

DIGEST OF STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1878-9.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

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

Principal events.

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.

„ 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 Fawcner’s party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawcner 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.

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

† This date differs from that given last year. The correction is due to the researches of Mr. F. P. Labilliere into Imperial records.

‡ This date differs from that given last year. The correction is due to the researches of Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw into records he obtained access to in Sydney.

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.
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.
1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat goldfield. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
1855. „ 23rd.—New Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
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.

Governors

2. 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.	11th January 1875 ...	14th January 1876
	27th February 1879	Still in office

Duration of Governor-ships.

3. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Normanby, not

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port 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.

including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years and four months.

4. During the twelve days between the 19th March 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. Interregna
in Victoria.

5. Since the inauguration of responsible government, eighteen Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:— Ministries.

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 ...	28th 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 ...	Still in office

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

7. The present is the ninth 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 or Dissolution.
1	1	21st November 1856 ...	24th November 1857
	2	3rd December 1857 ...	4th June 1858
	3	7th October 1858 ...	24th February 1859
			9th August 1859

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
2	1	13th October 1859 ...	18th September 1860
	2	20th November 1860 ...	3rd July 1861
3	1	30th August 1861 ...	11th July 1861
	2	7th November 1862 ...	18th June 1862
	3	26th January 1864 ...	11th September 1863
4	1	28th November 1864 ...	2nd June 1864
	2	25th August 1864 ...	28th November 1865
5	1	12th February 1866 ...	11th December 1865
	2	11th April 1866 ...	5th April 1866
	3	17th January 1867 ...	1st June 1866
	4	18th September 1867 ...	10th September 1867
	5	25th November 1867 ...	8th November 1867
6	1	13th March 1868 ...	25th November 1867
	2	11th February 1869 ...	30th December 1867
	3	15th February 1870 ...	29th September 1868
	4	27th October 1870 ...	29th December 1869
7	1	25th April 1871 ...	15th July 1870
	2	30th April 1872 ...	29th December 1870
	3	13th May 1873 ...	25th January 1871
8	1	19th May 1874 ...	23rd November 1871
	2	25th May 1875 ...	17th December 1872
	3	11th July 1876 ...	25th November 1873
9	1	22nd May 1877 ...	9th March 1874
	2	9th July 1878 ...	24th December 1874
	3	8th July 1879 ...	7th April 1876

Duration of Parliaments.

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

Governors of Australasian colonies.

9. 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, 1879.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.	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	Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12th November 1877
Tasmania ...	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	13th January 1875
New Zealand ...	Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	27th March 1879

10. 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., 1879.

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	" Franz Joseph I. ...	" 1830	Empress of India ... Emperor of Austria ...	1877 1848
Belgium	" Leopold II. ...	" 1835	King of Hungary ... King of the Belgians	1867 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 II. ...	1818	Emperor of Russia ...	1855
Servia	Milan II. ...	1855	Prince of Servia ...	1872
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1875
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	R. B. Hayes ...	1822	President of the United States	1877

11. 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.

12. The land forces of Victoria embrace a paid Artillery Corps and the various Volunteer Corps, consisting of the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle,

Engineer, and Torpedo and Signal arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps at the end of 1878:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December 1878.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery... ..	2	4	166	...	172	19	191
Volunteers :—							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop ...	5	3	24	...	32	10	42
Kyneton " ...	4	3	34	...	41	1	42
Sandhurst " ...	5	5	26	...	36	6	42
Ballarat " ...	5	3	30	...	38	4	42
Southern " ...	3	4	35	3	45	...	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	8	12	109	...	129	96	225
St. Kilda " ...	8	8	126	...	142	8	150
Metropolitan " ...	4	13	98	...	115	35	150
Williamstown " ...	7	8	146	...	161	39	200
Geelong " ...	5	10	97	...	112	38	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	42	...	48	} 57	150
Drysdale " ...	2	4	39	...	45		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	5	71	...	79	} 15	225
Belfast " ...	4	5	69	...	78		
Warrnambool " ...	4	2	47	...	53		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	5	8	117	...	130	20	150
Engineer Corps	5	9	136	9	159	...	150
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	5	...	22	...	27	3	30
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	9	108	...	123	52	175
Carlton " ...	6	8	142	...	156	19	175
Collingwood " ...	5	6	104	...	115	35	150
E. Collingwood " ...	4	4	104	...	112	38	150
Richmond " ...	5	6	102	...	113	37	150
Southern " ...	5	7	98	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat " ...	9	13	210	...	232	68	300
2nd Ballarat (Creswick) Corps	1	7	67	16	91	...	75
Bendigo " ...	4	8	133	...	145	30	175
1st Castlemaine " ...	8	9	114	...	131	19	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	58	...	65	10	75
Kyneton " ...	2	3	45	...	50	...	50
Malmsbury " ...	2	3	41	...	46	4	50
Total	147	196	2,760	28	3,131	703	3,806
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	67	29	...	...	96	...	...
" Bands ... ..	...	...	25	...	25	...	...
Grand Total	214	225	2,785	28	3,252	...	...

13. It will be observed that, at the end of 1878, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,806, which is 379 less than at the end of 1877; also that the total strength amounted to 3,131, or 675 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 703; but as against this must be set 28 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 675 as stated. Strength and establishment.

14. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1878 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 ...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteers—							
Cavalry ...	107	50	57	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	909	850	15	27	...	7	10
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,714	1,675	...	13	13	11	2
Total ...	3,027	2,872	72	40	13	18	12

15. 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
	Smooth-bored, 80-pr.	23
	Smooth-bored, 68-pr.	30
Guns of position	Smooth-bored, 32-pr.	46
	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr.	6
Field guns ...	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr.	6
	Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 6-pr.	6
	Smooth-bored howitzers, 3-pr.	6
	Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr.	1
	Smooth-bored howitzers, 12-pr.	9
	Guns, 6-pr.	2
Total ...		141*

16. The Victorian naval forces consist of the warships *Cerberus* and *Nelson* and the steam sloop *Victoria*; also of a Naval Reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer. The following particulars respecting the naval forces have been kindly supplied for this work. Naval forces.

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

“Early in the year 1878, when the tone of Europe was most warlike, and it was expected that every cablegram would bring the news that England had entered into the sanguinary struggle, it became necessary to make the very best use of all the available defences of Port Phillip.

“It was decided that as the *Nelson* could not go to sea in her then state she should be cut down and converted into a frigate, heavier guns ordered from England, and the ship made as far as possible into a sea-going cruiser; during the time of which conversion she would be at all times available, if required, as a steam floating battery. The cutting down and converting has now been completed under the supervision and direction of Captain Mandeville and his officers. She is now a serviceable sea-going vessel of war, and, in addition to her armament as shown by a subjoined table, six seven-inch six and a half ton rifled guns, and two Nordenfelt guns—an improved description of Gatling—are now on their way from England. When these arrive the *Nelson* will be, with the exception of the *Cerberus*, the most heavily armed vessel in these waters.

“The *Victoria* was ordered to be prepared to act as a gun boat and despatch vessel, also to lay out torpedoes for the protection of the channels leading to Hobson’s Bay.

“The *Victoria*, built for the colony in 1853, is of 420 tons and 120 h.p., carrying originally seven guns, 32-prs., having for some time been in the surveying service, was re-transferred to the naval department, but it was not considered that she would be of much utility, as a leak, which had for a long time baffled the harbor authorities, led to the belief that she leaked through all her fastenings. This opinion was not concurred in by Captain Mandeville, and correctly so, for upon the vessel being docked and thoroughly overhauled, the leak was discovered and stopped. The outside planking of the ship was found perfectly sound, and the inside planking likewise, with the exception of a few soft places in the wake of coal bunkers. Steps were immediately taken to strengthen her forward, so as to enable a 64-pr. rifled gun to be mounted. The *Victoria* is now available at an hour’s notice for any emergency that may arise, such as proceeding to wrecks that may take place on the coast, or the assistance of disabled vessels.

“The armoured turret ship *Cerberus* had new steam steering gear fitted, which has proved to be a very great acquisition, and acts smoothly and well, enabling the vessel to be handled with the greatest ease and confidence. The machinery generally, guns, gear, &c., are in thoroughly good order, and the crew well up in their duties.

“A new iron mast has been fitted, and a double electric light by Wilde and Co. is now on its way to the colony for that vessel.

“A Thorneycroft torpedo launch of the latest pattern and design, with great speed, and fitted to carry and discharge Whitehead torpedoes, has been ordered from the manufacturers, and is expected shortly to arrive.

“Altogether great activity has been displayed in the naval forces of the colony.

“Although the vessels are not kept fully manned, the crews are a picked body of men, a great number of whom have been trained in the Royal Navy.”

17. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1878 were as follow. Six officers, and 17 petty officers and men—or 23 in all—were required to complete the establishment:—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1878.				Wanted to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> ...	10	89	16	115	8	123
” <i>Nelson</i> ...	1	53	...	54	7	61
” <i>Victoria</i> ...	2	26	2	30	2	32
Naval Reserve ...	11	214	...	225	6	231
Total ...	24	382	18	424	23	447

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

18. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1878:—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
" " " " Howitzer, 12-pr.	...	2
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr.	...	2
" " " " Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr.	...	19
" " " " Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	10
H.M.V.S. <i>Victoria</i> .—Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr.	...	1
" " " " Howitzer, 12-pr.	...	4
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	11
	—	
Total	...	53
	—	

Guns of
naval
forces.

19. 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 337, 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	...	24
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	75
" " " " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading	...	50
" " " " Pattern undescribed	...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	200
" " " " Sea service	...	12
	—	
Total small arms	...	530
	—	

20. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1877-8. The items under the heads "salaries" and "contingencies," exclusive of those relating to the staff, show the average cost during 1877-8 of each man in the Victorian artillery to have been £88 16s. 2d., and in the volunteers to have been £5 1s. 1d.*:—

Expenditure
on defences,
1877-8.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1877-8.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	3,770	0	0
" " Artillery Corps	9,663	17	0
Contingencies—Artillery Corps	4,545	16	10
" " Volunteer Force	17,044	4	1
Musters for instruction	283	5	9
In aid of the Victorian Rifle Association	1,000	0	0
Cost of torpedoes and engineering expenses	427	19	0
Stores and ammunition	20,952	7	1
Railway transport	2,500	0	0
Expenses connected with Sir W. Jervois' report on defences	2,200	0	0
Military buildings, &c.	454	18	2
Total	62,842	7	11

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1877, viz., 160 Victorian artillery, and 3,371 volunteers.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1877-8—continued.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
Salaries—H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	11,729	12	2
„ H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	1	8
„ Naval Reserve...	...	...	...	...	...	2,676	7	6
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	8,705	12	9
Naval defence works in connection with Sir W. Jervois' report						34,289	2	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	58,423	16	6*
Total expenditure on defences						121,266	4	5

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1878.

21. A statement of the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-four years and a half will be found in the following table. It will be observed that the military expenditure in 1877-8 was greater than in any other year since 1867, and that the naval expenditure was much larger than in any other year since 1864. The year under review is the only one since 1864 in which the total expenditure on defences exceeded £100,000 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1878.

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
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total	1,658,886	481,417	2,140,303
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally	...	...	47,408
Land certificates to volunteers, including naval brigade, computed at £1 per acre	...	...	139,683
Grand Total	...	...	2,327,394

* This is exclusive of an amount of £1,892 14s. 7d. for wages of seamen and contingencies, which was paid during the year 1877-8, but was not placed on the estimates till the following year.

22. Retiring allowances are; as I pointed out last year,* 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. Retiring allowances.

23. Speaking generally, it may be said that a pension is granted as a recompense for distinguished services, whilst a superannuation allowance is awarded less on this ground than as a means of relieving the State from any obligation to retain officers in its employ after they have become too old or infirm to be useful. Superannuation allowances are moreover an appreciable element in the attractiveness and remuneration of the Public Service, enabling the State to obtain and retain the assistance it needs at a more economical rate than would otherwise be possible. The system is in fact one of deferred payments, and is an important guarantee of good behaviour and faithful discharge of duties. Reasons for granting pensions, &c.

24. 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 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. Age an element in certain cases only.

25. Of pensions there were in 1877-8 four in all, embracing allowances 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 13s. 4d. to each pensioner. Pensions.

26. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 175. They consisted of one former judge of the Supreme Court, and three former judges of County Courts, of one ex-Surveyor-General, and 162 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 8 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £24,644, or an average of £140 16s. 5d. to each recipient. Superannuation allowances

27. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 179, or 26 more than in the previous year, and amounted to Pensions, &c., 1877 and 1878.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraphs 23 to 25.

£27,610, or £2,241 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £154 4s. 11d., or £11 11s. 4d. less than in 1876-7.

Pensions,
&c., 1877-8.

28. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1877-8, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1877-8.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1877-8*.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
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
SUPERANNUATION AL- LOWANCES.								
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 Sta- tute)	County Court Judges ...	3	2,250	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Ser- vice	162	19,677	4	3	121	9	3
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lu- nacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	8	216	10	3	27	1	3
Total		179	27,610	7	10	154	4	11

Police pen-
sions, how
granted.

29. 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.

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

30. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1877-8 was 64, the gross amount payable was £5,260 11s. 4d., or an average of £82 3s. 11d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of pensions were paid in 13 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £4,323 10s. 2d., or an average of £332 11s. 7d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1877-8.

31. In the year under review, for the first 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 deficiency to be provided for amounted to about £1,000, to meet which a deduction was made at the rate of 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and the sum realised thereby was £2,769.

Deduction from pay of police.

32. 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, 27 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 69 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.

33. 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 1877-8 was 67, their gross amount £5,587 5s. 2d., or an average of £83 7s. 11d. to each recipient.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

34. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1877-8 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1877-8.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown ...	1,866	13	4
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie ...	1,100	0	0
Former judge of Supreme Court ...	1,500	0	0
„ judges of County Courts ...	2,250	0	0
„ Surveyor-General ...	1,000	0	0
„ officers of the Civil Service ...	19,677	4	3
„ „ Lunacy Department ...	216	10	3
„ police ...	2,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament ...	5,587	5	2
Total ...	£35,197	13	0

* The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 28 ante.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue. For total of retiring allowances to the police, see paragraph 30 ante.