177. Deformed or crippled persons numbered 205, or 1 in 3,568 of Deformed the population. Amongst these, 7 were returned as having lost a leg, ${ }^{\text {and crippled. }}$ 3 as having lost an arm, and 1 as having been born without hands.
178. The number of persons subject to epilepsy amounted to 221 , or $\begin{gathered}\text { Epilieptic } \\ \text { persons. }\end{gathered}$ 1 in every 3,310 of the population.
179. The ages of the sick and infirm were ascertained at the census, Ages of sck and it was found that the rates of infirmity increase at each age from ${ }^{\text {and infrm. }}$ that of five years to the most advanced periods of life.
180. One hundred and seventy-five Chinese were returned as suffering Sick and infrom infirmity. Of these, 106 were set down as sick, 11 as suffering from accidents, 1 as a deaf-mute, 10 as blind, 45 as lunatics, 1 as an epileptic subject, and 1 as crippled or deformed. According to these figures, the ratio of Chinese suffering from each description of infirmity, except lunacy, was less than that of the whole population. In lunacy the proportion was about the same, viz., 25 per 10,000. Nine of the sick Chinese were stated to be lepers. No Chinese female was returned as suffering from any ailment.
181. Of the Aborigines, some infirmity was noted respecting 28 males sick and inand 7 females, or 35 in all. Of this number, 28 were set down as sick, ${ }_{\text {gines }}^{\text {frm Abori- }}$ 1 as a deaf-mute, 5 as blind, and 1 as a lunatic.

## DIGEST OF THE CONTENTS OF THE "STATISTICAL REGISTER OF VICTORIA," 1874.

PART I.-BLUE BOOK.
182. The number of persons entitled to pensions in 1874 was 132, and Pensioners the amount liable to be paid was $£ 24,438$. These figures, as compared $\begin{gathered}\text { and pen } \\ \text { sions. }\end{gathered}$ with those given in the returns for 1873, represent an increase of 7 pensioners to the list, and of $£ 1,271$ to the amount payable. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the amount of their pensions in the year 1874, also the authority under which the pensions were respectively granted :-

Pensioners and Pensions, 1874.

| Authority under which Pensions were granted. |  |  |  | Number of Pensioners. | Amount of Pensions. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil Service Act |  | ... | ... | 118 | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{£}{17,089} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Lunacy Statute ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 81 | 11 | 5 |
| County Courts Statute | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,500 |  | 0 |
| Other Authority | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5,766 |  | 4 |
|  |  | ... | ... | 132 | 24,437 |  | 2 |

Pensions
under head "Other Authority."
183. It will be observed that the amount of the pensions set down under the head "Other Authority" is equal to nearly a fourth of the whole. This includes the pension of Lady Darling, widow of Sir Charles Darling, formerly Governor of Victoria ; of Mrs. Petrie, who was awarded a pension of $£ 100^{*}$ per annum, as a recognition of the value of the discoveries on the Australian coast made by her father, the late Captain Flinders, R.N. ; of Mr. Hoddle, first surveyor-general of this colony; and of Ministers relieved from office on the introduction of responsible government and on political grounds.
184. The average of all the pensions is $£ 1852 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to each pensioner ; the average of those under the Lunacy Statute is $£ 16$ 6s. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, the average of those under the Civil Service Act is $£ 144$ 16s. $6 \frac{3}{4}$ d., the average of those under the County Courts Statute is $£ 750$, and the average of those under "Other Authority" is $£ 823$ 16s. 2 $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$.
185. The following figures show the years in which the respective pensions were granted. It will be noticed that only 4 of the present pensions were in existence before 1862, and that 47, or more than a third, commenced in 1869:-

Pensions.-Dates of Commencement.

| Year. | Number of Pensioners. | Amount of Pensions. | Year. | Number of Pensioners. | Amount of Pensions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\pm \quad s . \quad d$. |  |  | $\pm \quad s . d$. |
| 1853 | 1 | 1,000 00 | 1868 | 8 | $63514 \quad 0$ |
| 1854 | 1 | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 1869 | 47 | 7,028 168 |
| 1857 | 2 | 1,666 13 4 | 1870 | 10 | 2,767 $18 \quad 8$ |
| 1862 | 2 | $22912 \quad 4$ | 1871 | 7 | 8531110 |
| 1863 | 3 | 2,086 $13 \quad 9$ | 1872 | 12 | 1,671 148 |
| 1864 | 7 | 820117 | 1873 | 6 | $594 \quad 17 \quad 4$ |
| 1865 | 3 | $390 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 1874 | 7 | 1,550 11 4 |
| 1866 | 5 | 1,325 00 |  |  |  |
| 1867 | 11 | 1,716 28 | Total | 132 | 24,437 $18 \quad 2$ |

Increase of pensions since 1869.
186. Since 1869, the year in which the largest addition was made to the pension list, the pensions have increased by 24 , and the amount of pensions by $£ 3,073$.
Defences.
187. Some provision has been made for the defence of Victoria both by land and sea. The land forces embrace a paid artillery corps and volunteers of various arms. The sea defences consist of ships with a certain number of hands always kept to form a nucleus of a complete crew and of a naval reserve, the men of which receive a retaining fee, $\dagger$ in consideration whereof they are required to attend a certain number of

[^0]drills per annum, and to hold themselves in readiness to serve, if required, either on land or sea.
188. The following table shows the strength and establishment of the Land forces. land forces at the end of 1874 :-

Land Forces.-Strength and Establishment.

| Designation of Corps. | Strength. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 褭 |  |  |  | 眞 |  |  |
| Paid Artillery Corps ... | 2 | 5 | 111 | $\ldots$ | 118 | 78 | 196 |
| Volunteers-Cavalry ... | 31 | 29 | 192 | 1 | 253 | 41 | 294 |
| " Artillery ... | 59 | 93 | 1,237 | 46 | 1,435 | 140 | 1,575 |
| " Engineers ... | 5 | 8 | 105 | ... | 118 | 32 | 150 |
| " Torpedo, \&c. |  | $\cdots$ | 24 | $\cdots$ | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| " Rifles | 69 | 102 | 1,704 | 41 | 1,916 | 134 | 2,050 |
| Total | 170 | 237 | 3,373 | 88 | 3,868 | 427 | 4,295 |
| Volunteer Staff, \&c., Unattached .. | 62 | 35 |  | ... | 97 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Volunteer Staff, \&c., Bands | ... | 5 | 101 | ... | 106 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 232 | 277 | 3,474 | 88 | 4,071 | ... | $\ldots$ |

189. At the same period the guns and rifles in possession of the land arms of land forces were as follow. It will be observed that the former numbered 135, and the latter 4,234:-

> Land Forces.-Guns and Rifles in Possession.

| Deseription of Arm.* |  |  | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Garrison Guns ... | (Muzzle-loading riffed, 9" ... ... | ... | 6 |
|  | ¢ " ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ 80-pr. ... |  | 25 |
|  | Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ... ... | ... | 30 |
| Guns of position | Breech"loading rifled, 40-pr. ${ }^{\text {32-pr. }}$... | $\ldots$ | 38 |
|  | Breech-loading Armstrongs, rifled, 12 -pr. | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| Field Guns | " \#, \%-pr. |  | 6 |
|  | Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3 -pr. | $\ldots$ | 6 |
|  | Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr. | ... | 1 |
| Rifles ... | guns, 6 -pr. ${ }^{12-p r}$. $\quad \ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 |
|  |  |  | 550 |
|  | Lancaster, large bore ... |  | 1,408 |
|  | „ reduced bore ... ... | ... | 1,708 |
|  | General Hay ${ }_{\text {Westle }}$ |  | 331 |
|  | Westley Richards (breech-loading carbine) | ... | 237 |

[^1]Naval forces. 190. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1874 were as follow :-

Naval Forces.-Strength and Establishment.


War ships.
191. The Cerberus is an ironclad, having two turrets, each of which contains two 400 -pr. guns. She was built expressly for the colony in 1868, and was brought out through the Suez Canal in the following year. She is 235 feet long, and of 2,107 tons measurement. The Nelson is a wooden line-of-battle ship, and was placed at the disposal of the colony by Her Majesty's Government. This vessel carries at present 48 guns. Her length is 220 feet, and she measures 2,736 tons.
$\underset{\substack{\text { Arms of } \\ \text { navalforces. }}}{ }$ 192. The following is the armament of the naval forces. It will be observed that the guns number in all 52 , the rifles 308 , and the revolvers 144 :

Naval Forces.-Armament.

193. The expenditure on defences during 1874 was as follows. It military and will be observed that more than twice as much was spent upon shore penditure. defences as upon defences at sea :-

## Military and Naval Expenditure.


194. The whole subject of Victorian Defences is now under the Volunter consideration of a Royal Commission.

## PART II.-FINANCE.

195. The public revenue of the year ended 30th June 1874 was not Revenue and so great as the expenditure by $£ 70,000$. The surplus, however, brought $\begin{aligned} & \text { expenditure, } \\ & 1873-4\end{aligned}$ forward from the previous year, amounting to $£ 240,000$, not only enabled the engagements of the year to be met, but left a balance of $£ 170,000$ to be carried forward to the next financial year. The following are the precise figures of revenue, expenditure, and balances :-

|  |  | $\pm \quad s . d$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance brought forward from 1872-3 | ... | 241,038 |  |  |
| Net Revenue, 1873-4 ... | ... | 4,106,790 |  | 10 |
| Total amount available for 1873-4 | ... | 4,347,829 | 7 | $9$ |
| Net Expenditure, 1873-4 | ... | 4,177,337 | 18 | 0 |
| Balance to carry forward to 1874-5 | ... | 170,491 | 9 |  |


[^0]:    * A pension of a like amount is pald to Mrs. Petrie by New South Wales.
    $\dagger$ First class petty officers receive £16, second class petty officers £14, and A.B. seamen $£ 12$ per annum.

[^1]:    * The number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces is taken from Captain Snee's report, laid before the Volunteer Commission, and published in the Melbourne journals.

