

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1880-81.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

1. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of, and is the southernmost colony* on, the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Position of Victoria.

2. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles,† or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,019 square miles,† and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore somewhat larger than Victoria. Area of Victoria.

3. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. Boundaries.

4. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles. Extreme points of Victoria.

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria. A chapter on the Geography of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874: Ferres, Melbourne.

† In former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* the area of Victoria was stated to be 88,198 square miles, and the area of the Australian continent 2,983,264 square miles. These areas have quite recently been very carefully re-calculated, according to several distinct methods, by Mr. Surveyor-General A. J. Skene, and the result of the calculations is expressed by the present figures, which may be accepted as final.

Position of
Melbourne.

5. The Melbourne observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 42''$ east.

Physical fea-
tures.

6. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west, by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains generally are so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labor by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others.

Mountains.

7. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain. The highest peaks are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots, between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Cobberas,

6,025 feet ; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet ; Mount Bulla, 5,911 feet ; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet ; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet ; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet ; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet ; The Twins, 5,575 feet ; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet ; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet ; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet ; and Mount Kent, 5,129 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least 15 peaks over 5,000 feet high, and 15 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

8. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable. Rivers. Many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated ; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca ; the Murray itself, and the La Trobe and Mitchell in Gippsland, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold-washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 2,400 miles, for 670 of which it flows along the Victorian border. The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow :—The Goulburn, 230 miles ; the Glenelg, 205 miles ; the Loddon, 150 miles ; the Wimmera, 135 miles ; the Avoca, 130 miles ; the Hopkins, 110 miles ; the Wannon, 105 miles ; the Ovens, 100 miles ; the La Trobe, 90 miles ; the Mitta Mitta, 90 miles ; the Yarra Yarra, 90 miles.

9. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons, Lakes. but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 76 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10 square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals in consequence of the shifty nature of the sand at its mouth. Works have been commenced with the view of making

the entrance permanent. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and Reeve, and is united with the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

Climate.

10. From its geographical position Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favored portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the ten years ended with 1879, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111° Fahr., which occurred once only; the minimum was 27°, which also occurred only once, and the mean was 57°. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun in the ten years ended with 1879 was 160°. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was in the same ten years 29.93 inches; the average number of wet days was 132, and the average yearly rainfall was 28 inches.*

Principal events.

11. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria †:—

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be either the present Cape Conran or Cape Everard in Gippsland).
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass’s Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burden, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.

* For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see Part Vital Statistics, *post*. A chapter on Meteorology and Climate was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

† For a detailed account of the early history of Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

1802. April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonise Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by the Messrs. Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat goldfield. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs), established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—New Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.

1880. October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April 1881.
1881. June 16th.—A Bill for the Reform of the Constitution (Legislative Council Act 1881), providing for increasing the number of provinces and members, for shortening the tenure of seats, and for reducing the property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council, passed both Houses of Parliament. (The Bill was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure on the 27th June.)

Governors.

12. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting-Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th September 1839*	...
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July 1851 ...	5th May 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May 1854 ...	22nd June 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June 1854 ...	31st December 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January 1856 ...	26th December 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December 1856	10th September 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September 1863	7th May 1866
The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	7th May 1866 ...	15th August 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	15th August 1866 ...	2nd March 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. ‡	3rd March 1873 ...	19th March 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	31st March 1873 ...	22nd February 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January 1875 ...	10th January 1875
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11th January 1875 ...	14th January 1876
	27th February 1879	Still in office

Duration of Governorships.

13. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Normanby, not including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years and four months.

Interregna in Victoria.

14. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived, also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting-Governor in Victoria.

Ministries.

15. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-one Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port^o Phillip; at the second, he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December 1874 to 14th January 1876.

of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November 1855	11th March 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March 1857 ...	29th April 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April 1857 ...	10th March 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March 1858 ...	27th October 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October 1859 ...	26th November 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November 1860	14th November 1861
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November 1861	27th June 1863
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June 1863 ...	6th May 1868
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May 1868 ...	11th July 1868
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July 1868 ...	20th September 1869
11. John Alexander MacPherson ...	20th September 1869	9th April 1870
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April 1870 ...	19th June 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	19th June 1871 ...	10th June 1872
14. James Goodall Francis ...	10th June 1872 ...	31st July 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	31st July 1874 ...	7th August 1875
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August 1875 ...	20th October 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt. ...	20th October 1875 ...	21st May 1877
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May 1877 ...	5th March 1880
19. James Service ...	5th March 1880 ...	3rd August 1880
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August 1880 ...	9th July 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	9th July 1881 ...	Still in office

16. Before the present Government assumed office the average duration of Ministries had been about one year and three months. Duration of Ministries.

17. The present is the eleventh Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution :— Parliaments.

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing and of Dissolution.
1	1	21st November 1856 ...	24th November 1857
	2	3rd December 1857 ...	4th June 1858
	3	7th October 1858 ...	24th February 1859
2	1	13th October 1859 ...	9th August 1859
	2	20th November 1860 ...	18th September 1860
3	1	30th August 1861 ...	3rd July 1861
	2	7th November 1862 ...	11th July 1861
	3	26th January 1864 ...	18th June 1862
4	1	28th November 1864 ...	11th September 1863
			2nd June 1864
			25th August 1864
			28th November 1865
			11th December 1865

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing and of Dissolution.
5	1	12th February 1866 ...	5th April 1866
	2	11th April 1866 ...	1st June 1866
	3	17th January 1867 ...	10th September 1867
	4	18th September 1867 ...	8th November 1867
	5	25th November 1867 ...	25th November 1867 30th December 1867
6	1	13th March 1868 ...	29th September 1868
	2	11th February 1869 ...	29th December 1869
	3	15th February 1870 ...	15th July 1870
	4	27th October 1870 ...	29th December 1870 25th January 1871
7	1	25th April 1871 ...	23rd November 1871
	2	30th April 1872 ...	17th December 1872
	3	13th May 1873 ...	25th November 1873 9th March 1874
8	1	19th May 1874 ...	24th December 1874
	2	25th May 1875 ...	7th April 1876
	3	11th July 1876 ...	22nd December 1876 25th April 1877
9	1	22nd May 1877 ...	9th April 1878
	2	9th July 1878 ...	6th December 1878
	3	8th July 1879 ...	5th February 1880 9th February 1880
10	1	11th May 1880 ...	26th June 1880 29th June 1880
11	1	22nd July 1880 ...	2nd August 1881
	2	4th August 1881 ...	

Duration of Parliaments.

18. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for two years and two months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for nearly seven months.

Governors of Australasian colonies.

19. The following are the names of the present Governors of all the Australasian colonies, and the dates of their assuming office:—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February 1879
New South Wales	The Right Honorable Sir (commonly called Lord) Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B.	4th August 1879
Queensland ...	Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	10th November 1876
South Australia ...	Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B.	3rd July 1877
Western Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.	10th April 1880
Tasmania ...	Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B. (acting)*	21st October 1880
New Zealand ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29th November 1880

* Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Tasmania. He is expected to arrive in the colony about the end of 1881.

20. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:—

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1880.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
Austro-Hungary	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
"	Franz Joseph I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
China	Quang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Denmark	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt	Mohamed Tewfik ...	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France	F. P. J. Grévy ...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
"	" ...	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Karl I. ...	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia	Milan II. ...	1855	Prince of Servia ...	1872
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis	Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok	1813	Bey of Tunis ...	1859
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	J. A. Garfield *	1831	President of the United States	1881

21. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

22. The land forces of Victoria embrace the various Volunteer Corps, consisting of the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Engineer, and Torpedo and Signal arms of the service; there was also a paid Artillery Corps, but

* Died on the 19th September 1881 of a gunshot wound received on the 2nd July. Succeeded by Vice-President C. A. Arthur, who was born in 1831.

this was disbanded on the 31st December 1880. The following table shows at that date the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December 1880.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery* ...	1	5	115	...	121	...	121
Volunteers:—							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop ...	4	5	27	...	36	6	42
Kyneton „ ...	3	4	23	...	30	12	42
Sandhurst „ ...	6	5	31	...	42	...	42
Ballarat „ ...	4	4	34	7	49	...	42
Southern „ ...	4	4	33	...	41	1	42
Castlemaine „ ...	4	2	31	...	37	5	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	7	11	96	...	114	111	225
St. Kilda „ ...	7	13	130	2	152	...	150
Metropolitan „ ...	4	14	121	...	139	11	150
Williamstown „ ...	10	9	135	...	154	46	200
Geelong „ ...	5	11	98	...	114	36	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	29	...	35	} 77	150
Drysdale „ ...	2	3	33	...	38		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	67	...	76	} 23	225
Belfast „ ...	3	5	58	...	66		
Warrnambool „ ...	3	2	55	...	60		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	6	9	116	...	131	19	150
Engineer Corps ...	6	9	153	...	168	32	200
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	7	...	17	...	24	6	30
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	10	121	...	137	38	175
Carlton „ ...	6	8	137	...	151	24	175
Collingwood „ ...	6	4	135	...	145	5	150
E. Collingwood „ ...	5	6	110	...	121	29	150
Richmond „ ...	5	6	95	...	106	44	150
Southern „ ...	5	6	99	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat „ ...	9	14	217	...	240	60	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	6	68	5	80	...	75
Clunes „ ...	3	5	67	5	80	...	75
Bendigo Corps ...	6	9	154	...	169	6	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	8	7	135	1	151	...	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	3	62	...	68	7	75
Kyneton „ ...	2	3	39	...	44	6	50
Malmsbury „ ...	2	4	44	9	59	...	50
Total ...	159	215	2,885	29	3,288	644	3,903
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	57	26	...	...	83	...	...
„ Bands ...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...
Grand Total ...	216	241	2,900	29	3,386	644	3,903

* This corps was disbanded on the 31st December 1880.

23. It will be observed that, at the end of 1880, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,903, which is 20 less than at the end of 1879; also that the total strength amounted to 3,288, or 615 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 644; but as against this must be set 29 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 615, as stated. Strength and establishment.

24. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1880 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use :— Rifles of land forces.

RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Total Number of Rifles.	Pattern of Rifles.					
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	Long Enfield.	Lancaster Large Bore.	Lancaster Reduced Bore.	General Hay.
Victorian Artillery ...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteers—							
Cavalry ...	266	20	246	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	938	858	80	...	...	...	...
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	40	10	30	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,793	1,757	...	14	9	11	2
Total ...	3,297	2,905	356	14	9	11	2

25. The following statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces has been furnished by the Commandant :— Guns of land forces.

		Number.
Garrison guns ...	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" ...	6
	" " 80-pr. ...	23
	Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ...	30
Guns of position	" 32-pr. ...	46
	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr. ...	6
Field guns ...	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr. ...	6
	" " 6-pr. ...	6
	Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3-pr. ...	6
	Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr. ...	1
	" " 12-pr. ...	9
Guns, 6-pr. ...	2	
Total ...	...	141*

26. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861–2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but these were Defence works.

* Some of these guns are stated to be of obsolete patterns, and some to be otherwise unserviceable.

condemned by Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E.,* who visited the colonies in 1877, as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare. He at the same time suggested a plan for defending the narrow channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which was adopted by the Government, and has since been carried out under the supervision of Colonel Scratchley, R.E. The following account of the progress of these defences has been kindly furnished for this work :—

“Substantial progress has been made during the years 1879 and 1880 in the construction of defence works at Port Phillip Heads.

“Two batteries have been erected at Queenscliff: the upper battery armed with three 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns, of 12½ tons weight; the lower battery armed with four 80-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns, of 4 tons weight. These guns will completely command the entrance between the Heads, the anchorage inside, the beach between Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale, and the approaches to the two channels leading to the inner waters of Port Phillip.

“On Swan Island a large enclosed work has been commenced, which is intended to be armed with two 10-inch (new pattern) muzzle-loading rifled guns of 25 tons weight, three 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns of 12½ tons, and three 80-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns of 4 tons. The right face, fronting the West Channel, is now in course of construction, and a large portion of the earthwork for the left and rear faces has been completed. The battery will command the West Channel for a distance of several miles, and will protect the torpedo defences which are to be laid in the channel in time of war. This battery will co-operate with the Queenscliff battery in defending the entrance to the West Channel. When completed, there will be a torpedo depôt for the stores required for the submarine defences of both the South and West Channels.

“In the South Channel a rubble stone ring has been deposited around the site selected for the fort which is to be erected for the defence of this channel.

“At Point Nepean, four 80-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns of 4 tons are mounted in two temporary sand-bag batteries, erected in 1878, which are about to be reconstructed on a more substantial plan. This battery commands the entrance, and co-operates with the Queenscliff guns in the protection of the anchorage.

“These works have been constructed by the Public Works Department from designs prepared under the supervision of Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.”

Naval forces. 27. The Victorian naval forces consist of the warships *Cerberus* and *Nelson*; of a Naval Reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer; and of a Torpedo Corps. The *Cerberus* is an ironclad, having two turrets; she is 235 feet long, is of 2,107 tons measurement, and has engines of 250 horse-power; she is also fitted with very efficient steam-steering gear and a double electric light, which forms a valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the vessel. The *Nelson* is a wooden vessel, originally a line-of-battle ship, but cut down three years since into a frigate, and fitted with heavier armament. This vessel was presented in 1877 to the colony of Victoria by the Imperial Government; she is 220 feet in length, has engines of 500 horse-power, and is now, with the exception of the *Cerberus*, the most formidable vessel permanently stationed in these waters. The steam sloop *Victoria*, which was mentioned in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* as belonging to the

* Now Governor of the colony of South Australia. See table following paragraph 19 *ante*.

naval forces, was transferred during 1880 to the Customs Department ; she would, however, be available in time of need as a gun-boat. Although the war vessels are not kept fully manned, the crews are a picked body of men, many of whom have been trained in the Royal Navy.*

28. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1880 were as follow. Four officers and 1 man were required to complete the establishment :—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1880.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	13	92	18	123	...	123
Naval Reserve... ..	11	215	...	226	5	231
Torpedo Corps ...	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total... ..	25	313	18	356	5	361

29. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1880 :—

Guns of naval forces.

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr. ...	...	2
" " Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	...	20
" " Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	...	10
" " Brass howitzer, 12-pr. ...	...	6
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	...	16
		—
Total ... ..	...	58
		—

30. The rifles and revolvers in possession of the naval forces at the same period were as follow. It will be seen that the former numbered 358, and the latter 193 :—

Small arms of naval forces.

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	...	50
" " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading ...	...	74
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	...	75
" " Revolvers, pattern undescribed ...	...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	...	219
" " Sea service ...	...	14
		—
Total small arms ... ..	...	551
		—

* For further particulars of the naval forces of Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, paragraph 16 ; also same work, 1879-80, paragraph 23.

Expenditure
on defences,
1879-80.

31. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1879-80. The items under the heads of "salaries," exclusive of those of the staff, and of "contingencies," show the average cost during 1879-80 of each man in the Victorian artillery to have been £86 13s. 4d., in the volunteers £5 14s. 3d., and in the Naval Reserve £17 1s. 3d.* :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1879-80.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	...	...	...	...	...	3,857	6	0
„ Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	...	8,930	18	10
Contingencies—Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	...	6,149	7	10
„ Volunteer Force	...	...	...	...	...	17,824	19	7
In aid of the Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Warlike stores and tents	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	0	0
Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	960	8	6
Military buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	16	4
Defence works	...	...	...	...	...	15,698	5	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	60,420	2	9
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	13,709	13	3
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	3,652	0	0
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	6,130	12	3
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	13	2
H.M.V.S. <i>Victoria</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	2,729	17	0
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	919	12	1
Naval Reserve—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	2,743	5	0
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	14	10
Torpedo Corps—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	476	0	0
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	193	6	10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	33,358	14	5
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	93,778	17	2

Expenditure
on defences,
1854 to
1880.

32. A statement of the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-six years and a half will be found in the following table. It will be observed that in 1879-80 the military expenditure was less than in the two preceding years but greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in 1877-8 and 1878-9, but in no other year since 1864 :—

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1879, viz., 174 Victorian artillery, 3,120 volunteers, and 225 Naval Reserve.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1880.

Year.	Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£
1854 and 1855	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	60,420	33,359	93,779
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> ... ..	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i> ... ..	...	28,446	28,446
Total	1,802,223	549,981	2,352,204
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally			47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers, including naval brigade, computed at £1 per acre			139,683
Grand Total			2,539,295

33. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

Military
cadetships.

34. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing) upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Naval
cadetships.

35. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favor of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 12 or more than 13½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £70 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books and instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.‡

Retiring
allowances.

36. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as I have pointed out in previous issues of this work, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives; and those granted only to public servants who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances.

Age an ele-
ment in cer-
tain cases
only.

37. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October 1880 and 26th August 1881.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ For latest regulations respecting naval cadetships for the colonies, containing full particulars of the clothing, books, and instruments required by cadets and of the examinations, &c., see *Government Gazette* of the 30th June 1881.

allowance, unless suffering from an infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service, and the number of years served.

38. Of pensions there were in 1879–80 four in all, embracing allow- Pensions.
ances to two officers released from responsible offices on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,967, or an average of £741 15s. to each pensioner.

39. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same Superannua-
year numbered 191. They consisted of one former judge of the tion allow-
Supreme Court, and three former judges of County Courts, of one
ex-Surveyor-General, and 176 other ex-officers of the Civil Service,
also of 10 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate
amount of the allowances to these persons was £29,239, or an average
of £153 1s. 8d. to each recipient.

40. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances Pensions,
numbered 195, or 4 more than in the previous year, and amounted to &c., 1879
£32,206, or £978 more than in that year. The average to each recipient and 1880.
was £165 3s. 2d., or £1 13s. 3d. more than in 1878–9.

41. The different authorities under which pensions and superannua- Pensions,
tion allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were &c., 1879–80.
awarded, also the number on the list during 1879–80, and the gross and
average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable,
will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1879–80.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1879–80.*	
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.
PENSIONS.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,866 13 4	933 6 8
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100 0 0	100 0 0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0

* These columns contain the amounts payable according to the Treasurer's statement. The sums actually paid were in some instances less, as the reductions in consequence of the deaths of recipients during the year are not taken into account in the figures.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1879-80—*continued.*

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1879-80.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Puisne Judge of Supreme Court	1	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Surveyor-General ...	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	3	2,250	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	176	24,271	8	3	137	18	1
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	10	217	12	3	21	15	3
	Total	195	32,205	13	10	165	3	2

Police pensions, how granted.

42. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which consists of an annual income of £2,800, arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock. This is supplemented by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by fines imposed on, and penalties and damages awarded to, members of the force by magistrates; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1879-80.

43. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1879-80 was 102, the gross amount payable was £7,507 0s. 1d., or an average of £73 12s. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 20 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £5,559 8s. 1d., or an average of £277 19s. 5d. to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police.

44. In the year under review, for the third time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law;

* See footnote to preceding page.

and realised £4,246; but, even with this addition to the ordinary receipts,* there was a deficit on the year's transactions of £76, which was defrayed from a balance brought forward from the previous year.

45. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 25 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 68 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

46. In addition to the superannuation allowances, for which the amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized. The number of such allowances in 1879–80, their gross amount, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

Allowances voted by Parliament.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES VOTED BY PARLIAMENT, 1879–80.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Superannuation Allowances paid.					
		Total Amount.			Average to each Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	11	2,481	13	0	225	12	1
Public Works	12	1,362	1	11	113	10	2
Education	74	5,093	0	10	68	16	6
Government Printing Office	1	97	10	0	97	10	0
Trade and Customs	1	34	4	2†	34	4	2
Crown Lands	1	75	0	0	75	0	0
Legislative Assembly	2	192	4	10†	96	2	5
Total	102	9,335	14	9	91	10	6

Summary of retiring allowances.

47. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1879–80:—

* See paragraph 42 ante.

† These amounts are in addition to superannuation allowances under the Civil Service Act.

