned and managed by the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (p. 65). A convalescent home for poor women in need of rest and recuperation. The usual duration of stay for each visitor is 2 weeks, but this period may be extended if thought desirable. The visitors, as a rule, are sent from Geelong, and a total of 62 were accommodated last year.

D.—Free Dispensaries.

Dr. Singleton's Free Medical Mission Dispensary (1869), 162 Wellington-street, Collingwood. *Superintendent*—Dr. J. M. Rose. *Management*—Committee of 7 members. Furnishes medical and dental advice and medicine free to the sick poor of Collingwood. The Dispensary is open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Number of new cases treated last year—Medical, 2558; dental, 172. Total attendances—6970. The figures include 271 patients visited in their own homes. *Income* — £371 (including municipal grants, £24; private contributions, £196; patients' contributions, £64). *Expenditure*—£307.

Richmond Dispensary (1869), 283 Church-street, Richmond. *Medical Officer*, Dr. Burton. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. Provides medical advice and medicine free for the sick poor. A registration fee of 1s. is charged for each new case. Those too ill to attend at the Dispensary are visited in their homes. Last year 1975 cases were registered. The visits of patients to the Dispensary numbered 8381, while those to patients at their own homes totalled 1112. The Dispensary is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. *Income*—£408 (including Government grant, £100; municipal grant, £50; registration fees, £98; private contributions, £82). *Expenditure*—£376.

E.—Auxiliary Societies.

Hospitals' League of Mercy (1903), formerly the Hospitals' Volunteer Help League. *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. John Ellison, "Corio," Westbury-street, St. Kilda. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr. Harold Bickford, 238 Collins-street, Melbourne. The League, which is undenominational, and has branches operating in 10 suburban districts, endeavours, by a continuous voluntary system of collecting, to raise funds for the support of metropolitan hospitals. These efforts are supervised by a Central Council and District Committees. During last financial year, £478 was raised and distributed among metropolitan hospitals. The cost of collection is nil.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund (1873). *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. J. G. Turner, 414 Collins-street, Melbourne. A voluntary movement having for its object the collection of funds for the metropolitan hospitals. The last Saturday and Sunday in October is devoted annually to this purpose. On the former day systematic collections are made in the public streets and wherever large crowds are assembled together for pleasure. On Sunday the church collections in Melbourne and suburbs are almost entirely ear-marked for the Fund, and the clergy help matters along by preaching special sermons on that day. The amount collected has increased from £4218 in 1873 to over £11,000 in 1911. No of institutions benefiting—17. Cost of printing, advertising, clerical assistance, etc.—£340.

Melbourne District Nursing Society (1885), 5 Royal-terrace, Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne. *Sister in Charge*, Sister Hawkes. *Management*—Committee of 33 members. For the nursing of the sick poor in their own homes. Maternity cases are undertaken in conjunction with the Women's Hospital. When able, patients are expected to pay 1s. a fortnight for registration. The districts visited by the nurses are North, West, and South Melbourne, Collingwood, Brunswick, Fitzroy, Carlton, Richmond, Burnley, Hawthorn, South Yarra, Prahran, Windsor, Hawksburn, Albert Park, St. Kilda, and Port Melbourne. Medicines and medical comforts are given when necessary. The Society employs nine nurses and one sister. Number of cases last year—General, 1090; midwifery, 220. Number of visits paid—22,673. *Income*—£1461 (including Government grant,

£200; municipal grants, £82; private contributions, £907; patients' contributions, £83). *Expenditure*—£1324.

St. John Ambulance Association (1883), 41 Selborne Chambers, Bourke-street West, Melbourne. *Secretary*, J. C. Anderson. *Management*—Council of 10 members. Established with a view to arranging for the instruction of all classes in the preliminary treatment of cases of sickness or injury. The Association now owns one motor and four horsed ambulance waggons, and a number of litters for use in cases of accident. The motor and two-horsed waggons are stationed at Lang-lane (Central 3264), behind the Grand Hotel, Spring-street; one-horsed waggon at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra, (Windsor, 2246), and another at 36 Ormond-road, Ascot Vale (Ascot, 201). All these may be summoned by telephone or otherwise when required. Since its establishment until 30th April, 1911, the Association has trained 20,920 persons, of whom 12,161 qualified; that is to say, gained a certificate of proficiency. No charge is made for the use of ambulances unless patients are able to pay. There were 5022 cases last year, of which 1514 were charity cases. *Income*—£4049. *Expenditure*—£4030.

Ballarat District Nursing Society (1911), *Corresponding Secretary*—Sister Helen, A.M.P. Buildings, Lydiard-street, Ballarat. Management by Committee. Visits the sick poor in their homes and renders medicinal and nursing aid. The Society employs one nurse, whose average monthly number of visits is somewhere about 155. As the Society has not yet been in existence for a year, further statistics are not available.

Relief in Temporary Distress.

A—Relief in Money or Kind.

NOTE.—In addition to the relieving or almsgiving agencies included in this section, a number of organisations, such as the Religious Missions on page 103, the Charity Organisation Society, the Old Colonists' Association, and others which do not exist primarily to bestow alms, find it necessary to do so in connection with their work In addition, nearly every church helps in a greater or less degree, to swell the total of almsgiving relief.

1.—MELBOURNE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Much of the work of relieving distress of a more or less temporary nature in Victoria is performed by Ladies' Benevolent Societies. These societies, as a rule, comprise women only. Indeed, as far as has been ascertained, in only one case are men co-opted on the Committee of Management. The ladies, in a voluntary capacity, personally inquire into cases of alleged distress and administer relief, as required, from the funds of their societies. Relief is generally given through the medium of grocery orders, wood, or coal, blankets, clothing, and, in some cases, the payment of rent.

The Ladies' Benevolent Societies in Melbourne and suburbs quite recently federated by forming an Association of Ladies' Benevolent Societies, which is intended to be a central deliberative and advisory body to consider matters affecting the work of the federated societies. The Association does not yet possess any head-quarters, but the Hon. Secretary is Mrs. Ogden, "Simla," Cohuna-street, Brunswick, Melbourne.

Brighton Ladies' Benevolent Society (1864). *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. Stranger, St. Kilda-street, Brighton. *Management*—Committee of 19 members. Applicants for assistance must have resided in Brighton for at least the preceding three months. No statistics are available as to the number of cases assisted during 1910, but £228 was expended on relief. *Income*—£202 (private contributions, £177).

Brunswick Ladies' Benevolent Society (1862). *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. Ogden, "Simla," Cohuna-street, Brunswick. *Management*—Committee of 16 members. Applicants for assistance must have resided in Brunswick for at least the preceding three months. 201 cases, involving 560 individuals, were assisted last year, and £314 was expended on relief. *Income*—£412 (including Government grant, £176; municipal grants, £30; private contributions, £195).

Camberwell Ladies' Benevolent Society (1893). *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. Wallace, Royal-crescent, Camberwell. Covers the Camberwell and Canterbury districts. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. The cases assisted last year numbered 20, and £90 was expended on relief. *Income*—£50.

DIVISION II.

Relief in Temporary Distress.

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Brunswick Ladies' Benevolent Society (1862). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Ogden, "Simla," Cohuna-street, Brunswick. *Management*—Committee of 16 members. Applicants for assistance must have resided in Brunswick for at least the preceding three months. 201 cases, involving 560 individuals, were assisted last year, and £314 was expended on relief. *Income*—£412 (including Government grant, £176; municipal grants, £30; private contributions, £195).

Camberwell Ladies' Benevolent Society (1893). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Wallace, Royal-crescent, Camberwell. Covers the Camberwell and Canterbury districts. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. The cases assisted last year numbered 20, and £90 was expended on relief. *Income*—£50.

Caulfield.—See St. Kilda and Caulfield Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Coburg Ladies' Benevolent Society (1881). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Love, Kendall-street, Coburg. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. The number of persons relieved last year was 722, and £80 was expended on relief. *Income*—£117 (private contributions, £92).

Essendon Ladies' Benevolent Society (1892). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. T. J. Heaney, 10 The Parade, Ascot Vale. *Management*—Committee of 18 members. 73 cases, involving 290 persons, were assisted last year, and £162 was expended on relief. *Income*—£127 (private contributions, £38).

Flemington and Kensington Ladies' Benevolent Society (reorganised 1911). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Cox, 54 Shield-street, Flemington. As the Society has only recently been reorganised, no statistics are yet available.

Footscray Ladies' Benevolent Society (about 1871). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Lawler, Napier-street, Footscray. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. No statistics are available as to the number of cases assisted last year, but £343 was expended in relief. *Income*—£398 (including Government grant, £148; municipal grants, £33). The Society possesses a small Home for the aged at Droop-street, Footscray. (See page 80).

Hawthorn Ladies' Benevolent Society (1889). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. W. Warren Kerr, "Trenant," Wrixon-street, East Kew. *Management*—Committee of 18 members. 178 cases were assisted last year, and £570 was expended in relief. *Income*—£576 (including Government grant, £35; municipal grant, £30; private contributions, £207).

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Alice Solomon, 379 Toorak-road, South Yarra. For relief of necessitous and deserving persons of the Jewish faith. No other particulars have been received.

Kensington Ladies' Benevolent Society—See Flemington and Kensington.

Kew Ladies' Benevolent Society (1891). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Israel, "Eschol," Sackville-street, Kew. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. The Society assisted 64 cases last year, and disbursed £245 on relief. *Income*—£223 (including Government grant, £56; municipal grant, £35; private contributions, £30).

Malvern Ladies' Benevolent Society (1876). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. John Healy, 40 Denbigh-street, Armadale. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. 15 cases (involving 19 adults and 27 children) were assisted last year, and £50 disbursed in relief. *Income*—£40 (including municipal grants, £14; private contributions,

Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society (1845). *Secretary*, Miss Geddie, 117 Wattletree-road, Malvern. *Management*—Committee of 46 members. The Society operates over Melbourne proper, Melbourne City south of the River Yarra, West and North Melbourne, Carlton, Fitzroy, Collingwood and Abbotsford. The cases assisted last year numbered 975, and involved 3045 distinct individuals; £3309 was expended on relief. The Society owns the Haimes Memorial Cottages, Prahran, for elderly indigent women. (See page 80). *Income*—£3745 (including Government grant, £2725; municipal grants, £310; private contributions, £418.

Northcote Ladies' Benevolent Society (1888). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. S. Dennis, Walker-street, Northcote. *Management*—Committee of 21 members. 35 cases, comprising 167 individuals, were assisted last year, and £198 was disbursed in relief. *Income*—£185 (including Government grant, £35; private contributions, £66; municipal grants, £17).

Oakleigh Ladies' Benevolent Society (1892). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss A. F. Thomson, The Avenue, Oakleigh. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. 19 cases, involving 62 individuals, were assisted last year, and £41 was expended on relief. *Income*—£39 (including Government grant, £15; private contributions, £8).

Port Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society (1868). *Hon. Secretary*, Sister E. J. Todd, 26 Mountain-street, South

Melbourne. *Management* — Committee of 10 members. 30 cases assisted last year, and £228 expended in relief. *Income*—£222 (including Government grant, £35; municipal grant, £25; private contributions, £87).

Prahran, South Yarra, and Toorak Ladies' Benevolent Society (1859). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. A. Campbell Smith, "Te Aro," Munro-street, Armadale. *Management*—Committee of 28 members. The number of cases assisted last year was 216, comprising 470 individuals, and £998 was expended on relief. *Income* — £1027 (including Government grant, £105; municipal grant, £100; private contributions, £255).

Preston Ladies' Benevolent Society (1888). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Allchin, Plenty-road, South Preston. *Management*—Committee of 23 members. 39 cases, involving 116 persons, were assisted last year, and £56 was expended on relief. *Income*—£71 (including Government grant £25; private contributions, £38).

Richmond Ladies' Benevolent Society (1897). *Secretary*, Miss A. Spooner, 100 Richmond-terrace, Richmond. *Management*—Committee of 30 ladies and 6 gentlemen. 285 cases (involving 737 individuals) were assisted last year, and £606 was disbursed in relief. *Income*—£733 (including Government grant, £375; municipal grant, £75; private contributions, £185).

St. Kilda and Caulfield Ladies' Benevolent Society (1859). *Hon. Secretary* Miss S. L. Jennings, 38 Blessington-street, St. Kilda. *Management* — Committee of 26 members. 156 cases (involving 391 persons) were assisted last year, and the expenditure on relief was £418. *Income*—£479 (including Government grant, £130; municipal grants, £55; private contributions, £97).

South Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society (1875). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. M'Arthur, 9 Howe-crescent, South Melbourne. *Management* — Committee of 20 members. 127 cases were assisted last year, and £117 was disbursed in relief. *Income*—£314 (including municipal grant, £100; private contributions, £175).

South Yarra—See Prahran, South Yarra, and Toorak Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Toorak.—See Prahran, South Yarra, and Toorak Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Williamstown Ladies' Benevolent Society (1858). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. A. Roberts, Custom House, Williamstown. *Management* — Committee of 12 ladies. 61 cases were assisted last year, and £111 was spent in relief. *Income* — £179 (including municipal grant, £15; private contributions, £28; ball, £95).

2.—PROVINCIAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Distress varies very considerably in its incidence in the country districts of Victoria. In some districts it is almost non-existent; in others, perhaps, no more congested, it is prevalent. The result is that, although almost every township of any pretensions possesses a Ladies' Benevolent Society to attend to the distress in the district, some of them find little or nothing to do. The Federal Old Age Pensions system, and the more recently instituted system of Invalid Pensions, has still further reduced the work imposed upon country societies, and many are, in consequence, now defunct, or nearly so. The following are all the country societies known to the compilers of the Guide. The list is believed to be practically exhaustive.

Avoca Ladies' Benevolent Society (1883). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Chellew, Avoca. *Management* — Committee of 16 members. 13 cases assisted last year, and £100 spent in relief. *Income* —£113 (Government grant, £30).

Bairnsdale Ladies' Benevolent Society *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. W. Fendley, Bairnsdale. *Management* — Committee of 12 members. 9 cases were assisted last year, and £26 spent in relief. *Income*—£28 (Government grant, £10).

Ballarat Ladies' Benevolent Clothing Society (1864). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. E. Murray, 7 Errard-street North, Ballarat. *Management*—Committee of 32 members. 405 cases (involving 1019 individuals) were assisted last year, and £632 was expended in relief. No financial figures received.

Beaufort Benevolent Society (formed about 30 or 40 years ago). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss H. L. Wotherspoon, Neil-street, Beaufort. Management—Committee of 3 members. 13 cases assisted last year, and £28 spent in relief. Principal sources of *Income*—Municipal grants, £20; private contributions, £5.

Benalla Ladies' Benevolent Society (1890). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. M. E. Jennings, Benalla. Management by Committee. 21 cases were assisted last year, and £34 was disbursed in relief. *Income*—£55.

Boort Ladies' Benevolent Society *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Mead, Boort. The Society comprises a few ladies, who each pay a small membership fee, which is sufficient, in the aggregate, to defray the cost of the very small amount of relief that has to be administered in the district. No private or other contributions are received.

Bright Ladies' Benevolent Society *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. M. Waxeth, Bright. The Society has few calls on its funds, and is likely to be disbanded in the near future.

Buninyong Local Relief Fund—No particulars received.

Camperdown Ladies' Charitable Fund (1894). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. D. H. Darke, Camperdown. *Management*—By Committee. The number of cases assisted last year was 8, and £17 was spent on relief. *Income*—£20.

Casterton Ladies' Benevolent Society (1886). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Skinner, Henty-street, Casterton *Management*—Committee of 12 members. The number of cases helped last year was 9, and £20 was spent in relief. *Income*—£23 (municipal grants, £20). The Society owns two cottages for the aged and destitute. (See page 83).

Castlemaine Ladies' Benevolent Society (1862). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Woolley, Castlemaine. *Management*—Committee of 14 members. 40 cases assisted last year, and £135 disbursed in relief. Principal sources of *Income*—Municipal grants, £23; private contributions, £96.

Chiltern Ladies' Benevolent Society (1909). *Joint Hon. Secretaries*, Mrs. W. Boucher and Miss R. I. Hodgson, Chiltern. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. 15 cases were assisted last year, and £19 spent in relief. *Income* (all from private sources)—£30.

Clunes Ladies' Benevolent Society (1865). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. S. Turnbull, Service-street, Clunes. *Management*—Committee of 11 members. 54 cases, involving 113 individuals, were assisted last year, and £121 was disbursed in relief. *Income*—£178 (including Government grant, £100; private contributions, £39).

Cobden Ladies' Benevolent Society (1894). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. J. Kerr, "Times" Office, Cobden. *Management*—Committee of 6 members. The Society was originally known as the Heytesbury Relief Association, the title being altered as above in 1897. There is little or no distress in the district, and last year the Society neither received nor disbursed any moneys The funds standing to the credit of the Society in the bank were handed over to the hospitals in the district.

Colac Ladies' Benevolent Society (1880). *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Johnstone, Murray-street, Colac. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. 24 cases were assisted last year, and £240 was expended in relief. *Income*—£344.

Coleraine Ladies' Benevolent Society *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. M. Ingamells, The Vicarage, Coleraine. *Management*—Committee of 6 members. Only 1 case (a family) was assisted last year, and £19 was spent in relief. There is very little distress in the district.

Creswick Ladies' Benevolent Society. No particulars have been received.

Daylesford Ladies' Benevolent Society (1864). *Secretary*, Mrs. H. H. Burr, "Helensbrae," Daylesford. *Management*—Committee of 14 members. 62 cases were assisted last year, and £101 was expended in relief. *Income*—£182 (including Government grants, £111; private contributions, £67). The Society owns seven cottages for the aged. (See page 84).

Drouin Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Dunolly Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Eaglehawk Ladies' Benevolent Society (1881). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. A. Laycock, Eaglehawk. *Management*—Committee of 14 members. 26 cases were assisted last year, and £87 was expended in relief. *Income*—£71 (including municipal grants, £25; private contributions, £18).

Echuca Ladies' Benevolent Society (1878). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. S. S. Cox, Hare-street, Echuca. *Management*—Committee of 14 members. Last year 25 cases (involving 86 individuals) were assisted, and £82 was spent in relief. *Income*—£91 (including municipal grants, £22; private contributions, £52). The Society possesses 6 cottages for the aged. (See page 84).

Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (1855). *Secretary*, Mrs. W. Gurr, 60 Maud-street, Geelong. Operates over Geelong and surrounding districts. *Management*—Committee of 30 members. The cases assisted last year involved 614 individuals, and £952 was expended in relief. *Income*—£900 (including Government grant, £600; municipal grants, £27; private sources, £215). The Association owns and manages the Upton Convalescent Home, Queenscliff (see page 58); the Haimes' Memorial Homes, Geelong (see page 84); the Federal Homes, Geelong (see page 84); the Juibilee Homes, Geelong West (see page 84); and the Elizabeth Austin Cottage Homes (see page 84); and has been given the management of the Elizabeth Austin Terrace Homes, Geelong (see page 84). It also controls and conducts the Mission School for Destitute Children, Yarra-street, Geelong (see page 79).

Hamilton Ladies' Benevolent Society. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. D. F. Laidlaw, "Eildon," Hamilton. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. 25 cases were assisted last year, and £66 was spent in relief. *Income*—£55.

Heathcote Ladies' Benevolent Society (1873). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. J. J. Farley, Heathcote. *Management*—Committee of 6 members. 7 cases were assisted last year, and £45 was disbursed in relief. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £21; private contributions, £23.

Horsham Ladies' Benevolent Society (about 1881). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. G. W. Ward, Horsham. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. The cases assisted last year numbered 34, and £23 was expended in relief. Principal sources of *Income*—Municipal grants, £30; private contributions, £63.

Inglewood Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Kilmore Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Korumburra Ladies' Benevolent Society (1894). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. R. Shegog, Guy's-road, Korumburra. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. 9 cases were assisted last year, and £10 was expended in relief. *Income*—£24 (statistics for year ended 30th November, 1910).

Kyneton Benevolent Society (1864). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Janet B. Murray, Kyneton. *Management*—Committee of 26 members. 66 cases (involving 130 persons) were assisted last year, and £168 was expended in relief. *Income*—£167 (including Government grant, £40; private contributions, £113). The Society owns an almshouse for the aged poor. (See page 85).

Lilydale Ladies' Benevolent Society. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Taylor, "Wynfield," Lilydale. *Management*—Committee of 8 members. 14 cases were assisted last year, and £16 was spent in relief. *Income*—£16.

Maffra District Benevolent Society This Society is now practically defunct. There is little or no poverty in the district. The remaining funds of the Society are in the hands of the

former *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. R. T. Thomson, Charlecote, Sale, who has authority to administer them while they last in the interests of any deserving cases of distress brought to her notice.

Majorca Ladies' Benevolent Society (1889). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. C. E. Jenkin, Majorca. *Management* — Committee of 8 members. Last year 3 cases were assisted, and £21 was expended in relief. *Income*—£17.

Maldon Ladies' Benevolent Association (1865). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. T. B. Brooks, Templeton-street, Maldon. *Management*—Committee of 8 members. 19 cases were assisted last year. *Income* — £94 (Government grant, £40).

Malmsbury Ladies' Benevolent Society. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. S. E. Hooppell, "Hopewell," Malmsbury. This Society is almost defunct, as there is little or no distress in the district, and few calls are made on the Society.

Maryborough Ladies' Benevolent Society (1868). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Humphris, Maryborough. *Management* by Committee. The number of cases assisted last year totalled 72, and £249 was spent in relief. *Income* —£291 (including Government grant, £60; private contributions, £161). The Society owns 10 cottages for the aged (see page 85).

Mooroopna Ladies' Benevolent Society.—No particulars received.

Numurkah District Distress Relief Society.—No particulars received.

Numurkah Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Penshurst Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Portland Ladies' Benevolent Society (1892). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. F. Dimond, Julia-street, Portland. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. The number of cases assisted last year was 11 (involving 17 persons), and the amount spent in relief was £26. *Income*—£6. The Society owns the Victoria Cottage Homes for the Aged (see page 85).

Rutherglen Ladies' Benevolent Society (1898). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. J. M'Kay, Rutherglen. *Management* —Committee of 7 members. 30 cases, involving 191 adults and children, were assisted last year, and £65 was expended on relief. *Income*—£57 (including Government grant, £10; private contributions, £40). Statistics for year ended 31st March, 1911.

St. Arnaud Ladies' Benevolent Society (1875). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Manallack, St. Arnaud. *Management* by Committee. The cases assisted last year involved 76 distressed persons. No other particulars have been received.

Sale Ladies' Benevolent Society (1869). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Norman M'Lean, Sale. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. The cases assisted last year numbered 14, and involved 34 individuals. £55 was spent in relief. *Income*—£68.

Seymour Ladies' Benevolent Society (1894). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Harper, Seymour. *Management* — Committee of 9 members. 15 cases were assisted last year, and £31 was spent in relief. *Income*—£25. This is almost entirely raised by subscriptions of 6d. per month from members of the Society. (Statistics for year ended 30th September, 1911.)

Shepparton Ladies' Benevolent Society (1893). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. S. Ford, Nixon-street, Shepparton. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. 15 cases were assisted last year, and the amount disbursed in relief was £46. *Income*—£32.

Skipton Poor Relief Fund.—No particulars received.

Springdallah and Linton Relief Fund—No particulars received.

Stawell Ladies' Benevolent Society *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Hamilton, Stawell. *Management* by Committee. The cases assisted last year numbered 100, and £181 was spent in relief. *Income* — £164 (including Government grant, £10; private contributions, £118).

Talbot Ladies' Benevolent Society (1872). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. E. P. Dowding, Talbot. *Management* — Committee of 5 members. 14 cases were assisted last year, and £41

was spent in relief. Principal sources of *Income* — Government grant, £10; private contributions, £11. The Society owns five Cottage Homes for the aged (see page 85).

Taradale Ladies' Benevolent Society—No particulars received.

Wangaratta Ladies' Benevolent Society (1892). *Hon. Secretary,* Miss A. E. Clements, Wangaratta. *Management*—Committee of 27 members. The cases assisted last year number 17, and involved 50 individuals. £53 was spent in relief. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £10; private contributions, £40.

Warragul Ladies' Benevolent Society (1894). *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. C. S. Affleck, Queen-street, Warragul. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. 7 cases (involving 32 individuals) were assisted last year, and £26 was spent in relief. *Income* — £39.

Warrnambool Ladies' Benevolent Society (1891). *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. J. Salter, "Coryndon," Canterbury-road, Warrnambool. *Management* — Committee of 21 members. 43 cases were assisted last year, and £72 was disbursed in relief. *Income*—£51, received almost entirely from private sources.

Wedderburn Ladies' Benevolent Society (1879). *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. A. Leck, Wedderburn. *Management* —Committee of 4 members. 6 cases were assisted last year, and £19 was expended in relief. *Income*—£16.

Yea Ladies' Benevolent Society *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. Oswald Shields, Yea. This Society is now practically defunct, as there is little or no distress in the district.

3.—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society is a huge relieving organisation under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, but professing to relieve suffering, distress and destitution without regard to creed or nationality. In Melbourne the Society is split up into branches, each working in different districts on lines somewhat similar to those guiding the work of the Ladies' Benevolent Societies. The poor are visited in their own homes, and, if found to be deserving, are relieved in accordance with their needs. Efforts are also made to obtain employment for those out of work. Rent is sometimes paid and medical attention obtained and medicinal comforts supplied in times of sickness. The various branches (or Conferences, as they are generally called) of the St. Vincent de Paul Society appoint representatives to a central Council which co-ordinates the work of the Conferences. The Council offices are at 423 Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, where the President of the Society is to be found. The several branches and the districts in which they operate are shown in the following list. The addresses are those of the Presidents of the respective branches, to whom all communications should be directed. Nothing more precise could be obtained from the St. Vincent de Paul authorities, and no further particulars were supplied.

1.—MELBOURNE BRANCHES.

Camberwell (St. John Berchmans), 47 Bellett-street, Camberwell, Melbourne.

Clifton Hill (St. John's Conference), 16 Council-street, Clifton Hill, Melbourne.

Collingwood (St. Joseph's Conference), 27 Paterson-street, Abbotsford, Melbourne.

East Melbourne (St. Patrick's Conference), 190 Napier-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne.

Elsternwick (St. James' Conference), "Tralee," Male-street, Brighton, Melbourne.

Footscray (St. Monica's Conference), 56 Buckley-street, Footscray, Melbourne.

Hawthorn (Immaculate Conception Conference), 37 Robinson-road, Hawthorn, Melbourne.

Kew (Sacred Heart), Charles-street, Kew.

Kew (St. Francis Xavier's Conference), St. Xavier's College, Kew, Melbourne.

Malvern (St. Joseph's Conference), 40 Denbigh-road, Armadale, Melbourne.

Melbourne (St. Augustine's Sailors' Conference), 122 Neill-street, Carlton, Melbourne.

Melbourne (St. Francis' Conference), 412 William-street,Melbourne.

Middle Park (Our Lady of the Holy Scapular), "Canterbury," Canterbury-road, Albert Park, Melbourne.

North Fitzroy (St. Brigid's Conference), 30 Alexandra-parade, North Fitzroy, Melbourne.

North Melbourne (St. Michael's Conference), 113 Melrose-street, North Melbourne.

Port Melbourne (Our Lady of Mount Carmel), 396 Bay-street, Port Melbourne.

Richmond (St. Ignatius Conference), Wall-street, Richmond, Melbourne.

South Yarra (St. Anthony's Conference), 25 Tivoli-road, South Yarra, Melbourne.

South Melbourne (SS. Peter and Paul Conference), 290 Bank-street, South Melbourne.

St. Kilda East (St. Mary's Conference), 7 Elm-grove, Windsor, Melbourne.

St. Kilda West (Sacred Heart Conference), 50 Charles-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne.

West Melbourne (St. Mary's Star of the Sea), Blackwood-street, North Melbourne.

Williamstown (St. Mary's Conference), Davis-street, Newport, Melbourne.

Yarraville (St. Augustine's Conference), 130 Hyde-street, Yarraville, Melbourne.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

Ballarat (St. Patrick's Conference), Killarney House, Warrenheip.

Bendigo (Particular Council), Hargreave-street, Bendigo.

Bendigo (St. Killian's Conference), Hargreave-street, Bendigo.

4.—SPECIAL RELIEVING SOCIETIES.

These are societies that have been established to grant relief in money or in other suitable way to special classes of those in distress or to those who fall into distress through certain special specified circumstances.

Caxton Fund. *Hon. Secretary*, D. D. Wheeler, "Tremayne," Mozart-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne. No information is obtainable regarding this charity.

Commonwealth Literary Fund (1908), or, Australian Men of Letters' Fund, is designed to assist (*a*) authors, who by reason of age or infirmity are unable to support themselves, (*b*) families of literary men who have died poor, and (*c*) literary men doing good work, but unable, on account of poverty, to persist in that work. The amount voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Fund is at present £700 per annum Last year £655 was expended in grants, the number of persons receiving assistance being 19. Applications for assistance are dealt with, in the first place, by the member of the Committee in the State in which the applicants reside, and subsequently by a Central Committee of three members, who consider the applications and make recommendations to the Government. The Victorian representative on the Central Committee is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., University of Melbourne, to whom communications with regard to the Fund should be addressed.

Gentlewomen's Aid ociety (1894). *Secretary*, Miss E. Flower, 25 Wattle-tree-road, Malvern. *Management* — Committee of 14 members. Assists gentlewomen in reduced circumstances by disposing of their needle and other

work through the medium of sales which are arranged by the Society, generally in April and October each year. Also gives a little temporary aid to those who are ill or in trouble. Applications to become a beneficiary of the Society must be accompanied by a recommendation from a medical man or clergyman, and must be sent to the Secretary, along with the sum of one shilling for a ticket of admission to the year's sales. This sum is returned if none of the applicant's work is sold. No further payment is required, and no commission is charged on work sold. There were 80 beneficiary members of the Society last year, and the total amount paid to them (received through the medium of the sales and private orders) was £306. *Income*—£75. *Expenditure* — General, £74; On Relief, £19.

Governesses' Institute Fund (1897). *Hon. Secretary*, Miss S. L. Jennings, 38 Blessington-street, St. Kilda. *Management*—Committee of 18 members. Assists with monetary grants deserving governesses, who, through illness or other approved cause, are in need of help. 38 governesses were assisted last year, and £167 was disbursed in relief. *Income* (principally interest on invested funds or from property)—£124. (Statistics for year ended 31st December, 1910).

Homœopathic Hospital Ladies' Aid Society. For assistance with clothing or otherwise of the needy patients in the Homœpathic Hospital. No particulars have been received.

Ladies' Work Association. Block Arcade, Collins-street, Melbourne. No particulars have been received.

Melbourne German Sick Relief Society. *Hon. Secretary*, M. Reiche, 115 Victoria-parade, Melbourne. No particulars have been received.

Melbourne Jewish Aid Society (1887), 287 Rathdown-street, Carlton, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, N. S. Goodman. *Management* by an Elective Council. Assists deserving persons of the Jewish faith with loans. No interest is charged. Loans are made in sums not exceeding £50, and must be for approved objects. Borrowers must submit the names of approved sureties. Repayments are made at the rate of 6d. in the £ per week. 78 loans were granted last year, involving a total of £1425. The losses made since the Society started have been very slight. *Cost of maintenance*—£25. *Capital*—£2073.

Melbourne Jewish Philanthropic Society (1849). *Hon. Secretary*, B. Cohen, c/o Wischer and Co., William-street, Melbourne. *Management* — Committee of 17 members. Relieves necessitous and destitute Jews. Owns and manages the Jewish Almshouses (see page 82). 310 cases of distress were assisted last year. *Income*—£954 (including Government grant, £226; private contributions, £563). *Expenditure*—On relief, £414; on almshouses, £422; general, £87.

Musical and Dramatic Benevolent Fund *Hon. Secretary*, Harry Hill, Princess Theatre, Spring-street, Melbourne. Assists with monetary grants members of the musical and dramatic profession, who through illness or other reason are in need of help. Last year £204 was expended in relief. *Income* (principally receipts from a carnival)—£238.

Queen's Fund (1887). *Secretary*, Miss Willoby, Town Hall, Melbourne. *Management*—Committee of 22 ladies. Assists deserving women, principally widows or deserted wives, either by monetary grants or in some other appropriate way. The Fund was established in 1887 to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The principal income of the Committee is derived from the interest on money subscribed from time to time by the public. The Committee meets to consider applications for assistance on Mondays in the months of March, June, September, and December. Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary. Last year 86 women were assisted, and £545 was expended in relief. *Income* — From investments, £543; donation, £50 (private contributions amounting to £72 were received during the year and added to the capital).

Society for the Assistance of Persons of Education (1875), sometimes known as the Educated Poor

Society. *Hon. Secretary,* Clement H. Davis, Royal Bank Chambers, 70 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. *Management*—Committee of 8 members. As its title suggests, this Society assists necessitous persons of education, particularly in the direction of monetary grants to establish families bereft of their bread-winner in some means of livelihood. Widows and orphans comprise the principal beneficiaries of the Society. As a general rule, applicants for assistance are expected to submit their case for investigation to the Charity Organisation Society. Last year, 150 persons were assisted, and £404 was expended in relief. *Income* — £486 (private contributions, £452.)

Swiss Society of Victoria (1878), 193 Little Collins-street, Melbourne. *President,* E. C. Hurter. *Management*—Committee of 5 members. Assists necessitous Swiss or their families until they are able to help themselves. Only those of Swiss origin are assisted, the object being to save them the necessity of applying to any other charity, except hospitals and benevolent asylums. Last year, 11 cases were assisted, and £44 was disbursed in relief. The Society is subsidised to a small extent by the Swiss Government. *Income*—£70. (Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1910).

Victorian Medical Benevolent Association (1863). *Hon. Secretary,* Dr. Gault, 4 Collins-street, Melbourne. Managed by Committee. Assists necessitous members of the profession or their dependents. 4 cases were relieved last year at a cost of £113. *Income*—£223.

Victorian Literary Benevolent Fund. *Hon. Secretary,* D. D. Wheeler, "Tremayne," Mozart-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne. No information has been obtained.

Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund (1884), Town Hall, Melbourne. *Secretary,* J. Knowles. Established to provide for the widows and children of persons killed in the Creswick Mining Disaster of 1882. The scope of the Fund is now widened to include the assistance of persons who may be permanently disabled through any mining accident in Victoria, or the relations of persons who may be killed or injured by any such accident. Applications for assistance should be made to the Secretary in June and December (before the 10th of the month in each year). *Management*—The Fund is vested in 8 Trustees, namely, the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, the Mayors of Bendigo, Ballarat, Ballarat East, and Creswick, the President of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, the Minister of Mines, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The amount available for distribution is the interest on invested Funds, and is approximately £475 annually. 95 grants, totalling £199, were made during the financial year ended 31st December, 1910, and 7 pensions, totally £273, were paid to surviving widows of the original disaster.

Victorian Provident Aid Society (1906), 375 Flinders-lane, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary,* P. E. Madden. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. Assists with loans at a minimum charge deserving persons who need money in order to tide them over a difficulty or for other approved purpose. Loans are made in sums not exceeding £25. If £5 or under, the security of one approved friend of the borrower must be forthcoming; if over £5, two friends. Loans are repaid in weekly sums of 6d. in the £ on the amount loaned. No interest is charged, but an amount of 6d. in the £ on the amount loaned is payable to defray the expenses of conducting the Society. Donated capital — £1853. Number of loans last year — 215. Amount loaned—£1199. Repaid — £1027. *Cost of management*—£42.

Victorian Shipwreck Relief Society (1876), Sailors' Home, Siddeley-street, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary,* G. H. Smith. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. For the relief of distressed passengers and crews of vessels wrecked in or near Victorian waters. Also assists widows, orphans, and aged parents of Victorian seamen, boatmen, or fishermen losing their lives at sea. The claims on the Society are obviously intermittent. During 1910 no claims were received. *Income*—£102 (principally interest on invested funds). *Expenditure*—nil.

Victoria Stiftung (1884), German Association, 7 Alfred-place, Collins-street East, Melbourne. *Jolnt Hon. Secretaries,* Rev. Hermann Herlitz and W. H. Püttmann. Assists indigent Germans with monetary grants or in other appropriate ways. About 50 Germans are assisted annually. *Income*—About £25 a year. Special cases of distress are adequately relieved by means of special subscriptions.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETY.

Ballarat Jewish Philanthropic Society (1858). For the relief of necessitous and deserving members of the Jewish faith in Ballarat. No other particulars have been received.

Ballarat Old Colonists' Association (1883), Lydiard-street, Ballarat. *Secretary,* D. M. Paterson. Management by Committee. The Association relieves, as far as is possible, the needs of its indigent members, who are all old colonists (at least 21 years in the colony), and must have been subscribing members (10s. a year).

5.—GENERAL RELIEVING SOCIETIES.

(a) MELBOURNE.

Charity Organisation Society (see page 3).

Melbourne Jewish Women's Guild (1896). *Hon. Secretary,* Miss Salmon, 111 Grosvenor-street, Balaclava. *Management*: Committee of 18 members. For the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of Melbourne. Although sectarian in its origin and management, the Guild is unsectarian in its work, and assists the poor of any creed. The Guild arranges Sewing Circles, as a result of which large quantities of garments are distributed among the needy poor, or sent to charitable institutions. Last year £109 was spent in relief. £26 was spent in materials for the Sewing Circles. *Income*—£153 (private contributions, £105).

Scots Church District Mission (1884), Scots Church Hall, 99 Russell-street, Melbourne. *Secretary,* Miss Black. *Management* — Committee of 40 members. Seeks to promote the physical, moral, and religious interests of the poor in the surrounding district. To this end, organises and supervises a Clothing Club, a Mothers' and Girls' Society, and Boys' Naval Brigade, etc. Also administers relief to those in need. 88 men and 76 women were assisted last year, and £21 was expended in relief. *Income*—£85. (Statistics for year ended on 31st December, 1910).

Spinners' Club — *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. J. F. C. Anderson, "Alfheim," South Yarra. The Club comprises a number of ladies who meet periodically to cut out and make garments for the poor and needy. Last year 517 garments were made and distributed among a large number of charitable institutions and societies. The income of the Club is derived from small subscriptions from members.

Time and Talents Society (1890). *Hon. Secretary,* Miss E. Greig, "Caenwood," Tennyson-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne. *Management*—Committee of 16 members. The Society assists private cases of distress, arranges concerts and sewing meetings at hospitals, and visits the Children's Hospital Convalescent Home at Hampton. *Income*—£30. *Expenditure*—£24.

(b) PROVINCIAL.

Allendale District Relief Fund (1880) Allendale. *Hon. Secretary,* W. L. Forsyth. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. For the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of the district. Elderly people, widows with families, and miners (with families) suffering from miner's phthisis are the principal classes relieved. The number of cases assisted last year is not known, but £53 was spent in relief. *Income*—£25.

Ararat Ladies' Dorcas Society (1869), Ararat. *Hon. Secretary,* Miss Crossley. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. Provides blankets and clothing for the destitute in the borough or shire of Ararat. The cases assisted last year comprised 98 adults

and children, and involved the distribution of 11 pairs blankets, 85 pairs boots, and 180 garments. *Income*—£64 (Government grant, £10). *Expenditure*—£67.

Ararat Willing Helpers of the Poor. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. A. C. Sadler, High-street, Ararat. Management by Committee. For the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of the district. No other particulars have been received.

The Ballarat District Benevolent Asylum and Lying-in Hospital (see p. 82). The Committee of Management of this institution administer outdoor relief to the necessitous and deserving poor of Ballarat. 622 persons were so assisted last year, and £777 was spent in relief.

Bendigo Benevolent Asylum and Lying-in Hospital (see p. 83). The Committee of Management of this institution administer outdoor relief to the necessitous and deserving poor of Bendigo. The cases assisted last year numbered 134, and £624 was disbursed in relief.

Bendigo Relieving Societies—There are 10 of these in Bendigo. Most of them are denominational in so far as they have orginated from church congregations, but they are undenominational and unsectarian in their relief work. They do the ordinary relieving work of a large city, assisting the necessitous and deserving poor with money, food, clothing, or in other desirable manner. They have formed a sort of federation, representatives of each Society meeting together quarterly for the purpose of discussing cases and reviewing the work done. The *Hon. Secretary* of the Federation is Mrs. James Thomas, Havlin-street, Quarry Hills, Bendigo. The list of Societies and their Hon. Secretaries is as follows:—

1. All Saints' Parish Relief Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss Craig, Boundary-street, Bendigo.
2. Church of Christ Dorcas Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss Heritage, Horace-street, Quarry Hills, Bendigo
3. Bendigo Dorcas Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. James Thomas, Havlin-street, Quarry Hills, Bendigo.
4. Golden Square Ministering Children's League.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Akehurst, Panton-street, Bendigo
5. Good Intent Society.—*Hon Secretary*, Miss Higgs, Hamlet-street, Quarry Hills, Bendigo.
6. Long Gully Aid Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss Rowe, Long Gully Post-office.
7. St. Andrews' Benevolent Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss McColl, Horace-street, Quarry Hills, Bendigo.
8. St. Mark's Work Basket.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Banger, Opher-street, Golden Square, Bendigo.
9. St. Paul's Ladies' Benevolent Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. McDuff, Myers-street, Bendigo.
10. St. Vincent de Paul Society.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss Guy, Hargreaves-street, Bendigo.

Carngham Widows' and Orphans' Fund *Hon. Secretary*, W. F. Wookey, Snake Valley, Carngham. Management by Committee. For the relief of destitute and deserving widows and orphans in the district. No other particulars have been received.

Port Fairy Ladies' Clothing Society (1864). *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. S. A. Orchard, Port Fairy. *Management* — Committee of 6 ladies. Provides clothing, bedding, and firewood for the necessitous and deserving poor of the district. No other particulars have been received.

Rheola Relief Fund. *Hon. Secretary*, John Catto, Rheola. This charity is practically defunct, as there is little or no distress in the district that cannot be assisted through the medium of the Invalid or Old Age Pensions.

Scarsdale District Relief Fund (1866) *Hon. Secretary*, C. Pender, Scarsdale. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. For the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of the district. 5 cases were assisted last year, and £27 was spent in relief.

Tarnagulla Benevolent Society (1860). *Hon. Secretary*, T. Leonard, Tarnagulla. *Management*—Committee of 9 members. For the relief of the necessitous and deserving poor of the district. 14 cases were assisted last year, and £53 was spent in relief. *Income*—£37. This is almost entirely the interest on an invested sum of £1100. being the bulk of a bequest to the Society some years ago.

B.—Night Shelters.

Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women (1886), 18 Islington-street, Collingwood. *Hon. Secretaries,* the Misses Singleton, "Ormiston," Mont Albert-road, Surrey Hills. Provides a free refuge at night for destitute and homeless women, who are admitted only if sober. No food other than hot tea is provided. If unable to work in the daytime, inmates are assisted with food by the Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society. The shelter is vested in trustees, and is under the control of the Misses Singleton. Nightly accommodation—20. Total housed last year—3422. *Income*—£13. *Expenditure*—£25.

The Central Mission Hospice (1893), Arden-street, North Melbourne. *Superintendent,* C. P. Jones. *Management*—The Executive Committee of the Central Mission, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. Provides a shelter and food for homeless and friendless men, and work for the workless. No applicant is refused unless drunk and disorderly, or known to be unworthy. If able, they pay something towards their keep; but, if not, they are admitted free. In return for food and lodging, they are provided with work for two hours per day at wood-chopping or mat-making. Nightly accommodation—Free beds, 25; other beds, 8. A charge of 3d. per bed is made, and bed and meal tickets are sold to citizens at 4s. 3d. a dozen. Total housed last year—376. *Income* — £1268 (including receipts from sale of bed and meal tickets, £21; private sources, £158; Government grant, £140. *Expenditure*—£1388.

Salvation Army Elevator, 224 Latrobe-street, Melbourne. *Officer-in-charge,* Major Lamb. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A night shelter for homeless men. *Accommodation*—175. The nightly charge for beds is 3d., and meals may be obtained from 1d. At the discretion of the officer-in-charge, the destitute may be sheltered free.

Salvation Army Women's Shelter 285 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. *Officer-in-charge,* Ensign Annie Dow. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A cheap night shelter for homeless women. *Accommodation*—80.

Victorian Homes for the Aged and Infirm, St. Kilda-road and Royal Park. These Homes, which are fully described under Homes for the Aged, are included in this section of the Guide in so far as they also serve the purpose of a night shelter. No homeless man or woman is refused admission so long as there is room. Application for admission may be made at any time. The accommodation is free to the destitute. For other particulars see page 81.

Ballarat.—Salvation Army Shelter, cr. Wills and Davey streets, Ballarat. *Officer-in-charge,* Staff-Captain Ford. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A night shelter for homeless men. *Accommodation*—36. Beds cost 3d. nightly, and meals may be obtained from 1d.

DIVISION III.

Relief in Permanent Distress.

A.—Homes and Societies for Children.

1.—GENERAL.

State Department for Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools (1866), 2nd Floor, Railway Buildings, Flinders-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, T. Smith. A Government Department, under the Chief Secretary, which—

1. Arranges for the boarding-out throughout the State, with their mothers, or in other approved homes, of children found by the Courts to be neglected. An amount of 5/- weekly is paid in respect of each child boarded out, until the child attains the age of 14 years. Sickly and incapacitated children are paid for at special rates, and infants under 1 year old at the rate of 12/- a week.
2. Arranges for the boarding-out in approved and registered homes of infants under the Infant Life Protection Acts. Not less than 10/- a week is paid in respect of each infant under 1 year old, and 7/- a week for infants over that age.
3. Arranges for the transfer to approved reformatories of incorrigible boys and girls so committed by the Courts. A capitation fee of 10/- weekly is paid to a reformatory in respect of each boy or girl so transferred to its care.
5. Supervises, by means of inspectors and local honorary Visiting Committees, homes, institutions, reformatories, etc., where boarded-out children, or infants, or incorrigible boys and girls are cared for.

The number of neglected children on the books of the Department on 30th June, 1911, was — 2537 boys, and 2338 girls. The proportion of these boarded-out to their mothers is 2414 (boys and girls). 378 infants are boarded-out in registered homes, and 88 boys and 116 girls in reformatory institutions. The total number of neglected children, infants and incorrigibles, under the care of the Department is, therefore, 5457. The cost of maintaining the Department last year was £71,168.

The Department has a **Receiving Home** at Park-street, Brunswick (Melbourne), where wards of the State are cared for until arrangements are made for their transfer to private homes or institutions, or, while waiting to go to situations.

2.—MELBOURNE INSTITUTIONS.

Chief Probation Officer's Department (Children's Courts Act), Temperance and General Buildings, corner Swanston and Little Collins streets, Melbourne. *Chief Probation Officer*, Alfred E. Clarke. A branch of the Crown Law Department entrusted with the duty of organising the administration of the Children's Courts Act 1906. (For synopsis of the Act, see page 17). Under the Act juvenile offenders are brought before a special Children's Court, of which there are now a large number throughout Melbourne and

suburbs and in the provinces. The children are then generally dealt with by being placed for a time under the supervision of a Probation Officer. These Probation Officers are honorary workers, and are assigned to the various Children's Courts. The Crown Law Department has refused to supply statistics for this Guide, but approximately the number of Children's Courts in Victoria is 60, of special magistrates 30 (sitting at 13 Courts), and of Probation Officers 230. A large proportion of these is in Melbourne.

Church of England Home for Neglected Children (1894), Wilson-street, Middle Brighton. *Superintendent*, Sister Esther, 30 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. Provides a home for neglected and destitute young children (principally girls). The Home is managed by a Committee of 8 members, and provides accommodation for 42 children. The children are educated at the local State School. Saturday is visiting day. *Income*—£765 (including subscriptions and donations, £280; children's payments, £125). *Expenditure*—£749.

Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home (1877), Berry-street, East Melbourne. *Secretary*, Mrs. A. Tuxen. For the preservation of infant life, and to help mothers of illegitimate children to return to a respectable life. *Admission* — Infants are admitted with their mothers if possible. The mothers assist in the work of the Home, and go in due course to domestice service, taking the child or leaving it at the Home. Infants are also admitted if recommended by an institution. The institution owns a Cottage Home at Balwyn, accommodating 12 babies with nurses and attendants, where infants are transferred for a time for health reasons. Some of the infants are boarded-out in approved country homes, and 87 were so dealt with last year. An amount of weekly is paid in respect of each infant so boarded out. *Management* — A Committee of 20 members. *Accommodation*—Mothers, 23; infants, 82. *Total inmates last year*—Mothers, 107; infants, 269. *Income*—£4918 (including Government grant, £1250; municipal grants, £85; private contributions, etc., £441; by or on behalf of inmates, £459). *Expenditure*—£3327. Visitors are welcomed daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4.30 p.m.

Girls' Training Home (formerly known as the Servants' Training Institute) (1877), 43 Berry-street, East Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Edgar Shelley, 78 Park-street, Brunswick. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. Trains homeless girls for domestic service. Most of the girls are wards of the State, boarded out to the Home by the Department for Neglected Children, which pays 5s. a week in respect of each ward. There is a laundry at the Home, the receipts from which assist materially towards the maintenance. *Accommodation*—50. *Inmates at end of year*—30. Visitors are welcomed daily. *Income*—£846 (including contributions towards maintenance of inmates, £442; private contributions, £231; laundry receipts, £140). *Expenditure*—£834.

Gordon Institute for Boys, Bowen-street, Melbourne. *Manager*, H. T. Ellis. This institution is inserted here as part of its work is to provide a home for neglected or destitute boys. Full particulars regarding the institution will be found on page 100.

Home of Hope Orphanage for Destitute Children (1880), Easey-street, Collingwood. *Hon. Secretary*, B. R. Patey, 454 Collins-street, Melbourne. *Management*—Committee of 7 members. A home for destitute and neglected children, who receive a State school education at the institution. On attaining the age of 14 years, they are placed in situations—the girls at domestic service and the boys principally in the country. *Accommodation*—70. *Weekly average*—54. *Visiting days*—Daily (except Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays) from 2 to 4 p.m. *Income*—£1175 (including private contributions and payments on behalf of inmates, £1071). *Expenditure*—£1136. The institution owns a Convalescent Home for Children at Ocean Grove (see page 57).

Melbourne Jewish Orphan and Neglected Children's Aid Society (1883). *Hon. Secretary*, M. Isaacson,

Cromwell Buildings, Bourke-street, Melbourne. *Management*—Committee of 7 members. Relieves destitute or neglected orphans of the Jewish faith by boarding them out with approved families. Payments at the rate of 10s. a week are made by the Society in respect of each child boarded out. One child was boarded-out last year, and the total for whom payments are now being made is 3. *Income*—£50. *Expenditure*—£45.

Melbourne Orphan Asylum (1851, Dendy-street, Middle Brighton. *Secretary and Superintendent*, J. Russell Crowther. Provides, in whole or in part, for the maintenance, either in the Asylum or in their own or other approved homes, of destitute orphan children. *Admission* — Orphan children are admitted up to 14 years of age, if resident within the State of Victoria. When considered desirable, children are also boarded-out to their mothers or other approved persons. In the case of the children of widows, the latter are expected to provide, by their own labour or friendly local help, for at least one child. Any over that number are considered orphans eligible for admission to the Asylum. Application for admission or boarding-out may be made at any time to the Secretary. In due course, many of the girls are sent to domestic service, and the boys are apprenticed, principally to farmers. *Management* — Committee of 30 members. The Asylum provides accommodation for 78 boys and 54 girls, and last year actually housed 134 boys and girls. 81 boys and 116 girls were boarded out during the year to mothers or other approved persons. This involved an expenditure, at the rate of — a week in respect of each child so boarded out, of £2016. *Visiting Days* —Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m. Friends of children, 1st Tuesday of each month. Average annual cost per child, £17. *Income*—£6306 (including municipal grants, £112; private contributions, £973). *Expenditure* —£5881.

Melbourne Ragged Boys' Home and Mission (1895), Latrobe-street, Melbourne. *Hon. Superintendent*, W. Minton. Receives and provides a home for destitute boys from 5 to 15 years of age. Boys are admitted to the Home upon proof being furnished that they are without parents or guardians, or that their parents are destitute, also upon recommendation of a magistrate or police officer. The Home accommodates 25 boys. Efforts are made to get positions for the boys in the country. *Management* — A Council of Advice of 8 members. *Visiting Days*—Wednesdays and Thursdays. *Income*—£1528 (including Donations, Subscriptions, and Bequests, £1110). *Expenditure* — £1532. The Home and Mission also owns a Seaside Home at Frankston (see p. 57).

Methodist Homes for Children (1888), comprising the "Livingstone Home" and the "Queen Victoria Cottage," Nepean - road, Cheltenham. *Secretary*, Miss Waugh, "Eirene," Lyndhurst-crescent, Hawthorn. Rescues children from destitution and possible crime (1) by providing them with a temporary home; (2) by arranging for their adoption or for their employment as domestic servants or at a trade; and (3) by assisting them in their future life. Suitable children of all ages are taken into the Homes and maintained there until old enough to learn a trade, go as domestic servants, or be adopted. All children are admitted free, except in voluntary admissions, when the parents are expected, if able, to contribute towards the support of their children. Application for admission may be made to the Secretary at any time. Visitors are welcomed daily, except Sundays. The Homes are managed by a Committee of 24 ladies and an Advisory Committee of 6 gentlemen. Accommodation is provided for 81 children. Last year the weekly average in the Homes was 66. Children are received from the Courts, by transfer of guardianship or by voluntary admissions. *Income* — £1015 (including Subscriptions and Donations, £536). *Expenditure*—£951.

Presbyterian and Scots Church Neglected Children's Aid Society (1881). *Manager*, Miss Black, 99 Russell-street, Melbourne. Children's Home—149 Flemington-road, North Melbourne. Rescues neglected and destitute children, or those in danger of becoming so. Many of the children

dealt with by the Society are boarded-out in approved foster or service homes, either in the suburbs of Melbourne or in the country, and 102 such homes were obtained for children during 1910. At the Home there is accommodation for 29 children, and last year 17 boys and 37 girls were cared for there. These comprised Court committals, 6; transfer of guardianship, 17; voluntary, 3; and re-admissions, 28. The children are given a State School education at the Home by the Education Department. Visitors are welcomed every day except Saturday. *Income* — £1017 (Government grant, £75; donations, £783). *Expenditure*—£838.

St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital (1901), Broadmeadows. *Superintendent*, The Rev. Mother. Protects infant life by affording a temporary home for destitute mothers with infants. Suitable private homes are found for the latter. An interesting feature of the institution is the open-air accommodation that has now been provided for the infants. Destitution is the only condition of admission. The mothers assist, as far as possible, with the domestic and laundry work of the institution. The Hospital is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and accommodation is provided for 15 mothers and 60 infants. Last year a total of 26 mothers and 75 infants were cared for, and foster homes were procured for 31 of the infants. Visitors are welcomed on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

St. Joseph's Home for Neglected Children' (1890), cr. Kent and Middlesex roads, Surrey Hills. *Superioress*, Sister M. Gonzaga. A home for the maintenance and education of neglected and destitute children. The children receive a State school education at the Home. *Accommodation* — 140. *Weekly average*—120. *Inmates*, December, 1911—130. *Visiting days*—Daily (except Saturdays), 10 a.am. till 4 p.m.

St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage (1855), Cecil-street, South Melbourne. *Secretary*, M. S. Nunan. Maintains and educates orphan boys, who, if destitute, are admitted free up to the age of 14 years. A few boys are boarded-out by the institution in approved homes. Application for admission may be made to the Secretary at any time. The Orphanage, which is under the management of the Christian Brothers, provides accommodation for 211 boys. Last year 208 were cared for there, and 4 were boarded-out. Visitors are welcomed on the first Sunday in every month. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £925; Municipal grants, £37; Private contributions, £1181. *Expenditure*—£2876.

St. Vincent de Paul's Girls Orphanage (1854), Napier-street, South Melbourne. Under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. Supports and educates destitute orphan girls during the helpless years of childhood, and afterwards suitably apprentices them. Destitute orphan girls between the ages of 5 and 14 years, are admitted free. Where possible, relatives and friends are asked to contribute towards their support. The Orphanage has accommodation for 118 girls, and last year cared for a total of 159. *Visiting Days*—Second Sunday in each month, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. *Income*—£1734 (including Government grant, £550; Municipal grants, £31; on behalf of inmates, £218). *Expenditure*—£1564.

Salvation Army Girls' Home, Glenroy. *Officer-in-charge*, Adjutant Winifred Horsley. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A home for neglected and destitute girls. *Accommodation*—40.

Sutherland Home, 68 Latrobe-street, Melbourne. *Superintendent*, Sister Ellen Sanderson. *Management* — Committee of 25 members. A receiving home for neglected and destitute orphan children received through the courts or voluntarily. In due course the children are transferred to the Sutherland Home at Diamond Creek (see hereunder). There is accommodation for 12 children at the Latrobe-street Home, which is practically always fully occupied. Visitors may call at any time. For financial and other particulars, see under Sutherland Home, Diamond Creek. The management is building a new Receiving Home in Drummond-street, Carlton, Melbourne, which will be

opened at an early date, and will replace the Latrobe-street Home.

Sutherland Home (1909), Diamond Creek. *Superintendent*, Sister Ellen Sanderson. A home for neglected and destitute orphan children, who are transferred there from the Sutherland Receiving Home in Latrobe-street, Melbourne (see above). They receive a State school education at the Home, and are maintained generally until they attain the age of 14 years, when they are boarded-out with approved employers. *Accommodation*—40. *Weekly average*—40. *Visiting days*—Daily. *Income*—£731 (including private contributions, £384; on behalf of children, £100). *Expenditure* — Latrobe-street, £270; Diamond Creek, £432.

Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society Home at Leonard-street, Parkville, Melbourne. *Secretary*, Mrs. N. Cowley. Provides a home for neglected or destitute children, who are admitted under committal from the Courts, by voluntary admission, or by transfer of guardianship. Many of the children are boarded-out in suitable country homes. Children are also cared for during the absence of the mother in hospital, or other misfortune. Boys must be between the ages of 2 and 10 years; girls between 2 and 12. A kindergarten for the younger children is held at the Home. The Matron and Sub-Matron are trained nurses. *Management* — A Committee of 30 members. Accommodation exists for 60 children, and last year the number cared for was 85. The number in the Home at the end of the year was 55. Visitors are welcomed daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. *Income*—£1088 (including private contributions, £737). *Expenditure*, £1183.

3.—PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ballarat.—The Alexandra Infant's Home (1909), Scott's Parade, Ballarat East. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Alice Brawn, Ballarat. Provides a home, if desired, for the children of the inmates of the Ballarat Refuge (see p. 98) after the latter have gone to situations. The mothers are expected, if able, to contribute 5/- a week towards the support of their children. From this source, £130 was received in 1910. The Home adjoins, and is managed in conjunction with the Ballarat Refuge. It has accommodation for 40 infants, and the number cared for last year was 22.

Ballarat Children's Home (1897), Bond-street, Ballarat East. *President*, Mrs. H. Nevett, 136 Webster-street, Ballarat. A home for neglected or destitute children, who are admitted from infancy upwards. Mothers are also cared for, for a time, along with their infants, the former helping, if able, in the domestic work of the Home. The children of school age go to an adjoining State School for their education. The Home has accommodation for 14 children, and a few mothers. In October last, the inmates numbered 13 children and 2 adults. Visitors are allowed daily. The Committee of Management formerly conducted a Laundry in connection with the Home, in which the mothers worked, but this venture proved impracticable, and the Laundry was closed last year. The Committee have under projection the erection of a Children's Training Home in Lydiard-street. *Income*—£925 (principally from Laundry). *Expenditure*—£900.

Ballarat Mission Children's Home (1897), Canadian, Ballarat. *Superintendent*, J. West Lau, 48 Steinfeld-street, Ballarat. Owned and managed by the Ballarat Town Mission (see page 104). A home for neglected and destitute children who are received through the courts or voluntarily. The inmates are educated at an adjoining State school. Some are adopted. The children are kept apart from the inmates of the Rescue Home (page 98), which is managed in conjunction. Others go in due course principally to farm work (boys) or domestic service (girls). *Accommodation*—36. *Weekly average*—36. *Visiting days*—Thursday afternoons. *Income*—£318 (including payments for children, £61). *Expenditure*—£349.

Ballarat.—Nazareth House (1888), Mill-street, Ballarat. *Sister-in-Charge*, Sister M. Presentation. Managed by the Sisters of Nazareth. A home for orphan and destitute children of both sexes, and for the aged poor. Particulars regarding the latter class will be found on p. 83. The children are housed in rooms and wards, separate from the aged inmates, and such as are suitable are trained in domestic work. They receive their education in the home. Accommodation exists for 196 children, and 195 children were in the home at the end of last financial year. *Visiting Days*—Daily except Saturdays, from 2 to 4 p.m. The income is derived entirely from voluntary contributions. No Annual Report is published, and no financial statistics have been supplied, except that the expenditure for the last half-year was £1588.

Ballarat Orphanage (1865), Victoria-street, Ballarat East. *Secy.* and *Supt.*, Arthur Kenny. Maintains, educates, apprentices, and otherwise advances in life destitute children deprived of one or both parents. Such children are admitted free. *Management*—A Committee of 19 members. There is a State School in the institution for the education of the children. The boys are educated or trained in gardening, farming, agriculture, chemistry, painting, carpentry, and boot-making; the girls in domestic work. These branches of training are made possible by means of a farm run in conjunction with the institution. Last year the farm returned a profit of £545. The Orphanage provides accommodation for 200 boys and 100 girls, and at the end of last year there actually were 100 boys and 70 girls in the institution. The cost of maintenance per head was £15 11s. Visitors are welcomed daily. *Income*—£3973 (including Government grant, £1100; Municipal grants, £217; Private contributions, £1132; On account of inmates, £203). *Expenditure*, £4027.

Bendigo St. Aidan's Orphanage (1905). *Matron*, The Rev. Mother. A home for neglected and destitute children who are received principally from the Bendigo Diocese (R.C.). Children are taken from 2 years upwards. At 10 years of age, the boys are sent to the Christian Brothers. The girls are kept till they are 14 or 15, when they go principally to domestic service. *Accommodation*—120. *Weekly average*—120. A proportion of the cost of maintenance is obtained from the Backhaus Estate. No financial figures can be obtained. The St. Aidan's Rescue Home (see page 99) is under the same roof, but the inmates are kept apart.

Geelong Mission School, Yarra-street, Geelong. Owned and managed by the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65). A school for poor children too destitute to go to a State school. Special attention is paid to Scriptural as well as secular education. The number of children on the roll is 36, and the average attendance is 30. *Cost of maintenance*—£144 (received largely from interest on investments).

Geelong.—St. Augustine's Orphanage for Boys (1856), Newtown, Geelong. *Secretary*, Rev. Bro. M. D. S. Kerrins. Maintains, educates, and trains destitute boys of the Roman Catholic faith, who have lost one or both parents. The boys are educated in the Orphanage, and are trained in farming, gardening, poultry raising, dairy work, tailoring, boot-making, broom-making, painting, and carpentry. The institution possesses a well-known boys' band. The Orphanage is under the management of the Christian Brothers, and accommodates 250 boys. At the end of last year, 234 boys were in the institution. A large number of these are wards of the State, sent to the institution by the Neglected Children's Department. The maintenance cost per head was £14 13s. 3d. Visitors are welcomed daily. *Income*—£3959 (Government grant, £900; Municipal grants, £18; On behalf of inmates, principally per capita payments for State wards, £1507; Private contributions, £1356). *Expenditure*—£4093.

Geelong.—St. Catherine's Girls' Orphanage (1863), Newtown, Geelong. Maintains and educates destitute girls between 3 and 12 years of age, who have lost one or both parents. The girls are educated in the Orphanage, and are trained in domestic duties.

The institution is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, and can accommodate 122 girls. 141 actually passed through the institution last year. *Visiting Days*—2nd Sunday in each month. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £600; Private contributions, £475; On behalf of inmates, £179.

Geelong and Western District Protestant Orphanage (1854), Herne Hill, Geelong. *Secretary*, A. J. Young, 43 Malop-street, Geelong. A home for destitute children who have lost one or both parents, or have been deserted by their parents, or whose parents suffer from insanity. Children under 10 years of age are admitted on a contributor's recommendation, and retained until the age of 14 years in the case of boys, and 15 years in the case of girls, unless previously apprenticed, boarded-out, or discharged. *Management* — Committee of 13 members. The children are given a State School education in the Orphanage and also get a training in gardening and other directions. Accommodation is provided for 50 boys and 50 girls. At the end of the year, 36 boys and 31 girls were in residence. Relatives may visit every Thursday and the first Sunday in each month; other visitors are welcomed any day. *Income*—£1374 (including Government grant, £300; Private contributions, £348; On behalf of inmates, £26). *Expenditure*—£1373.

Wedderburn — Clifden Home for Children (1891). *Hon. Manager*, Miss L. S. Colvin. There is no Committee of Management. A Home for neglected and destitute children, many of whom are wards of the State received from the Neglected Children's Department. The children are educated at a State school near by, and also receive a domestic training. In due course situations are found for them. *Accommodation*—16. *Inmates*, December, 1911—14. No financial figures have been supplied.

B.—Homes and Societies for the Aged.

In addition to the institutions and societies included hereunder, mention should be made of the Federal Old Age and Invalid Pensions which are paid in accordance with the provisions of the Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts. A synopsis of these Acts will be found on page 10. The Old Age and Invalid Pensions Offices are at the Railway Buildings, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

1.—MELBOURNE GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Footscray Home for the Aged Droop-street, Footscray. This small home belongs to, and is managed by, the Footscray Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 62). It provides a home principally for aged women who are old-age or other pensioners. The home contains 5 rooms, and last year accommodated 8 inmates.

Haimes Memorial Cottages corner of Punt-road and High-street, Prahran. Owned and managed by the Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 62). There are 3 cottages, providing accommodation for 12 aged women, principally those in reduced circumstances. Such as are pensioners pay a nominal rental of 2s. 6d. weekly, but are accommodated only under exceptional circumstances. A total of 11 aged women were housed in the cottages last year. The maintenance of the cottages and inmates cost £115.

Home for the Aged Poor (1884), St. George's-road, Northcote. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. *Officer-in-charge*, The Mother Superior. Aged and destitute men and women who are unable to care for themselves are provided with a home and the care and attention they require. Applicants for admission must be over sixty years of age, and destitute or infirm. No charge is made, but contributions from relatives or friends are expected wherever possible. The Home affords accommodation for 240 inmates, and last year housed a total of 112 men and

108 women. Visitors are welcomed daily from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. The cost of maintaining the Home is greatly lessened as a result of the daily collection by the Sisters throughout Melbourne of all kinds of provisions. No financial statistics are available.

Melbourne Benevolent Asylum (1851), Cheltenham. *Superintendent and Secretary,* Alfred E. Laver. *Management* — Committee of 16 members. Situated about 2 miles from Cheltenham station. Cabs meet all trains, and convey passengers to the institution at moderate rates. The asylum affords a home for, and maintains, the aged, infirm, disabled and destitute of both sexes and of all creeds and nations. Medical and nursing attendance is also available for those in need of these services. Forms of application for admission (which must be signed by a Life Governor or Subscriber) may be obtained from the secretary. The destitute are admitted free; others are expected to contribute in accordance with their means. *Accommodation* — Men, 374; women, 325. These figures include the Hospital wards, which accommodate 161 men and 270 women—principally chronics. *Total cared for last year*—1075. *Remaining at end of year*—344 men and 310 women. *Visiting days*— Wednesdays and Sundays, from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. *Income*—£8926 (including Government grant, £3529; municipal grants, £147; private contributions, £1658; inmates' contributions, £1824). *Expenditure* — £9768. The asylum was opened in the beginning of 1911, and replaced the old Benevolent Asylum at North Melbourne, which has since been demolished. The male and female inmates of the old Immigrants' Homes in St. Kilda-road are also being gradually transferred to the new Asylum.

Salvation Army Old Men's Home, Pakenham. *Officer-in-charge,* Adjutant Watson. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A home for aged men and old-age pensioners. *Accommodation*—60.

Victorian Homes for the Aged and Infirm (1853). Formerly Immigrants' Aid Society. *Secretary and Superintendent,* O. Kunig. *Management* — Committee of 12 members. Provides a home for aged, infirm and destitute men and women, who are admitted on personal application at any time. The Homes formerly comprised a Men's and Women's Wing on opposite sides of St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, and a Home for Men only at Royal Park. The Women's Division, however, was recently demolished and the inmates transferred to the new Benevolent Asylum at Cheltenham. The site of the Men's Wing also will shortly be required for Government purposes, and the inmates are being gradually transferred to the New Benevolent Asylum. A New Women's Wing, to accommodate 40 inmates, will shortly be erected adjoining the present Royal Park Home. The latter has accommodation for 383 men, and the number of inmates at the end of last year was 365. At St. Kilda-road, there also remained 104 men, 44 women, and 12 children. The total number that passed through all the Homes last year was 1456, the daily average of inmates being 658. The Royal Park Home contains a Hospital ward with 120 beds, which are practically constantly fully occupied, principally with chronics. Those inmates who are able are employed at garment, bed and pillow making. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. *Income* — £10,477 (including Government grant, £9020; private contributions, £986; from inmates' labour, £124) *Expenditure*—£10,420.

2.—MELBOURNE SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Australasian Musical and Dramatic Association Homes. (See under the Old Colonists' Association of Victoria, hereunder.)

Freemasons' Homes (1867), Punt-road, Prahran, Melbourne. *Secretary,* C. W. Mitchell, 524 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Provide a home for aged and destitute Freemasons or their widows. The homes comprise 11 cottages, and can accommodate 21 aged people. At the end of last year the

inmates numbered 20. They receive, in addition to the home, 10s. weekly in the case of single people and 17s. 6d. in the case of married couples. Visitors may call at any time. The Homes are maintained by voluntary contributions. The cost of maintenance last year was £500.

Jewish Almshouses (1849), St. Kilda-road (corner of Union-street), Prahran, Melbourne. Owned and managed by the Melbourne Jewish Philanthropic Society (see page 69). A home for aged and infirm men and women of the Jewish faith. *Accommodation*—Men, 12; women, 12. *Inmates* July, 1911—Men, 4; women, 7. Visitors are welcomed daily. *Cost of maintenance*—£422.

The Old Colonists' Association of Victoria (1869). *Secretary,* Roland Woodward, 57 Queen-street, Melbourne. *Management*—Council of 15 members. The Association owns the Old Colonists' Homes at Rushall-crescent, North Fitzroy, and provides therein a home and the means of subsistence for necessitous and deserving old colonists. The Homes now comprise 87 cottages, together with a hall and lodge, and afford accommodation for 82 old colonists in all. There are at present in the homes 24 men and 51 women. Applicants for admission must be nominated by a subscriber, and on a vacancy occurring, a ballot of subscribers decides which applicant shall be admitted. In addition to a cottage, an allowance of 8s. a week is made to each inmate. Each cottage includes separate sitting-room and bedroom. The Homes include 5 cottages formerly belonging to the Australasian Musical and Dramatic Association, but transferred to the control of the Old Colonists' Association in 1907. The inmates of these cottages are nominated by the theatrical managers. *Visiting days*—Daily, from 2 to 5 p.m. A small amount of out-door relief is also given to necessitous old colonists by the Association. *Income*—£9774. *Total expenditure*—£10,153 (including out-door relief, £120).

Pilgrim's Rest for Aged, Destitute Gentlewomen (1888), Gillies-street, Fairfield Park. *Hon. Secretary and Superintendent,* Rev. C. M. Cherbury. Ramsden-street, Clifton Hill. Provides a home and maintenance for destitute women over 65 years of age. Only those are admitted who have moved in superior circles of society, but who, in old age, through no fault of their own, have become destitute. Applicants are admitted as vacancies occur, and in the order of their applications. The "Rest" is under the management of the Rev. and Mrs. Cherbury. *Accommodation*—8. *Inmates last year*—4. Visitors are welcomed daily, excepting Sundays. *Income* (entirely from private sources)—£164. *Expenditure*—£153 (financial year ended 31st May, 1911).

United Service Home (1891), Drysdale. *Hon. Secretary,* Lieut.-Col. Brodribb, a'Beckett-street West, Kew, Melbourne. *Management* — Committee of 13 members. Provides a home for aged and infirm sailors and soldiers of the Imperial or Colonial Forces. The Home is pleasantly situated at Drysdale, about 7 miles from Portarlington, and can be reached from Melbourne by train or by boat and coach. *Accommodation*—15. *Inmates last year*—12. Visitors are welcomed on Saturdays. *Income*—£406 (private contributions, £46; inmates' contributions, £92). *Expenditure*—£486 (including £115 on buildings and repairs).

3.—PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ararat Benevolent Asylum (1859), Ararat. *Secretary,* R. Hargreaves, jun. Managed in conjunction with the Ararat District Hospital. Affords a home for the aged, infirm, and destitute. The Committee also administer out-door relief to a small number of indigent Chinese. *Accommodation*—18. *Total inmates*—22. *Daily average*—15.9. *Remaining at end of year*—Men, 16; women, 3. For financial and other general information, see under Ararat District Hospital and Benevolent Asylum on page 49.

The Ballarat District Benevolent Asylum and Lying in Hospital (1857). Ascot-street, Ballarat. *Secretary,* C.

C. Shoppee. *Management*—Committee of 25 members. For particulars regarding the Lying-in Hospital, see page 56. The Committee of Management also administer outdoor relief. For particulars, see page 72. The Benevolent Asylum provides a home for the aged, infirm and destitute. Applicants are admitted free if destitute; otherwise they are expected to contribute in accordance with their means up to a maximum of £25 a year. *Accommodation*—Men, 259; women, 99. *Total cared for last year*—408. *Daily average*—198.8. *Remaining at end of year*—Men, 129; women 89. Visitors are welcomed daily. *Income* (*including* Lying-in-Hospital and out-door relief work)—£4878; including Government grant, £2322; municipal grants, £363; private contributions, £794; from inmates and patients, £620. *Expenditure*—£5472.

Ballarat.—Nazareth House (1888), Mill-street, Ballarat. *Officer-in-charge*—Sister M. Presentation. Under the managment of the Sisters of Nazareth. Affords a home for the aged poor and for orphan and destitute children. For particulars regarding the children, see page 79. There is accommodation for 86 aged and destitute. The number of inmates at the end of last financial year was 82. Visitors are welcomed daily, except Saturdays, from 2 to 4 p.m. No annual report is issued, and no financial statistics are available.

Beechworth.—Ovens Benevolent Asylum (1863), Beechworth. *Superintendent and Secretary*, Frederick Farhall. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. Applicants for admission must be recommended by a subscriber or the Government. *Accommodation*—Men, 112; women, 12. *Total inmates last year*—148. *Daily average*—103. *Remaining at end of year*—Men, 99; women, 8. Visitors are welcomed daily from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. The Committee of Management also administer outdoor relief. For particulars, see page —. *Income*—£1896 (including Government grant, £750; municipal grants, £84; private contributions, £828; inmates' contributions, £86). *Expenditure* — (including outdoor relief)—£2391.

Bendigo Benevolent Asylum and Lying-in Hospital (1857), Barnard-street, Bendigo. *Secretary*, L. B. Birch, View-street, Bendigo. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. Particulars relating to the Lying-in-Hospital will be found on page 56. The Committee of Management also administer outdoor relief to the needy For particulars, see page 72. The Benevolent Asylum provides a home for the aged, infirm, and destitute. *Accommodation* — Men, 224; women, 77. *Daily average* — 190.7. *Total inmates last year*—Men, 213; women, 77. *Remaining at end of year*—Men, 134; women, 55. *Visiting days* — Wednesdays and Sundays. *Income* (*including* Lying-in-Hospital and outdoor relief)—£6361 (including Government grant, £2325; municipal grants, £242; private contributions, £557; from inmates and patients, £1485). *Expenditure*—£4812.

Casterton—Cottages for Aged and Destitute Men and Women The cottages are two in number, and belong to and are under the management of the Casterton Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 64). Last year one man, one woman and two children were accommodated in the cottages.

Castlemaine Benevolent Asylum (1860), Castlemaine. *Secretary and Superintendent*, J. Tolstrup. *Management* — Committee of 10 members. Affords a home for the aged, destitute and infirm, and those permanently disabled. Those able to pay are expected to do so in accordance with their means up to a maximum of 10s. a week. *Accommodation* — Men, 106; women, 24. *Total inmates last year*—159. *Daily average*—124. *Remaining at end of year*—Men, 101; women, 27. *Visiting days*—Daily, 9.30 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 4 p.m. *Income*—£2216 (including Government grant, £825; municipal grants, £129; private contributions, £385; inmates' contributions, £622). *Expenditure*—£2213.

Daylesford Benevolent Asylum (1863), Daylesford. *Secretary*, F. W. Horsnell. Managed in conjunction with the District Hospital. Affords a home for the aged, infirm and destitute. *Accommodation* — Men, 9; women, 3. *Inmates at end of year* —

Men, 8; women, 3. For financial and other general information, see under Daylesford District Hospital (page 50).

Daylesford—Cottages for the Aged and Infirm. The cottages are 7 in number, and belong to and are managed by the Daylesford Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 65). Accommodation is provided for men and women. These are generally old-age pensioners, who pay a nominal rent of 1s. a week to defray the cost of keeping the cottages in repair. Last year the number of inmates was 4 men and 3 women.

Echuca—Cottages for the Aged. Owned and managed by the Echuca Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 65). The Cottages are 6 in number—4 for men and 2 for women. Inmates pay a small rent when in a position to do so. They are mostly old-age pensioners. When necessary, the Ladies' Benevolent Society maintains, or assists in the maintenance of, inmates. The Cottages involve a very small annual charge on the funds of the Society.

Geelong Benevolent Asylum (1852), Geelong. *Secretary and Superintendent*, A. J. Reilly. Managed in conjunction with the Geelong Infirmary (see page 50). A home for the aged, infirm and destitute. Inmates are expected to contribute small sums, ranging from 2s. 6d. weekly, if their circumstances permit. *Accommodation* — Men, 80; women, 40. *Total inmates last year*—131. *Daily average*—80.7. *Visiting days*—Sundays and Thursdays. Financial statistics, etc., will be found under "Geelong Infirmary" on page —.

Geelong.—Elizabeth Austin Cottage Homes Lonsdale and Munday-streets, Geelong. For aged, destitute women. Founded by the late Mrs. Thos. Austin and handed over to the control of the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65) in 1887. The Homes comprise 10 cottages. *Accommodation*—12. *Inmates*, December, 1911—12. The inmates are maintained partly by endowment and partly from the funds of the Association.

Geelong—Elizabeth Austin Terrace Homes, Yarra-street, South Geelong. Formerly known as the Austin Homes for Gentlewomen. A home for aged, destitute gentlewomen, founded by the late Mrs. Thos. Austin, and handed over to the control of the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65) in 1909. *Accommodation*—8. *Inmates*, December, 1911—6. The Homes and inmates are maintained by an endowment fund. *Cost of maintenance*—£117.

Geelong.—Federal Homes (1899), Marshall-street, Chilwell, Geelong. A home for aged, destitute women, owned and managed by the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65). The Homes, which comprise 4 cottages, were the gift of the late Mr. William Fagg. *Accommodation* — 6. *Inmates*, December, 1911—6. The inmates are maintained by the Association.

Geelong.—Haimes Memorial Homes (1862), McKillop and Bellerine streets, Geelong. A home for aged destitute women. Owned and managed by the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65). The Homes comprise 10 cottages. *Accommodation*—10. *Inmates*, December, 1911—10. The inmates are maintained largely by an endowment fund.

Geelong.—Jubilee Homes (1899), King-street, Geelong West. A home for aged, destitute women owned and managed by the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65). The Homes, which comprise 4 cottages, were the gift of the late Mr. William Fagg. *Accommodation*—8. *Inmates*, December, 1911 — 6. The inmates are maintained by the Association.

Geelong.—Scattered Homes for the Aged.—These comprise 5 cottages which have been handed over by their owners to the Geelong and Western District Ladies' Benevolent Association (see page 65), in return for maintenance during their life-times. On the deaths of the present inmates, the cottages fall into the hands of the Association, and will be utilised as Homes for the Aged. The cottages are situated—2 in Geelong East, 2 in Geelong West, and 1 in Chilwell.

Hamilton Benevolent Asylum (1862), Lonsdale-street, Hamilton. *Secretary*,

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W. R. Stephens. Managed in conjunction with the Hamilton Hospital. A home for the aged, destitute and infirm. *Accommodation*—Men, 24; women, 6. *Daily average*—14.2. *Inmates last year*—Men, 81; women, 3. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Sundays. For financial and other particulars, see under Hamilton Hospital on page 50.

Kyneton Almshouse, Kyneton. A home for the aged poor of the district. The Almshouse belongs to, and is managed by, the Kyneton Benevolent Society (see page 65), to whom it was handed over by the Government in 1882. It has accommodation for 10 inmates, the number in residence at the end of last financial year being 5. The almshouse involves a very small charge on the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society (£8 last year).

Maldon Benevolent Asylum (1859), Maldon. *Secretary*, A. R. Dabb. Managed in conjunction with the Maldon Hospital. A home for the aged, infirm and destitute. *Accommodation*—Men, 14; women, 4. *Inmates at end of year*—Men, 13; women, 2. *Visiting days*—Sundays and Wednesdays. For financial and other information, see under Maldon Hospital on page 51.

Maryborough Homes for the Aged —Owned and managed by the Maryborough Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 66). The Homes comprise 10 cottages, each accommodating one aged destitute person. The inmates are also maintained by the Society. The total number of inmates at December, 1911, was 7. *Cost of maintenance*—£34.

Ovens Benevolent Asylum. (See Beechworth.)

Port Fairy Benevolent Asylum, Port Fairy. *Secretary*, L. W. Earle. Managed in conjunction with the Port Fairy Hospital (see page 52). *Accommodation*—28. *Inmates last year*—28.

Portland Benevolent Asylum (1849). Bentinck-street, Portland. *Secretary*, E. W. Harvey, Blair-street, Portland. Managed in connection with the Portland Hospital. Those inmates who are able to pay are expected to contribute towards their maintenance in accordance with their means. *Accommodation* — Men, 20; women, 6. *Total inmates last year* — Men, 25; women, 6. *Visiting days* — Tuesdays. For financial and other information see under Portland Hospital on page 52.

Portland.—Victoria Cottage Home (1899). Owned and managed by the Portland Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 66). The Home is primarily intended for elderly women in poor circumstances, and has accommodation for 3 inmates, who pay the nominal sum of 4s. a month for the accommodation. There was only one inmate at the end of last financial year. The Home involves no burden on the ordinary funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, a small legacy being sufficient to meet all expenses.

Stawell Benevolent Asylum (1858), Main-street, Stawell. *Secretary*, W. Hastings Bell. Managed in conjunction with the Stawell Hospital. *Accommodation* — Men, 12; women, 2. *Total inmates last year* — Men, 167; women, 129. For financial and other information, see under Stawell Hospital on page 53.

Talbot Cottage Homes. Owned and managed by the Talbot Ladies' Benevolent Society (see page 66). The Homes comprise 5 cottages, affording accommodation for 10 inmates. The latter are generally old-age pensioners. The number of inmates at the end of last year was 3 men, 2 women, and 5 children. The Homes involve no charge on the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Warrnambool Benevolent Asylum (1854), Warrnambool. *Superintendent and Secretary*, J. G. Butler. Managed in conjunction with the Warrnambool Hospital (see page —). Inmates are expected to pay in accordance with their means. *Accommodation* — Men, 24; women, 7. *Total inmates last year*—40. *Daily average*—27.9. *Remaining at end of year*—Men, 17; women, 6. *Visiting days* — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, from 2 till 4 p.m. For Financial and other information, see under Warrnambool Hospital on page 53.

C.—Crèches.

Crèches, or Day Nurseries, comprise one of the most valuable branches of the philanthropic work of a community. They originated many years ago in some of the larger cities of Continental Europe, and have now spread throughout the English-speaking world. Widowed mothers are frequently placed under the necessity of working to earn a livelihood, and without the relief afforded by the day nursery, the possession of young children would often operate as a serious hindrance to efforts towards independence. Now, however, it is only necessary to leave the children during working hours at a crèche, where they are cared for—washed, fed, and amused—and where the seeds of education are sown in the infantile minds by kindergarten and similar methods.

In our own community crèches have been in existence for a considerable number of years, and now number six in all. They were recently federated and brought, to an extent, under the control of a central organisation—the Association of Crèches, the Hon. Secretary of which is Mrs. S. M. Allan, "Larnook," Wattletree-road, Malvern.

Details relating to the several crèches in Melbourne will be found hereunder. All the buildings used as crèches have playgrounds and wide verandahs for the benefit of the children. These features also render the accommodation somewhat elastic, so that no child has to be refused on the ground of lack of room. Last year the total daily average attendances at the five crèches that were then open aggregated close on 170. The daily averages quoted below were approximately accurate at January, 1912.

Brunswick Creche (1895), "Carmel," Glenlyon-road, East Brunswick. *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. J. M. Shannon, Sydney-road, Brunswick. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. Children up to the age of seven years cared for while their parents are at work. Open from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.) Daily charge, 3d. per child, or 2d. per child if two or more are left by the same parent. The daily average attendance is 20. *Income* — From mothers, £25; other sources, £81. *Expenditure*—£132.

Collingwood Creche (1888), Keele-street, Collingwood. *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. W. P. Hogarth, "Bampton," Alleyne-avenue, Malvern. Management— Committee of 35 members. Children under State school age taken from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.), at a daily charge of 3d. each child, or 2d. each child if more than one from the same family. The daily average attendance is 45. A Free Kindergarten (see page 88) exists in connection with this Crèche. *Income* — From mothers, £76; other sources, £302. *Expenditure*—£279.

North Melbourne Creche (1903), Howard-street, North Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary,* Miss Munce, 21 Lothian-street, North Melbourne. Managed in conjunction with the North Melbourne Free Kindergarten (see page —). Children from four weeks to seven years of age are cared for. Open daily from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.). Daily charge, 3d. per child; 2d. per child if more than one from the same family. The daily average attendance is 30. *Income* — From mothers, £44; other sources, £157. *Expenditure*—£205.

Prahran, South Yarra and Toorak Creche (1890), 19 Princes-street, Prahran. *Hon. Secretary,* Mrs. Lindsay Whitehead, "Highfield," Alma-road, East St. Kilda. *Management*—Committee of 20 members. Children under State school age cared for daily from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.). Mothers leaving children at the Crèche are expected to have a letter of recommendation from a member of the Committee or a clergyman. The older children are taken daily to the Hornabrook Free Kindergarten (see page 89), which is in

the vicinity. Daily charge, 3d. per child, or 2d. per child if more than one from the same family. The daily average attendance is 40. *Income* — From mothers, £47; other sources, £135. *Expenditure*—£157.

Richmond Creche (1891), Abinger-street, off Church-street, Richmond. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. F. A. Lewis, 122 Bridge-road, Richmond. *Management*—Committee of 30 members. For the daily care and nursing of infants and young children between the ages of two weeks and seven years during the absence of their parents at work. Open from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.) Daily charge, 2d. per child. The daily average attendance is 30. *Income*—From mothers, £56; other sources, £116. *Expenditure*—£198.

South Melbourne Creche (1911), Coventry-street (opposite the Market), South Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Dowlan, 60 St. Vincent-place, Albert Park. Infants and children under State school age are cared for daily from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.) at a charge of 3d. per child, or 2d. per child if more than one from the same family. This Crèche was opened only recently, and consequently no statistics as to attendance or finances are yet available.

D.—Free Kindergartens.

The Free Kindergarten movement is one of the youngest, but, at the same time, one of the most vigorous of Victorian philanthropic activities. Ten years ago there was only one free kindergarten in Melbourne; to-day there are 15, and the number is constantly increasing. This increase is largely due to the formation some three years ago of the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria—a central body comprising representatives of the several Kindergarten Committees and kindred institutions, and other persons interested in newer educational methods, as exemplified by the free kindergarten. The movement is also spreading throughout the State, and Free Kindergartens have been established in Ballarat and Geelong. The free kindergarten is intended, primarily, to take the little children in our more congested suburbs off the streets, and place them in healthful, bright surroundings, under the care of a trained kindergartner. In the free kindergarten they are trained, through play, mentally, morally, and physically, and the burden of many working mothers is thereby considerably lightened.

In three of the crèches there are kindergartens, managed by the Crèche Committees, but maintained by the Union. The other free kindergartens are maintained by voluntary subscriptions, most of them assisted to a certain extent by subsidies from the Union. Last year the Union was in receipt of a Government grant of £1000 for furtherance of the work. The Union Council meets monthly, and has also an Educational Committee, which deals with the educational side of the work. The offices of the Free Kindergarten Union are at Colonial Mutual Buildings, 421 Collins-street, Melbourne, and the Hon. Secretary is Mrs. V. Wischer, 95 Gellibrand-street, Kew.

Details relating to the several kindergartens in Melbourne and suburbs will be found hereunder:—

1.—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTENS.

Burnley Free Kindergarten (1906), Burnley-street, Richmond. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. Potter, Princess-street, Kew. Managed by a Kew Committee of 18 members. Children from two to six years of age are taken care of free of charge. Open daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily

C.—Crèches.

Crèches, or Day Nurseries, comprise one of the most valuable branches of the philanthropic work of a community. They originated many years ago in some of the larger cities of Continental Europe, and have now spread throughout the English-speaking world. Widowed mothers are frequently placed under the necessity of working to earn a livelihood, and without the relief afforded by the day nursery, the possession of young children would often operate as a serious hindrance to efforts towards independence. Now, however, it is only necessary to leave the children during working hours at a crèche, where they are cared for—washed, fed, and amused—and where the seeds of education are sown in the infantile minds by kindergarten and similar methods.

In our own community crèches have been in existence for a considerable number of years, and now number six in all. They were recently federated and brought, to an extent, under the control of a central organisation—the Association of Crèches, the Hon. Secretary of which is Mrs. S. M. Allan, "Larnook," Wattletree-road, Malvern.

Details relating to the several crèches in Melbourne will be found hereunder. All the buildings used as crèches have playgrounds and wide verandahs for the benefit of the children. These features also render the accommodation somewhat elastic, so that no child has to be refused on the ground of lack of room. Last year the total daily average attendances at the five crèches that were then open aggregated close on 170. The daily averages quoted below were approximately accurate at January, 1912.

Brunswick Creche (1895), "Carmel," Glenlyon-road, East Brunswick. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. J. M. Shannon, Sydney-road, Brunswick. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. Children up to the age of seven years cared for while their parents are at work. Open from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.) Daily charge, 3d. per child, or 2d. per child if two or more are left by the same parent. The daily average attendance is 20. *Income* — From mothers, £25; other sources, £81. *Expenditure*—£132.

Collingwood Creche (1888), Keele-street, Collingwood. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. W. P. Hogarth, "Bampton," Alleyne-avenue, Malvern. Management— Committee of 35 members. Children under State school age taken from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.), at a daily charge of 3d. each child, or 2d. each child if more than one from the same family. The daily average attendance is 45. A Free Kindergarten (see page 88) exists in connection with this Crèche. *Income* — From mothers, £76; other sources, £302. *Expenditure*—£279.

North Melbourne Creche (1903), Howard-street, North Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Munce, 21 Lothian-street, North Melbourne. Managed in conjunction with the North Melbourne Free Kindergarten (see page —). Children from four weeks to seven years of age are cared for. Open daily from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.). Daily charge, 3d. per child; 2d. per child if more than one from the same family. The daily average attendance is 30. *Income* — From mothers, £44; other sources, £157. *Expenditure*—£205.

Prahran, South Yarra and Toorak Creche (1890), 19 Princes-street, Prahran. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Lindsay Whitehead, "Highfield," Alma-road, East St. Kilda. *Management*—Committee of 20 members. Children under State school age cared for daily from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.). Mothers leaving children at the Crèche are expected to have a letter of recommendation from a member of the Committee or a clergyman. The older children are taken daily to the Hornabrook Free Kindergarten (see page 89), which is in

the vicinity. Daily charge, 3d. per child, or 2d. per child if more than one from the same family. The daily average attendance is 40. *Income* — From mothers, £47; other sources, £135. *Expenditure*—£157.

Richmond Creche (1891), Abinger-street, off Church-street, Richmond. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. F. A. Lewis, 122 Bridge-road, Richmond. *Management*—Committee of 30 members. For the daily care and nursing of infants and young children between the ages of two weeks and seven years during the absence of their parents at work. Open from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.) Daily charge, 2d. per child. The daily average attendance is 30. *Income*—From mothers, £56; other sources, £116. *Expenditure*—£198.

South Melbourne Creche (1911), Coventry-street (opposite the Market), South Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Dowlan, 60 St. Vincent-place, Albert Park. Infants and children under State school age are cared for daily from 7.30 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.) at a charge of 3d. per child, or 2d. per child if more than one from the same family. This Crèche was opened only recently, and consequently no statistics as to attendance or finances are yet available.

D.—Free Kindergartens.

The Free Kindergarten movement is one of the youngest, but, at the same time, one of the most vigorous of Victorian philanthropic activities. Ten years ago there was only one free kindergarten in Melbourne; to-day there are 15, and the number is constantly increasing. This increase is largely due to the formation some three years ago of the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria—a central body comprising representatives of the several Kindergarten Committees and kindred institutions, and other persons interested in newer educational methods, as exemplified by the free kindergarten. The movement is also spreading throughout the State, and Free Kindergartens have been established in Ballarat and Geelong. The free kindergarten is intended, primarily, to take the little children in our more congested suburbs off the streets, and place them in healthful, bright surroundings, under the care of a trained kindergartner. In the free kindergarten they are trained, through play, mentally, morally, and physically, and the burden of many working mothers is thereby considerably lightened.

In three of the crèches there are kindergartens, managed by the Crèche Committees, but maintained by the Union. The other free kindergartens are maintained by voluntary subscriptions, most of them assisted to a certain extent by subsidies from the Union. Last year the Union was in receipt of a Government grant of £1000 for furtherance of the work. The Union Council meets monthly, and has also an Educational Committee, which deals with the educational side of the work. The offices of the Free Kindergarten Union are at Colonial Mutual Buildings, 421 Collins-street, Melbourne, and the Hon. Secretary is Mrs. V. Wischer, 95 Gellibrand-street, Kew.

Details relating to the several kindergartens in Melbourne and suburbs will be found hereunder:—

1.—MELBOURNE KINDERGARTENS.

Burnley Free Kindergarten (1906), Burnley-street, Richmond. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. Potter, Princess-street, Kew. Managed by a Kew Committee of 18 members. Children from two to six years of age are taken care of free of charge. Open daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily

average attendance is 65. *Income*—£164.

Carlton Free Kindergarten (1901), Bouverie-street, Carlton. *Secretary and Superintendent*, Miss F. Maud Wilson, who is also responsible for the management. Children from two and a half to six years of age admitted free of charge from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. daily. The daily average attendance is 93. *Income*—£249.

City Free Kindergarten (1910), Central Mission Guild Hall, cr. Exhibition and Little Lonsdale-streets, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Ramsay, 80 Swanston-street, Melbourne. *Management* — A Committee of 8 members. Children from two to six years of age admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 30. *Income*—£147.

Collingwood Free Kindergarten (1909), Keele-street, Collingwood. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Hogarth, "Bampton," Alleyne-avenue, Malvern. Managed in conjunction with the Collingwood Crèche (see page 86). Children from three to six years of age taken care of daily free of charge from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 32.

Collingwood Methodist Mission Free Kindergarten (1908), cr. Gipps and Rupert streets, Collingwood. *Secretary*, Rev. F. Ditterich, Albert-street, East Melbourne. Children from three to six years of age admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 60. *Income* (including Rokeby-street Free Kindergarten)—£115.

Collingwood Methodist Mission Free Kindergarten (1909), Rokeby-street, Collingwood. Similar to above The daily average attendance is 42. *Income* (including Gipps-street Free Kindergarten)—£115.

Fitzroy Free Kindergarten (1910), St. Mark's Church Hall, George-street (near Town Hall), Fitzroy. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. M'Millan, M'Kean-street, North Fitzroy. *Management*—A Committee of 35 members. Children from two to six years of age admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 46. *Income*—£152.

Hawthorn Free Kindergarten (1911), St. Augustine's School-room, Burwood-road, Hawthorn. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Lord, Barker's-road, Kew. Children from two to six years of age are admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 40.

Montague Free Kindergarten—See Port Melbourne.

North Melbourne Free Kindergarten (1911), Methodist Church Hall, Howard-street, North Melbourne. *Hon .Secretary*, Miss Munce, Lothian-street, North Melbourne. Managed in conjunction with the North Melbourne Crèche (see page —). Children from two to six years of age admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 37.

Port Melbourne—The Lady Northcote Free Kindergarten (1909), Buckhurst-street, Montague. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Dixon, Tintern-avenue, Toorak. Children from two to six years of age accepted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 62. *Income*—£166.

Richmond Free Kindergarten (1909), Cremorne-street, Richmond. Managed by a Committee of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Exhibition-street, city. *Secretary*, Mrs. Kirk. Children from two to six years of age admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 48. *Income*—£180.

St. Augustine's Free Kindergarten.—See Hawthorn Free Kindergarten.

St. Kilda Free Kindergarten (1910), Inkerman-street, St. Kilda. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Davenport, High-street, St. Kilda. *Average daily attendance* — 45.

South Melbourne (Loretto) Free Kindergarten, South Melbourne. This will shortly be opened. and will be largely maintained by the past students of Loretto Convent.

South Melbourne Methodist Mission Free Kindergarten (1910), Dor-

cas-street, South Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Chas. Tregear, Cecil-street, South Melbourne. Children from two to six years of age taken care of free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The daily average attendance is 35. *Income*—£113.

Windsor—Hornabrook Free Kindergarten, (1910), Earl-street, Windsor. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Hyndman, Anderson-street, South Yarra. *Management*—A Committee of 39 members. Children from two to six years of age are admitted free of charge daily from 9.15 a.m. till 12.15 p.m. The Kindergarten works in conjunction with the Prahran Crèche (see page 86), which is close by, and from which it takes suitable children. The daily average attendance is 45. *Income*—£251.

2.—PROVINCIAL KINDERGARTENS.

Ballarat Free Kindergarten (1912), Mission Hall, Eureka-street, Ballarat. Under the control of the Ballarat Town Mission (see page 104). This Kindergarten has just been established, so no statistics are yet available.

Geelong Mission Schoo Free Kindergarten (1911). Managed in conjunction with the Mission School (see page 79). Open only in the forenoons. The average attendance is 20.

DIVISION IV.

Relief in Affliction.

A.—The Blind.

Association for the Advancement of the Blind (1895), Oxford Chambers, 481 Bourke-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, T. Marks. Office hours—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. *Management*—Committee of blind and sighted—9 in all. For the promotion of the welfare of the blind by visiting them in their homes, assisting them when in need, and generally encouraging them to take an active interest in their mutual welfare. A tea agency is conducted, through which several blind persons obtain employment. The Association owns a Convalescent Home for the Blind at Brighton (see page 58). There are 300 blind members of the Association. *Income*—£643. *Expenditure* — Convalescent Home, £300; general, £319. These statistics are for the year ended on 30th September, 1911.

Convalescent Home for the Blind. —(See page 58).

Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind (1866), St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. *Secretary and Superintendent*, J. Thurston Hogarth. *Management*—Committee of 12 members. Imparts (1) a religious, general, and industrial training to the youthful blind, and (2) an industrial or professional training to suitable adult blind persons. The Institution is not an asylum for the homeless or unhelpable blind. Only pupils between the ages of 7 and 15 years are accepted as residents; those over that age are non-resident pupils. Parents or guardians of pupils are required to contribute to the Institution according to their means, but suitable candidates unable to contribute are admitted free on satisfactory evidence being furnished of their inability to pay. There is accommodation for 88 resident and about 80 non-resident pupils. Brush-making and other suitable industries are taught, and last year the sales of manufactured articles totalled £8276. At the end of last financial year the numbers were:—Resident—Boys, 20; girls, 21. Non-resident—Boys, 1; men, 42: women, 13. *Visiting days*—Friday, 3 to 5 p.m. *Income*—£4290 (including Government grant, £1500; municipal grants, £197; private contributions, £1651; on behalf of pupils, £78). *Expenditure* — £5009.

Victorian Association of Braille Writers (1893), Room 6, Third Floor, "The Block," Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary and Librarian*, Mrs. May D. Harrison. *Management*—Committee of 13 members. Provides a free lending library for the blind. Applicants for books must be of good character and conduct. The library, which contains over 5000 volumes, is at present established at the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, but it is intended to build a special library building at Yarra-street, South Yarra, where a block of land for the purpose has been purchased. The Association has the co-operation of about 100 voluntary workers, who have been taught the Braille system of writing for the blind, with a view of transcribing books for the library. Last year 268 volumes were transcribed. About three years ago the Association took over the work of the mission for teaching the blind, and now sends a teacher to any part of Victoria to teach the Braille system to adult blind persons. The teacher had 23 pupils last year. *Income*—£774 (including Government allowance for teacher of blind, etc., £215; private contributions, £171). *Expenditure*—£824 (including purchase of land, £424).

B.—The Deaf and Dumb.

Adult Deaf and Dumb Society of Victoria (1883), Flinders-street East, Melbourne. *Secretary and Superintendent*, Ernest J. D. Abraham. *Management*—Committee of 15 members. Provides for the religious, educational, benevolent, social, and recreative needs of the adult deaf mute population of Victoria. Reading and recreation rooms are provided at the Society's headquarters, where religious, educational, social and other meetings are held. **The Society owns a farm and home for aged, infirm, and feeble-minded deaf mutes at Blackburn** (see hereunder). *Income*—**£2678.** *Expenditure*—Farm and Home, **£1461;** general, £1300.

Farm and Home for Aged, Infirm and Feeble minded Deaf Mutes Lake Park, Blackburn. Owned and controlled by the Adult Deaf and Dumb Society of Victoria, Flinders-street East, Melbourne. *Secretary and Superintendent*, Ernest J. D. Abraham. The object of the Home is evident from the title. *Accommodation*—18. *Total inmates last year*—26. *Remaining at end of year*—17. *Visiting days*—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Most of the inmates are men, but an effort is being made to have a women's wing added to the Home at an early date. The inmates are employed, so far as their capabilites permit, in the work of the Farm, which is largely devoted to flower culture. The sale of flowers last year realised £217. For financial and other information, see above, under the Adult Deaf and Dumb Society of Victoria.

Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution (1860), St. Kilda-road, Prahran, Melbourne. *Superintendent and Secretary*, John Adcock. *Management*—Board of 12 members. Maintains, educates, trains, and generally assists deaf children from all parts of the State. Applicants must be deaf and dumb and under six years of age. Generally they remain in the institution for nine or ten years. Parents are expected to contribute according to their means towards the maintenance of their children. In addition to receiving a State school education, the children are trained in carpentry, boot-making, gardening, dress-making, needlework, and domestic duties. *Accommodation* — 100 resident pupils. *Number last year*—107 resident, 2 non-resident. *Visiting days*—Thursdays, from 3 p.m. *Income*—£3919 (including Government grant, £900; municipal grants, £238; private contributions, £1499; on behalf of inmates, £499). *Expenditure*—£4183.

C.—Inebriates.

It may be questionable to some minds whether institutions for inebriates should be classed under Relief in Affliction or Reformatory Relief. Part of the treatment of inebriates—and an important part—is undoubtedly reformative, but in so far as inebriety is generally regarded by the medical profession as a disease, and in so far as medical treatment enters largely into the curative methods, we have given the unfortunate victims to alcoholism the benefit of the doubt, and have included institutions for their care and cure under the above heading.

Victoria cannot be said to be adequately supplied with institutions for inebriates. There are but two, of which particulars are given below—one for men and one for women. These two, however, are hampered by reason of the impracticability of their accepting as patients the lowest and poorest class of inebriate. For these unfortunates there is no refuge save the gaol or the gaol hospital. There is an undoubted need in Victoria for one or more institutions to which these dregs of the inebriate class can be committed. Some-

thing in the nature of a farm colony would most effectively meet the need—a place where a healthy open-air life and a farm training, in conjunction with medical treatment, would offer the best prospects of building-up broken characters.

A synopsis of the Inebriates Act will be found on page 26.

INSTITUTION FOR MEN.

Lara Inebriate Institution (1907), Lara. *Medical Officer,* Dr. Godfrey. A Government institution for the care and treatment of men certified in accordance with the provisions of the "Inebriates Act 1904" (see page —) to be habitual drunkards. The Institution is situated in extensive grounds near Lara railway station, on the Melbourne-Geelong railway, and is under the control of the Chief Secretary's Department. Inmates pay towards the cost of treatment and maintenance in accordance with their means. While at the institution they are expected to perform light duties in accordance with their capabilities. *Accommodation* — 60. *Total admissions last year (1910)*—126. *Average duration of stay*—2⅔ months. *Receipts from patients during 1910* — £946. *Cost of maintenance*—£1000. Applications for information regarding the institution should be addressed to the Inspector-General of Insane, Old Treasury Buildings, Melbourne.

INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN.

Salvation Army Home for Inebriates (1910), "Brightside," Waverley-road, East Malvern, Melbourne. *Officer-in-Charge,* Major Spargo. An institution for the care and treatment of women certified in accordance with the provisions of the "Inebriates Act 1904" (see page —) to be habitual drunkards. A few voluntary patients are also accepted. Many of the inebriates committed to the Home who are not in a position themselves to pay for their maintenance, are paid for by the Government at the rate of 30s. per week. *Accommodation*—30. *Total inmates for 10 months to end of 1910* — 26. *Visiting days* — Daily. The patients are engaged, as far as possible, in house work, sewing and light gardening.

D.—The Insane.

There are in Victoria eight State lunatic asylums, or hospitals for the insane, and one Receiving House. There are also receiving wards at Bendigo and Geelong, and five private licensed asylums. The State institutions are attached to the Lunacy Department, the head of which is the Inspector-General of the Insane (Dr. W. Ernest Jones). The private licensed asylums are subject to the supervision of officers of the Lunacy Department. Licenses are renewed annually.

At the end of 1910 there were 5349 registered lunatics in Victoria—2685 males and 2664 females. These were distributed as follows:—

In State institutions	4766
On trial leave from State institutions	333
Boarded-out from State institutions	142
In private licensed asylums	75
On trial leave from private licensed asylums	33
	5349

In the State institutions, all lunatics capable of being usefully employed, are given appropriate occupations, such as gardening, carpentry, laundry work, etc. Last year (1910) 2906 were so employed, or a percentage of 61.62. Payments for maintenance are

received from those inmates able to pay, or from their relatives, in accordance with their means. These payments are collected by the Master-in-Lunacy, and last year totalled £23,404. If this amount is deducted from the cost of maintaining the State hospitals for the insane, the average weekly cost of maintenance per patient is found to be 11s. 1½d.

The Receiving House at Royal Park forms an important branch of the work among the insane. There those cases regarded as slight are detained for two or three months for observation or treatment. Considerably over 500 patients are received each year, and of this number 38 to 40 per cent. are discharged as recovered. Another class of case is that which shows promise of recovery, but likely to take longer than the two or three months allowed at the Receiving House. This class is accommodated at the Hospital for the Insane (Acute Mental Diseases Hospital), Royal Park, and a satisfactory proportion of cases recover.

Many lunatics also improve sufficiently to admit of their being safely boarded-out in private or benevolent asylums. The benevolent asylums at Castlemaine, Bendigo and Ballarat are largely used for this purpose. These boarded-out patients remain under the supervision of the several medical officers; 142 were boarded-out last year.

Other particulars regarding the several Victorian State institutions for the insane will be found hereunder. Save where otherwise stated, it is to be understood that these institutions are for the detention, care and treatment of the insane, who are admitted on a lunacy certificate in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act. The statistics given are for the year ended on 31st December, 1910.

The offices of the Lunacy Department are in the Old Treasury Buildings, Spring-street, Melbourne.

Melbourne Institutions.

Hospital for the Insane (1910), Royal Park, Melbourne. Also known as the Acute Mental Diseases Hospital. *Medical Superintendent*, Dr. Clarence Godfrey. For the treatment of selected cases of lunacy not suitable for the Receiving House, but likely to recover in from 9 to 12 months. *Accommodation*—124. *Daily average*—85. *Visiting days*—Daily, from 2.30 to 4 p.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£5657.

Receiving House (1907), Royal Park, Melbourne. *Medical Superintendent*—Dr. Clarence Godfrey. For the reception of cases of lunacy committed for observation. They are detained for 2 or 3 months, when they are either discharged as recovered or drafted to a hospital for the insane. *Accommodation*—40. *Daily average*—34. *Visiting days*—Any afternoon. *Cost of maintenance*—£3357.

Idiot Asylum (about 1891), Kew, Melbourne. *Medical Officer*, Dr. Woinarski. The Asylum comprises a series of cottage blocks in the grounds of the Kew Hospital for the Insane, and is used for the care and treatment of youthful cases of congenital mental deficiency. *Accommodation*—312. *Daily average*—308. *Visiting days*—Any afternoon.

Hospital for the Insane (1867), Kew, Melbourne. *Medical Officer*, Dr. M. Gamble. *Accommodation* — Men, 640; women, 470. *Daily average*—1170. *Visiting days*—Week days, 2.30 to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 to 11 a.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£37,474.

Hospital for the Insane (1846), Yarra Bend, Melbourne. *Medical Superintendent*, Dr. Steell. *Accommodation* — 837. *Daily average* — 793. *Visiting days*—Week days, 2.30 till 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 till 11 a.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£26,391.

Melbourne Institutions.

Ararat Hospital for the Insane (1867), Ararat. *Medical Superintendent*, Dr. William L. Mullen. *Accommodation*—690. *Daily average*—659. *Visiting days* — Daily, except Sundays. *Cost of maintenance*—£22,715.

Ballarat Hospital for the Insane (1893), Wendouree, Ballarat. *Medical Superintendent*, Dr. W. H. Barker. *Accommodation* — Men, 224; women, 400. *Daily average*—599. *Visiting days*—Week days, 2.30 till 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 till 11 a.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£20,290.

Beechworth Hospital for the Insane (1867), Beechworth. *Medical Superintendent*, Dr. A. J. W. Philpott. *Accommodation*—675. *Daily average*—651. *Visiting days*—Week days, 2.30 till 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 till 11 a.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£19,200.

Bendigo Receiving Ward. A small ward in the grounds of the Bendigo General Hospital. Used principally for the care of remand cases. *Accommodation*—4.

Geelong Receiving Ward. A small ward in the grounds of the Geelong Infirmary. Used principally for the care of remand cases. *Accommodation*—6.

Sunbury Hospital for the Insane (1877), Sunbury. *Medical Superintendent*, Dr. R. W. Lethbridge. *Accommodation*—1000. *Daily average*—759. *Visiting days*—Week days, 2.30 till 4 p.m.,; Sundays, 9.30 till 11 a.m. *Cost of maintenance*—£25,749.

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DIVISION V.

Reformative Relief.

A.—Institutions for Boys.

Burwood Boys' Home (1895), Boundary-road, Burwood. *Organising Secretary*, A. J. Stewart, Stawell Chambers, cr. William-street and Law Courts-place, Melbourne. *Management* by Committee. An institution for the care, education, and training of orphan, destitute, and incorrigible boys. Orphan and destitute boys are admitted without payment on the application of some friend or relative. Incorrigible boys are admitted on the parents or relatives agreeing to make donations to the funds of the Home in accordance with their means and the circumstances of the case. Application for admission should be made to the Organising Secretary. Accommodation is provided for 60 boys, and the average number is 40. The boys are trained in agriculture, dairying, and horticulture. Visitors are welcomed on Saturday afternoons. *Income*—£1389 (including private contributions, £1152). *Expenditure* — £1562.

Heathfield Home, Apollo Bay. *Superintendent*, H. Clyne. A Home for wayward and refractory Protestant boys.

The Central Mission Boys' Training Farm (1903), Burwood East. *Secretary*, A. J. Derrick, Central Mission, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. *Management* — The Central Mission Executive Committee. Rescues, disciplines, and saves the street arabs of the city, and trains them to be useful and honourable citizens. Wayward boys from their own homes are also taken. Boys are received either as voluntary cases, or under the transfer of guardianship section of the "Neglected Children's Act." There is no charge for admission, but parents or friends who can do so are expected to contribute towards the keep of their boys. The boys get a State school education at the Farm, and are trained in agricultural work. There is accommodation for 50 boys, and 40 were on the Farm at the end of last year. *Visiting day*—Last Saturday afternoon in each month. *Income*—£1446 (including private contributions, £330; on behalf of boys, £245; sale of farm produce, £257). *Expenditure*—£1532.

Excelsior Home (1886), Elwood-street, North Brighton. *Superintendent*, W. Groom. *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. Edward a'Beckett, "Elwin," Brighton. A home for the maintenance and training of homeless or neglected boys, and for reformatory boys committed by the Police Courts. When considered desirable, situations are found for the boys, principally in the country. There is accommodation for 18 boys, and last year 42 (30 neglected and 12 reformatory) were cared for at the Home. The Government makes a capitation payment of 10s. weekly in respect of each reformatory boy, which includes gaol transfers (under Act 333), and £214 was received from that source last year. The remainder of the *Income* (£79 last year) is received from private sources, principally from those personally known to, and interested in, the work of the Superintendent. The *Expenditure* for the year was £456.

Salvation Army Home for Boys Bayswater. *Officer-in-charge*, Major Head. Under the managemnt of the Salvation Army. A reformatory, home and farm for refractory and incorrigible boys. *Accommodation*—110.

B.—Institutions for Girls.

Abbotsford Industrial School (Convent of the Good Shepherd), Clarke-street, Abbotsford, Melbourne. This institution cares for wayward or incorrible girls, many of whom are committed through the State Department. No detailed information can be obtained.

Mintaro Methodist Home, Monnegatta. *Superintendent*, Rev. A. J. Collacott. A home for refractory or incorrigible girls, many of whom are received from the State Department.

Salvation Army Home for Girls, "Beulah," Riddel's Creek. *Officer-in-charge*, Adjutant Young. Under the management of the Salvation Army. A reformatory home for refractory and wayward young girls. *Accommodation*—40.

Salvation Army Home for Older Girls (1896), "The Rest," Murrumbeena. *Officer-in-charge*, Miss Lowrey. Under the management of the Salvation Army. A home for the reformation of refractory girls, and for training them for domestic service. Most of the inmates are sent to the home by the State Department for Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools. There is accommodation for 40 girls, and that number was in residence at the end of last year. The average number of wards of the State is 30. *Visiting days*—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

C.—Maternity Homes, Refuges, and Rescue Work.

1. MELBOURNE INSTITUTIONS.

Abbotsford Refuge and Preservative (Convent of the Good Shepherd), Clarke-street, Abbotsford, Melbourne. This institution does an extensive work in endeavouring to reclaim wayward and fallen girls, but no detailed information can be obtained.

Carlton Refuge (1857), Keppell-street, Carlton. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. P. W. Kernot, "Whinbush," Monomeith-avenue, Balwyn. A retreat for unmarried mothers or for those about to become mothers. Only those are admitted who have fallen for the first time and are in urgent need of a home. Those about to become mothers go to the Women's Hospital for their confinement, returning afterwards to the Refuge, in which all inmates are expected to remain for twelve months. The aim of the institution is to keep mother and child together, and to this end, if the mother has no parents or relations willing to care for her and the child, a situation is found where she can take the child with her. If she is deemed unfit to have the charge of the child, the latter is placed in a suitable institution or made a ward of the State. The Refuge, which is managed by a Committee of 21 ladies and 14 gentlemen, has accommodation for 50 mothers and their children, and last year cared for a total of 85 mothers and 63 infants. While in the home, inmates are expected, if able, to work in the laundry or to help with the ordinary work of the institution. *Income*—£1645 (including Government grant, £400; municipal grants, £45; private contributions, £260; inmates' contributions, £21; from inmates' labour (laundry), £893). *Expenditure*—£1599. *Visiting days*—First Sunday and third Saturday in the month.

Central Mission South Yarra Home (1880), 47 Lang-street, South Yarra. *Secretary*, A. J. Derrick, Central Mission, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. A home for fallen and friendless women, who are admitted without charge, if destitute, but friends and relatives are expected, if able, to contribute towards cost of maintenance. Inmates are expected to remain in the institution for at least from nine to twelve months, after which efforts are made to obtain situations for them. While in the home, they are engaged in household duties and laundry work. The institution, which has been under the management of the Executive Committee of the Central Methodist Mission since 1894, has accommoda-

tion for 30 girls. The daily average last year was 24. Principal sources of *Income* — Government grant, £160; from inmates' labour, £386; inmates' contributions, £42; private contributions, £196. *Expenditure* — £637. *Visiting days*—First Saturday in each month.

City Mission Home (1900), 103 Albion-street, Brunswick. *Sister-in-charge* — Sister Hartnett. *Management*—Committee of 13 members. A refuge for unmarried girls about to become mothers. Managed by the Melbourne City Mission (see page 104). Inmates go to the Women's Hospital for their confinement, and return afterwards, with their infants, to the Home. There is no set time for which they must remain. Some of the infants go with the mothers to situations, others are boarded out under the Infant Life Protection Acts, while a few remain at the Home. Accommodation is provided for 13 women and children, and last year a total of 28 women and 32 children were cared for. *Visiting day*—Tuesday afternoons. *Income* — £301 (including private contributions, £51; on behalf of inmates, £119). *Expenditure*—£285.

Elizabeth Fry Retreat, (1885), Argo-street, South Yarra. *Secretary*, Miss F. S. Swinborn, 23 Davis-avenue, South Yarra. A rescue home for (1) female ex-prisoners, (2) women who have given way to drink or otherwise forfeited a respectable character, and (3) women committed to the institution from the Police Courts. Inmates are expected to remain in the Retreat for 6, 9, or 12 months, and while there they work in the laundry. When thought desirable, efforts are made to find suitable employment for inmates. *Accommodation*—30. *Total inmates last year*—71. *Remaining at end of year*—27. *Visiting days*—Daily, except Fridays and Saturdays. *Income*—£936 (including Government grant, £160; private contributions, £130; receipts from laundry, £635). *Expenditure*—£932.

Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home Berry-street, East Melbourne. This institution is also a Maternity Home, mothers and prospective mothers being admitted and cared for until they are able to go to work—generally domestic service—with or without their children. 107 adults passed through the institution last year, 62 of these being pre-maternity cases. For other particulars regarding the institution, see page 75.

House of Mercy (1892), Cheltenham. *Manager*, Sister Esther, Church of England Home, 30 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. An institution for the care of fallen girls and those in danger of falling. Inmates are expected to remain for at least one year. *Accommodation*—30. Other particulars refused.

Maternity Home, "The Haven," 75 Alfred-crescent, North Fitzroy. *Officer-in-charge*, Major Dix. A Salvation Army institution for the care of unmarried mothers and those about to become mothers. *Accommodation*—52. No other particulars have been supplied.

Presbyterian Girls' Home (1906), Regent-street, Elsternwick. *Superintendent*, Mrs. Dick. Safeguards wayward and other girls in danger of falling by supplying them with a home and a healthy environment and training. Girls from the age of 14 years are admitted free, and kept for periods varying up to two years. Some are committed to the Home by the courts; others are sent by parents or guardians, who must transfer legal control to the institution until the age of 18 or 21 is reached. The Home, which is under the management of a Committee of 12 members, can accommodate 25 girls. The actual number in the Home at the end of the year was 19. The girls are taught laundry and domestic work, and in due course efforts are made to obtain situations for them. For the 15 months ended on 31st March, 1911, the laundry earned £190. The cost of maintaining the Home last year was £509. *Visiting days* — Saturday afternoons, from 3.30 p.m.

Presbyterian Maternity Home 223 M'Kean-street, Fitzroy. No particulars have been received.

Rescued Sisters' Home "The Harbour," West Brunswick. Owned and managed by the Salvation

Army. *Officer-in-charge*, Adjutant Minnie Bowman. A Home for women and girls who have fallen or are in danger of falling. The Home has accommodation for 50 inmates.

Singleton's Temporary Home for Fallen and Friendless Women (1881), 20 Islington-street, Collingwood. *Hon. Secretaries*, The Misses E. and A. Singleton, "Ormiston," Mont Albert-road, Surrey Hills. Provides a refuge for, and seeks to reclaim, fallen women, whether about to become mothers or not. Expectant mothers for the first time are kept in the Home until they go to the Women's Hospital for their confinement. If, for the second time, they must return to the Home after their confinement and remain there for six months. Pre-maternity admissions must deposit 8s., being cost of transfer to Women's Hospital. Inmates are expected to work, when able to do so, and are employed in household duties and in the laundry. The institution is vested in trustees, and is under the control of the Misses Singleton. Last year a total of 17 women were cared for. Visitors are welcomed daily (except Sundays). *Income*—£113 (including private contributions, £54; from inmates' labour, £52). *Expenditure*—£202.

St. Joseph's Receiving Home (1906), 101 Grattan-street, Carlton. *Officer-in-charge*, The Rev. Mother. A home for expectant mothers, who are admitted a month or so before confinement, and kept until two weeks after. They are sent to the Women's Hospital for their confinement. The infants are either sent to the Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital, boarded out through the Neglected Children's Department, or remain with the mothers. While in the Home, which is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, the inmates are engaged in household work. There is accommodation for 22 inmates, and a total of 130 were cared for last year. Visitors may see friends among the inmates at any time. *Income*—£592 (£69 from inmates, the remainder from private sources). *Expenditure*—£581.

2. PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ballarat Refuge (1867), 179 Scot's-parade, Ballarat East. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Alice Brawn, Ballarat. Provides a home for unmarried girls who are about to become mothers, and who have fallen for the first time. They are kept in the Refuge for one year after the birth of the child, after which suitable employment is found for them. If necessary they are provided with an outfit on leaving. While in the Refuge they receive a domestic training, and also work in the laundry. The Alexandra Infants' Home (see page 78) is conducted in conjunction with the Refuge, and many of the mothers on going to situations leave their children there on payment of a small weekly sum. The Refuge is managed by a Committee of 18 ladies and 7 gentlemen, and provides accommodation for 24 women and infants. At the end of last year there were 12 mothers and 9 infants in the Refuge. Visitors are welcomed daily. Principal sources of *Income*—Government grant, £100; private contributions, £191; from inmates' labour, £340.

Ballarat Mission Rescue Home (1897), Canadian, Ballarat. *Superintendent*, J. West Lau, 48 Steinfeld-street, Ballarat. Owned and managed by the Ballarat Town Mission (see page 104). A Home for unmarried mothers or those about to become mothers. The inmates are taken to the Ballarat Lying-in-Hospital for their confinement, afterwards returning to the Home, where they are expected to remain for 9 months. The Home is managed in conjunction with the Mission Children's Home, but the inmates of each are kept apart. *Accommodation*—6. *Weekly average*—6. For financial figures, see under Ballarat Mission Children's Home on page 78.

Bendigo Rescue Home (1894), Wattle-street, Bendigo. *Matron*, Sister Emily. *Management*—Committee of 25 members. A Home for fallen girls and those in danger of falling. Maternity cases go to the Bendigo Lying-

in-Hospital for their confinement, returning afterwards to the Home, where they are expected to remain for 12 months. Most of the inmates are maternity cases. When able, they work in the laundry attached to the Home. When they leave, situations—principally at domestic service—are found for them. *Accommodation*—10 adults. *Weekly average*—9 adults, 4 babies. *Total admissions last year*—18 adults, 10 babies. *Income*—£542 (including Government grant, £100; private contributions £75; laundry receipts, £348). *Expenditure*—£479.

Bendigo.—St. Aidan's Rescue Home (1905). *Matron*, The Rev. Mother. A Home for friendless girls in danger of falling. *Accommodation*—45. *Inmates*, November, 1911—43. In due course, situations—principally as domestic servants—are found for the inmates. No financial particulars can be obtained. The St. Aidan's Children's Home (see page 79) is under the same roof, but the inmates are kept apart.

Geelong Female Refuge (1865), Geelong West. *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. A. Davidson, Myers-street, Geelong. A place of retreat for women who have been wronged or dishonoured, and desire to regain respectabliity. Women are admitted on signing an agreement to remain in the Refuge for 12 months after the birth of the child, and to take part in laundry or other work. They receive the necessary medical attention in the Refuge during the lying-in period. Most of the inmates take their infants with them on leaving. The Refuge is managed by a Committee of 24 members, and has accommodation for 12 women and infants. Last year a total of 17 women and 14 infants were cared for, and 10 and 4 respectively remained in the institution at the end of the year. Visitors are welcomed daily. *Income*—£278 (including Government grant, £50; private contributions, £77; from inmates' labour, £129). *Expenditure*—£333.

Geelong Rescued Sisters' Home. 250 Myers-street, Geelong. *Officer-in-charge*, Adjutant Magor. A Salvation Army institution for the reclamation of fallen women. *Accommodation*—16.

D.—Prisoners' Aid.

Salvation Army Prison Gate Brigade Home, 79 Victoria-crescent, Abbotsford. Melbourne. *Officer-in-charge*, Staff-Captain Smith. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A Home for discharged prisoners and destitute men. *Accommodation*—56.

Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (1872), 120 Russell-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, A. E. Clarke. *Management* — Committee of — members. Assists discharged prisoners to return to a life of honesty and industry. Situations are found for some; others are fitted out with swags, tools of trade, etc. The Society will, if desired, take charge of a prisoner's belongings during his imprisonment, and attend to any urgent business affairs, if practicable. The Society also takes charge of, and distributes to wives or other dependents, the money earned by prisoners. Monthly lectures to the prisoners at Pentridge Gaol are arranged. Those seeking the aid of the Society are expected to make application before their discharge. Last year 198 discharged prisoners were assisted in various ways. *Income*—£795 (including Government grant, £195; private contributions, £183). *Expenditure*— £800.

Ballarat — Salvation Army Prison Gate Home, cr. Wills and Davey streets, Ballarat. Owned and controlled by the Salvation Army. A Home for discharged prisoners and destitute men.

Division VI.

Miscellaneous.

A.—Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Central Boys' Club, 165 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy. A social and recreative club for boys conducted by the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

City Newsboys' Society Coromandel-place, off Little Collins-street, Melbourne. *Manager*, John J. Griffin. *Management*—Committee of 20 members. Provides a central hall where lads engaged in any capacity in the streets may, in their spare time, find shelter, brightness, recreation, help, and friendly counsel. Any boy is eligible, subject to good behaviour. Educational and industrial classes are held daily. The latter include carpentry and boot-repairing. Situations are obtained, principally in the country, for many of the lads. Number of members—300. Average nightly attendance—60. *Income*—£723 (including private contributions, £259; entertainments, £429). *Expenditure*—£312.

The Gordon Institute for Boys (1889), Bowen-street, Melbourne. *Manager*, Mr. Henry T. Ellis. *Management*—A Committee of 15 members. A home for neglected and destitute boys, and a central rendezvous for poor lads where they may obtain recreation, entertainment, instruction, and friendly guidance. The night club for boys includes instructional classes in carpentry, boot-repairing, and picture-framing. Situations are found, principally in the country, for many of the boys attending the Institute. The Institute is used by the Crown Law Department as the Central Children's Court. Last year 252 children were in residence (including 103 who were cared for temporarily pending their appearance before the Children's Court). The number of members of the night club was 150, the nightly average attendance being 95. *Income*—£1341 (including municipal grants, £51; private contributions, £1080; boys' contributions, £100). *Expenditure*—£1339.

Toorak and South Yarra Try Society for Boys (1883), Surrey-road, Hawksburn. *General Secretary*, J. C. Butler. *Management*—Committee of 23 members. Attracts boys from the streets by providing a centre where they may obtain educational, moral, social and physical training. The Society is open to all boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years. Boys in a position to do so are expected to pay a membership fee of sixpence a month. Needy boys are admitted free. All the classes are free, and efforts are made to find situations for the boys both in town and country. Membership—445. Average nightly attendance—100. There are 11 instructional classes, including carpentry, boot-repairing, printing, and shorthand. *Income*—£941 (including private contributions, £793; members' subscriptions, £26). *Expenditure*—£964.

Geelong Try Boys' Brigade (1897), Corio-street, Geelong. *Secretary*, P. J. D. Stevens, M'Killop-street, East Geelong. *Management* — Committee of 8 members. Attracts young lads from the streets by providing them with wholesome amusement and instruction. Members are principally newsboys, factory lads, etc. Those from 10 to 12 years of age pay one penny, and those from 12 to 18 years pay threepence, per month. Thirteen instructional and recreative classes are

provided for the boys. Membership—160. Average nightly attendance—32. The institution is open nightly. *Income*—£280 (including private contributions, £218). *Expenditure*—£286.

Girls' Own Club, Flinders-street (opposite Central Station), Melbourne. A branch of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association (see hereunder). A tea and rest room for business girls and young ladies. Open from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m. *Subscription*—5s. a year. *Membership*—200.

Hawksburn Girls' Club. The Lyceum Hall, High-street, Prahran. Conducted by the Toorak and South Yarra Try Society (see page —). *Superintendent*, Miss J. Davidson. A recreative, educational and social club for working girls. The Club meets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Millinery and fancy work, white work and dressmaking classes are held, in addition to physical culture, educational and social classes. No charge is made for membership. Number of members—80. *Cost of maintenance*—£164.

B.—Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Melbourne Y.M.C.A. (1871), Flinders-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, W. Gordon Sprigg. *Management* — Commitee of 27 members. Provides a centre for the spiritual, social, physical, educational, and general welfare of young men. All young men are welcomed as members. Active members must belong to an evangelical church. Associates must be of good moral character. The Association conducts an Employment Bureau, and a representative meets all immigrants on their arrival overseas. There are close on 1000 members of the Association. *Income*—£2698 (including members' fees, £769; private contributions, £1050). *Expenditure* — £2687. The Association building is open daily from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Ballarat Y.M.C.A. (1878), Camp-street, Ballarat. *Hon. General Secretary*, A. E. White. A social, religious, educational and recreative centre for the young men of Ballarat. *Membership fee*—2s. 6d. to 30s. annually. *Membership*—400. *Income*—£2464 (including membership fees, £281; other payments by members, £119). *Expenditure*—£2415.

Bendigo Y.M.C.A.. High-street, Bendigo. *Secretary*, H. J. Moorhead. *Management* — Committee of 15 members. A social, recreative, and religious centre for the young men of Bendigo, who pay a membership fee varying according to age, from 2s. 6d. to £1 per annum. About two-thirds of the cost of maintenance is received from this source, the balance being raised by voluntary contributions, entertainments, etc.

Melbourne Y. W. C. A., 35 Spring-street, Melbourne. *General Secretary*, Miss A. A. Snelson. *Management* by Committee. A centre for the spiritual, social, physical, and intellectual development of young women. The Association conducts social and recreative clubs and classes, and part of the building is made available to young girls as a residential hostel. An Employment Agency for women is conducted, and the Girls' Own Club (see above) is also a branch of the work. The Association is seeking larger premises.

Bendigo Y. W. C. A. (1906), 99 View-street, Bendigo. *Secretary*, Miss Jean Stevenson. *Management*—Board of 21 members. A religious, spiritual, physical, and intellectual centre for the girls and young women of Bendigo. *Membership*—300. *Membership fee* — 4s. a year, plus a small charge for each educational or other class. *Income*—£217. *Expenditure*—£226.

Geelong Y.W.C.A. (1886), Corio-terrace, Geelong. *General Secretary*, Miss C. L. Carr. *Management*—Committee of — members. A religious and social centre for young women. The usual clubs and meetings are arranged, and educational and industrial classes are held in the winter. The Association has boarding accommodation for 12 or 14 girls. *Membership*—140. *Income*—£298 (about half from the board and lodging branch). *Expenditure*—£308.

C.—Institutions for Seamen.

Geelong Sailors' Rest (1900) Moorabool-street, Geelong. *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. J. Moore, 34 Virginia-street, Newtown, Geelong. *Management*—Superintending Committee of 11, and Workers' Committee of 16 members. Provides a rendezvous where seamen may meet for entertainment, letter-writing, mental and spiritual improvement. Seamen of all nationalities are welcomed. The Rest is open daily from 6 till 10 p.m., and at other hours when required. During 1910 the visits of seamen to the Rest aggregated 4000. *Income*—£142 (from seamen and private sources). *Expenditure*—£149. A new building will shortly be erected nearer the wharves.

Victoria Missions to Seamen, Australian Wharf, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary*, A. J. Mollison, 281 Collins-street, Melbourne. *Chaplain*, Rev. A. Gurney Goldsmith, M.A. *Management* — Committee of 28 members. The Missions, which are an amalgamation between the Victorian Seamen's Mission (established in 1857) and the Missions to Seamen in London, seek to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes of all creeds and nationalities. The Missions own a Central Institute at the Australian Wharf, the Seamen's Institute at Port Melbourne, and the Sailors' Rest at Williamstown. Religious services are arranged, and facilities provided for social intercourse and recreation. The Missions own a mission launch, which plies among the shipping in the docks and Hobson's Bay. The aggregate attendances of sailors at the three institutes during the year 1910 was 30,577. *Income*—£1057 (including private contributions, £573). *Expenditure*—£1161.

Melbourne Sailors' Home (1865), Siddeley-street and Australian Wharf, Melbourne. *Superintendent*, G. H. Smith. *Management*—Committee of 10 members. Affords accommodation and the advantages of a home to seafaring men during their sojourn in the port of Melbourne. Also facilitates their engagement with shipmasters. Shipwrecked and distressed seamen may be accommodated free. During 1910, a total of 965 seamen were accommodated. *Income*—£2194. *Expenditure*—£2158 (including £75 on relief).

D,—Protection of Life and of the Helpless.

Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (1896), 243 Collins-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, Rowland R. Church. *Management*—Committee of 17 members. Protects children from cruelty and neglect, enforces the laws for the protection of neglected children and juvenile offenders, and co-operates with other societies whose object is the care and aid of neglected and destitute children. Cases are investigated by a trained inspector in Melbourne and suburbs, and, where practicable, in the country. During last year 210 cases, involving 655 children, were dealt with. Fifteen prosecutions were launched, all of which were successful. *Income* — £333 (including municipal grants, £25; private contributions, £300). *Expenditure*—£294.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia (1874), 188 Collins-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, R. W. E. Wilmot. Management by a Committee. Collects and circulates information regarding the most approved methods, and the best apparatus to be used, for restoring the apparently drowned or dead, and seeks to promote the education of the public in these methods. Bestows awards for bravery in saving or attempting to save life. The Society has placed and maintains 343 lifebuoys at various places around the coast and in the rivers and lakes of the Australian States and Fiji. Last year 53 awards were granted by the Society for deeds of bravery, and 39 for proficiency in life-saving. *Income*—£441. *Expenditure*—£391.

Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals (1871), T. and G. Buildings, cr. Swanston and Little Collins streets, Melbourne. *Secretary and Inspector*, Thomas Latham. *Management*—Committee of 17 members. Seeks to prevent cruelty to animals (1) by enforcing, where practicable, the existing laws; (2) by endeavouring to procure such further legislation as may be found expedient; and (3) by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. The Society has 180 honorary agents in various country towns. Last year, 864 cases of cruelty were dealt with, and prosecution launched in 119 instances. *Income*—£478. *Expenditure*—£507.

E.—Employment Relief.

Ballarat Town Mission Laundry (1903), Victoria-street, Ballarat. *Superintendent*, J. West Lau, 48 Steinfeld-street, Ballarat. The Laundry is owned and managed by the Ballarat Town Mission (see page 104), and provides temporary employment at a reasonable rate of remuneration (3s. a day of 8 hours) for respectable and industrious women. The weekly average number of workers is 15. The total earnings last year were £417. Any profits are transferred to the credit of the Mission Children's Home.

Charity Organisation Society Woodyard, Sutherland-street, off 293 Latrobe-street, Melbourne. The facilities offered by this institution are fully described under "Charity Organisation Society" on page 3.

Labour Bureau (1900), 145 King-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, J. Whitehead. A Government office established to aid men out of employment in their search for work. The Bureau is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. (Saturday till 12), and men anxious to avail themselves of its services must register their name, address, and qualifications. The number of applications for work during 1910 was 12,360, but as this figure contains many duplications, it is impossible to state the number of distinct individuals applying. The number of positions obtained through the Bureau was 6447. Railway tickets are advanced to those unable to pay fares, and last year these represented an expenditure of £1226. Of this amount, £901 was refunded.

Labour Colony (1893), Leongatha. *Secretary*, W. H. Crate, 453 Little-Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. *Management*—5 Trustees appointed by the Government. The Colony is a Government institution to afford relief by providing work for able-bodied, destitute unemployed. Any man may go to the Colony, and for that purpose is given a railway pass, but he must remain at the Colony for at least one month. He may, if he likes, remain for 4 months, or until he has £2 to his credit. All applicants must be over 20 and under 60 years of age. They receive no remuneration beyond their keep during their first week at the Colony; they are paid 1s. 6d. the second week, and 4s. a week afterwards. The industries engaged in are dairy, fruit and general farming and pig-breeding. The Colony can provide work and accommodation at one time for 75 men, and last financial year 379 men took advantage of the facilities offered, their average stay being 10½ weeks. While at the Colony, they are given leave of absence to seek for better work, and suitable employment is often found for them. Leongatha is 79 miles from Melbourne on the Gippsland railway line.

F.—Spiritual Organisations.

Central Mission Wesley Church, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne. *Superintendent*, Rev. A. R. Edgar. *Secretary*, A. J. Derrick. Seeks to promote the spiritual and social welfare of the poor. A staff of sisters visit the poor and distressed in their homes, the material needs being relieved wherever possible.

Collingwood Methodist Mission, Gipps-street, Collingwood. *Superintendent,* Rev. R. Ditterich. Ministers to the spiritual and material needs of the poor of the surrounding district.

Melbourne City Missions (1885), 66 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. *Superintendent and Secretary,* Rev. R. Keith Mackay. *Management*—Committee of 18 members. Seeks to promote the spiritual welfare of, and to relieve, the poor and needy. Owns mission halls, which act as local centres, at North Melbourne, Brunswick, Collingwood, Richmond, and Port Melbourne, and a Pre-maternity Home at Brunswick (see page 97). Eleven missionaries are employed. The Mission assisted 3000 destitute persons last year, and expended £442 in relief. *Income*—£1362 (including private contributions, £765). *Expenditure*—£1450.

Salvation Army, Bourke-street, Melbourne. *Commissioner,* James Hay. A huge organisation seeking to promote the spiritual and material welfare of the poor. Owns many institutions described in other parts of the Guide. The particulars supplied regarding its work in Victoria have been meagre.

South Melbourne Methodist Mission, Cecil-street, South Melbourne. *Superintendent,* Rev. C. Tregear. Minister to the spiritual and material needs of the poor.

Ballarat Town Mission (1870), 48 Steinfeld-street, Ballarat. *Missionary,* J. West Lau. *Management*—Committee of 5 members. Promotes the extension among the poor of evangelical religion, and relieves those of them who are in distress. The mission owns 3 mission halls, conducting the usual religious and social agencies among the poor. It also owns and manages the Ballarat Mission Rescue Home (see page 98), Children's Home (see page 78), and the Ballarat Mission Laundry (see page 103). *Income*—£259. *Expenditure* — £278. These figures refer only to the mission work, including the expenditure on relief.

Geelong City Mission (1864). *Hon. Secretary,* Miss L. M. Phillimy, Villamanta-street, Geelong. *Management*—Committee of 28 members. Attends to the spiritual wants of the poor, who are visited in their homes by three Bible women. The latter co-operate with almsgiving and other societies in obtaining help for the sick and needy poor. An average of about 35 visits weekly is paid by each Bible woman. *Income*—£208. *Expenditure*—£179.

G.—Social and Physical Improvement.

Australian Church Social Improvement Society (1885). *Hon. Secretary,* Miss Timms, 15 Avondale-road, Armadale. Management by Committee. Seeks to promote the improvement of social conditions and the diffusion of enlightened views on social questions. Garments are made for the poor, the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum are visited, and temporary monetary assistance is rendered to deserving cases of distress coming to the notice of the Society.

Australian Health Society and Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis (1875), Empire Buildings, Flinders-street, Melbourne. *Secretary,* J. G. Burrows. *Management*—Committee of 20 members. Office-hours—3 to 5 p.m. daily. Seeks to secure the removal of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. Arranges lectures by experts throughout Melbourne and suburbs on matters pertaining to public health. Endeavours, by the issue of literature and otherwise, to educate the public on matters of health and hygiene. *Income* (for year ended 30th September, 1910) —£70. *Expenditure*—£65.

Melbourne Total Abstinence Society (1842), Temperance Hall, Russell-street, Melbourne. *Secretary,* C. A. Berglund. Seeks to promote the principles of total abstinence and to suppress the causes and practice of intemperance.

Ministering Children's League (1890). *Secretary,* Mrs. T. Harrison, Modern Chambers, 317 Collins-street, Mel-

bourne. Owns the Cottage by the Sea, Queenscliff (see page 57), a convalescent and holiday home for poor and weak children. Seeks to promote kindness and useful habits among children, who are encouraged to work for and give to the needy and the suffering. Eighty-seven branches of the League have been formed throughout Melbourne and the State of Victoria. In addition to raising funds for the support of the Cottage-by-the-Sea, these branches make or collect garments, which are distributed to the poor or sent to various missions. The League is managed by a Committee of 15 members. *Income*—£795 (including municipal grants, £38; private subscriptions and donations, £115; entertainments, bazaars, etc., £523). *Expenditure*—£709 (including £442 on maintenance of Cottage-by-the-Sea).

Women's Christian Temperance Union Exhibition-street, Melbourne. *Secretary*, Mrs. Kirk. No particulars have been received.

St. Joseph's Providence (1890), Albert-street, East Melbourne. *Superintendent*, The Rev. Mother. A home for working girls of undoubted respectability, who are lodged and boarded on payment of 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. weekly, according to ability to pay. In some cases no charge is made. *Accommodation*—30. *Total housed last year*—310. *Cost of maintenance*—£589 (derived as to £412 from boarders, and as to £177 from private sources).

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Benevol

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List of Abbreviations.—F.K.=Free Kindergarten.
H. & B. A.=Hospital and Benevolent Asylum.
L. B. S.=Ladies' Benevolent Society.

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