

336. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1880-1 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1880-1.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,833	6	8
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judges of County Courts	2,250	0	0
" Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
" officers of the Civil Service	28,855	0	9
" Lunacy department	227	4	6
" police	4,600	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	9,899	1	8
Total	£49,764	13	7

PART III.—DEFENCES.

337. The paid Artillery Corps‡ having been disbanded on the 31st December 1880, the Land Forces of Victoria at present consist only of Volunteers, embracing 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 on the 31st December 1881 :—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service (all Volunteers).	Strength, 31st December 1881.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop	4	4	21	...	29	13	42
Kyneton "	4	2	38	2	44	...	42
Sandhurst "	5	5	32	...	42	...	42
Ballarat "	5	5	45	13	55	...	42
Southern "	4	4	29	...	37	5	42
Castlemaine "	4	3	42	7	49	...	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps	7	12	97	...	116	109	225
St. Kilda "	7	14	128	...	149	1	150
Metropolitan "	5	13	127	...	145	5	150
Williamstown "	10	9	141	...	160	40	200
Geelong "	5	12	99	...	116	34	150

* The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 330 ante.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000 and an additional amount of £2,600 which was voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 332 ante.

‡ This corps has recently been re-established with a total strength of 125 men.

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

Branch of Service (all Volunteers).	Strength, 31st December 1881.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Estab-lishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernu-merary.			
<i>Artillery—continued.</i>							
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	27	...	33	} 27	100
Drysdale „	2	3	35	...	40		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	60	...	69	} 41	225
Belfast „	3	5	48	...	56		
Warrnambool „	3	2	54	...	59		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	8	9	116	...	133	17	150
Engineer Corps ...	6	9	155	...	170	30	200
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	7	...	26	3	33	...	30
<i>Rifles—</i>							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	10	122	...	138	37	175
Carlton „	5	8	136	...	149	26	175
Collingwood „	6	5	120	...	131	19	150
E. Collingwood „	5	6	122	...	133	17	150
Richmond „	5	6	121	...	132	18	150
Southern „	5	5	100	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat „	9	11	178	...	198	102	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	6	73	5	80	...	75
Clunes „	3	3	66	...	72	3	75
Bendigo Corps ...	5	10	140	...	155	20	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	7	7	115	...	129	21	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	60	...	67	8	75
Kyneton „	1	4	40	...	45	5	50
Malmsbury „	2	4	50	6	56	...	50
Total ...	158	209	2,763	36	3,130	638	3,732
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	61	22	...	...	83	...	...
„ Bands ...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
Grand Total ...	219	231	2,775	...	3,225	638	3,732

Strength and
estab-lish-
ment.

338. It will be observed that, at the end of 1881, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,732, which is 171 less than at the end of 1880; also that the total strength amounted to 3,130, or 602 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 638; but as against this must be set 36 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 602, as stated.

Rifles of land
forces.

339. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1881 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use:—

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.
Cavalry ...	256	16	240	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	958	878	80	...	...	...	...
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	40	10	30	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,757	1,738	...	8	2	7	2
Total ...	3,151	2,782	350	8	2	7	2

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

Guns of land forces.

	Number.	
Garrison guns ...	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" 80-pr. ...	6
	Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ...	23
	" 32-pr. ...	19
Guns of position	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr. ...	33
	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr. ...	6
Field guns ...	" 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 ...	117	

341. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1881 were as follow. Only 5 were wanted to complete the establishment:—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1881.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	12	90	14	116	4	120
Naval Reserve...	10	215	...	225	1	226
Torpedo Corps ...	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total ...	23	311	14	348	5	353

342. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1881 :—

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
		—

343. 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 :—

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
		—

344. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1880-1. The expenditure under the heads “ Artillery Corps,” “ Volunteer Force,” and “ Naval Reserve,” give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £83 16s. 4d., £4 5s. 1d., and £16 7s. 3d.* :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1880-1.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	
Artillery Corps †—Salaries	...	...	...	...	3,712		
” Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,359		
							5,071
Volunteer Force—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	8,148		
” Pay of instructors, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,626		
” Horse allowance for mounting officers	...	...	...	...	696		
							13,470
In aid of Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Repair of war material, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		2,328
Expenses for engineering	...	...	...	...	...		20
Warlike stores and tents	...	...	...	...	...		1,345
Ammunition for volunteers	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Military buildings, roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	9,323		
Defence works	...	...	...	...	19,760		
							29,083
Total	...	...	...	...	...		57,117

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1880, viz., 5,121 Victorian artillery, 3,167 volunteers, and 226 naval reserve.

† For six months only.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1880-1—*continued.*

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	£
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	13,590	
„ Contingencies...	...	...	...	...	4,040	17,630
Naval Reserve—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	2,666	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,032	3,698
Torpedo Corps—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	228	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	60	288
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21,616
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	78,733

345. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last twenty-seven years and a half will be found in the following table :—

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1881.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1881.

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
1880-1	57,117	21,616	78,733
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total ...	1,859,340	571,597	2,430,937
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 ...	...	...	2,618,028

346. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay is estimated by Colonel Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony. These troops were withdrawn in 1870. It will be observed that in 1880-1 the military expenditure was less than in the three preceding years but greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in the three preceding years, but in no other year since 1864.

Defence works.

347. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but those at Williamstown and Sandridge were set aside by Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.,* who visited the colonies in 1877, as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to defend Port Phillip at the Heads. He therefore suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance.

Small progress of works.

348. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of Colonel P. H. Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G. Small progress, however, was made, which Colonel Scratchley states is entirely due to "the absence of necessary authority from the Government to proceed with the works during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and to the insufficiency of the amounts voted during the years 1879-80, 1880-1, and 1881-2."†

Present state of works.

349. Colonel Scratchley sums up the state of affairs at present as follows :—

"(1.) *Point Nepean*.—No steps taken or funds provided for commencing permanent work. Temporary battery for four 80-pounders quite unserviceable.

"(2.) *Queenscliff*.—(a.) Two batteries (to be armed with three 9-inch and four 80-pounder rifled guns) nearly completed. 80-pounders mounted. Waiting for gear and ironwork from England for the 9-inch gun platforms; platforms could be altered in a month after receipt of gear and guns mounted. (b.) Defensible wall and barrack keep not provided for in the estimates; work could be commenced at once.

"(3.) *Swan Island*.—(a.) Battery partly completed; right-face ready for two 9-inch and one 80-pounder rifled guns. Waiting for gear for platforms, as in the case of 9-inch guns at Queenscliff. Contract in progress for works to mount one additional 9-inch and two 80-pounder rifled guns, and for completion of earthworks of battery. (b.) Stockade, blockhouse barrack, and torpedo depôt, can be proceeded with at any time.

"(4.) *South Channel Fort*.—Stone rubble ring deposited round site selected for fort. No further progress.

"(5.) *Torpedo Defences for South and West Channels*.—No progress."

* Sir William Jervois is now Governor of South Australia.

† See Memorandum of Colonel Scratchley in "Reports and Suggestions relative to the Defences of Victoria," Parliamentary Paper No. 34, Session 1882.

350. Pending the construction of a fort in the South Channel upon a modified design, now being prepared by Colonel Scratchley, at the suggestion of Sir William Jervois, it is proposed to provide additional floating defences in the shape of gun-boats and fast torpedo-boats of the latest designs, to act in conjunction with the *Cerberus*. It is also proposed to organize a system of defensive torpedoes, to be laid in the West and South Channels as occasion may arise, the torpedoes to be in charge of a corps under the control of the military commander. Colonel Scratchley strongly urges that the works be proceeded with at once.

Further proposition for defence.

351. The Acting Commandant, Colonel T. B. Hutton,* suggests (1), the re-establishment of a permanent Artillery Corps, to consist of 125 men of all ranks ; and (2), the establishment of a Volunteer Militia as follows :—

Proposition respecting land forces.

PROPOSED VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Designation of Corps.	Where to be raised.	Proposed Number of Rank and File.
Field Artillery—2 batteries ...	Melbourne and suburbs ...	200
Engineers—1 company ...	” ” ...	100
Infantry—6 companies ...	” ” ...	600
” 2 ” ...	Ballarat ...	200
” 1 ” ...	Sandhurst ...	100
” 1 ” ...	Castlemaine ...	100
Garrison Artillery—1 battery ...	Emerald Hill ...	100
” ” 1 ” ...	Williamstown ...	100
” ” 1 ” ...	Footscray ...	100
” ” 2 ” ...	Geelong ...	200
” ” 1 ” ...	Queenscliff and Drysdale	100
	Total ...	1,900

352. Colonel Hutton proposes that a due proportion of officers and sergeants should be attached to each corps of Volunteer Militia, by which the total strength will be made up to 2,110.

Proposed strength of militia.

353. He further suggests that the rank and file of the permanent Artillery be paid at the rate of 4s. per diem, and the Volunteer Militia at the rate of £10 per annum, conditionally upon a certain number of drills and parades being attended, and a certain amount of training gone through. Both corps to be enrolled under the Discipline Act 1870 (34 Vict. No. 389).

Payment of artillery and militia.

* See Report by Colonel Hutton in “Reports and Suggestions, &c.” Parliamentary Paper No. 34, Session 1882.

Volunteers.

354. The present Volunteer Corps in places at which Volunteer Militia are raised, he suggests, should be disbanded ; but that in other places they should be retained, so as not to exceed 680 in all.

Proposed
cost of land
forces.

355. The total cost of the land forces, including stores and incidentals, Colonel Hutton estimates at £64,257 per annum, viz., £3,026 for the Head-Quarters Staff, £12,500 for the Permanent Artillery, £2,135 for the Torpedo and Signal Corps, £33,762 for the Volunteer Militia, £2,750 for the Volunteers, £5,084 for the Ordnance Store Department, and £5,000 for other expenses.

Government
proposals
for land
defences.

356. The Honorable the Treasurer (Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.), in his financial statement, delivered on the 30th May 1882, said that the Government intended to introduce a Bill for a total expenditure of £300,000 "to complete the defences, and to put the Port of Melbourne in an impregnable position"; the amount to be advanced from the Treasury, and paid out of the revenue of 1882-3 and the next two years. Of this sum, £80,000 is to be spent on the South Channel fort, £79,500 for works and guns at Swan Island, Queenscliff, and Point Nepean; £20,000 for torpedo defences, £5,000 for completing reserves of ammunition, £18,000 for batteries at the Western Ports, £2,500 for a battery of field guns, and £10,000 for contingencies; making a total of £215,000 to complete the land batteries, the defensive works necessary to protect the batteries from any sudden surprise, the defences at Queenscliff, Point Nepean, and Swan Island, and to construct a torpedo store, and all the necessary appliances connected with the shore defences; the balance of the £300,000 to be expended on contingencies and supplies.

Government
proposals
for sea
defences.

357. In addition to the land defences, the Government propose to supplement the present Victorian war vessels by two gun-boats to be procured from England, one to be a 10-knot boat, to cost £25,270, and the other a 12-knot boat, to cost £39,520; also 3 torpedo-boats, one to cost £10,500, and the others £3,300 each. The expense of bringing out the gun and torpedo boats will raise their total cost to about £88,000; so that the total expenditure on military and naval coast defences will amount to nearly £390,000.

Estimate for
defences,
1882-3.

358. The whole amount set down for defences on the estimates of 1882-3 is £189,823, of which £57,285 is for the maintenance of the military, and £22,538 of the naval, forces; £100,000 is to go towards the erection of forts in or near the entrance of Port Phillip Bay; and £10,000 is for a new boiler and other works for H.M.V.S. *Cerberus*.

Military
cadetships

359. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, 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.

360. 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 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.*

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

361. 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.‡

Naval
cadetships.

* 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, Barbadoes, 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.