

329. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1881-2 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1881-2.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,800	0	0
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judges of County Courts	2,250	0	0
„ Surveyor-General	314	10	4
„ officers of the Civil Service	32,463	4	7
„ „ Lunacy department	262	19	9
„ police	7,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	11,039	10	11
Total	£56,230	5	7

330. Retiring allowances, pensions, and gratuities to officers to be thereafter appointed in the public service were abolished on the 24th December, 1881, by Act 45 Vict. No. 710. Judges of the Supreme Court, officers and members of the police force, and persons then employed in the public service, were specially exempted from the operation of the Act.

Abolition of pensions.

PART III.—DEFENCES.

331. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of a paid Artillery Corps, a Volunteer Militia Torpedo Corps, and the various Volunteer Corps, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December, 1882 :—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.				Total.	Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery †	4	6	114	...	124	1	125
Volunteer Militia—Torpedo Corps	4	2	47	...	53	34	87
<i>Volunteers.</i>							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop	5	1	17	...	23	19	42
Kyneton „	3	2	37	4	46	...	42
Sandhurst „	6	6	29	...	41	1	42
Ballarat „	3	5	30	...	38	4	42
Southern „	4	1	36	...	41	1	42
Castlemaine „	2	3	36	...	41	1	42

* The amounts actually paid were, owing to the deaths of recipients, in some instances less, and, owing to the payment of arrears in some instances more, than these.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000 and an additional amount of £5,000 which was voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 324 ante.

‡ This corps was disbanded in 1880, and re-established in 1882.

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

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.				Total.	Want- ing to Com- plete.	Estab- lishment.
	Officers.	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.				
			Regular.	Supernu- merary.			
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	8	13	84	...	105	120	225
St. Kilda " ...	7	14	104	...	125	25	150
Metropolitan " ...	5	13	106	...	124	26	150
Williamstown " ...	10	8	163	...	181	19	200
Geelong " ...	5	11	92	...	108	42	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	4	29	...	36	} 30	100
Drysdale " ...	2	3	29	...	34		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	59	...	68	} 54	225
Belfast " ...	2	5	43	...	50		
Warrnambool " ...	3	4	46	...	53		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	8	9	128	...	145	5	150
Engineer Corps ...	8	7	124	...	139	61	200
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	5	9	109	...	123	52	175
Carlton " ...	5	7	109	...	121	54	175
Collingwood " ...	6	5	76	...	87	63	150
E. Collingwood " ...	5	6	92	...	103	47	150
Richmond " ...	5	7	103	...	115	35	150
Southern " ...	5	6	121	...	132	18	150
1st Ballarat " ...	7	10	170	...	187	113	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	6	68	4	79	...	75
Clunes " ...	4	3	57	...	64	11	75
Bendigo Corps ...	5	7	103	...	115	60	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	7	7	94	...	108	42	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	53	...	60	15	75
Kyneton " ...	1	3	30	...	34	16	50
Malmsbury " ...	2	3	40	...	45	5	50
Total ...	156	206	2,578	8	2,948	974	3,914
Staff, &c.—Unattached ...	67	20	...	...	87		
Grand Total ...	223	226	2,578	8	3,035		

Strength and
establish-
ment.

332. It will be observed that, at the end of 1882, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,914, which, chiefly in consequence of the re-establishment of the Artillery Corps, is 182 more than at the end of 1881; also that the total strength amounted to 2,948, or 966 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 974; but as against this must be set 8 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 966, as stated.

333. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1882 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.	General Hay.
Victorian Artillery	121	121	...	...
Volunteer Militia—Torpedo Corps	50	...	50	...
<i>Volunteers.</i>				
Cavalry	250	10	240	...
Artillery	990	910	80	...
Engineers	150	150	...	...
Rifles	1,759	1,758	...	1
Total	3,320	2,949	370	1

334. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces :—

Guns of land forces.

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

335. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1882 were as follow. Forty-two were wanted to complete the establishment :—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Non-permanent Men and Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	12	93	41	146	34	180
Naval Reserve... ..	10	209	...	219	8	227
Electricians	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total... ..	23	308	41	372	42	414

336. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1882:—

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
		—

337. 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 352, 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	...	220
" " Sea service	...	7
		—
Total small arms	...	545
		—

338. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1881-2. The expenditure under the heads "Volunteer Force," and "Naval Reserve," gives an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £4 18s. 1d. and £17 1s. 8d.*:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1881-2.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,684
Artillery Corps—Salaries (arrears)	...	...	...	...	50		
" Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...		50
Volunteer Force—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	8,018		
" Pay of instructors, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,549		
" Horse allowance for mounting officers	...	...	...	...	775		
" Purchase of helmets	...	...	...	...	2,475		
							15,817
In aid of Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Repair of war material, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		3,604
Expenses for engineering	...	...	...	...	...		94
Warlike stores and tents	...	...	...	...	...		3,218
Ammunition for Volunteers	...	...	...	...	...		600
Railway transport	...	...	...	...	...		5,500
Camp of instruction, 1882	...	...	...	...	...		1,992
Military buildings, roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,058		
Defence works	...	...	...	...	22,972		
							24,030
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...		59,589

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1881, viz., 3,225 Volunteers, and 225 Naval Reserve.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1881-2—continued.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	£
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	12,658	
„ Contingencies...	...	...	...	...	4,057	16,715
Naval Reserve—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	2,695	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,149	3,844
Electricians—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	146	
„ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	71	217
New boiler for <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,069
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21,845
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	81,434

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

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1882.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1882.

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
1880-81	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	59,589	21,845	81,434
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total ...	1,918,929	593,442	2,512,371
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 ...	...	...	2,699,462

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

340. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval 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 1881-2 the military expenditure was slightly greater than in 1880-81, less than in the three years ending with 1879-80, but greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in the same three years, but in no other year since 1864.

Defence works.

341. 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.

Present state of works.

342. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of Major-General P. H. Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G. That officer being now in England, the works are being carried out in his absence under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Steel, Inspector-General of Public Works, who has kindly contributed the following particulars respecting the progress made in the respective works :—

“PRESENT STATE OF DEFENCE WORKS.

“1st. *Queenscliff*.—This battery is all but completed, and may be said to be in an effective state for defence. Three 9-inch and four 80-pounder guns are mounted. It is proposed to further add a 10-inch in cupola. The defensive wall and keep are completed, as also temporary barracks for the garrison.

“2nd. *Swan Island*.—The earthwork of this battery is completed, also stockade round same. Three 9-inch and one 80-pounder guns are mounted, and two 80-pounder guns are waiting for new carriages. It is proposed to further add two 10-inch guns in cupolas. The brick barracks for the garrison, also the several buildings forming the torpedo depôt, are in course of erection. A timber roadway to connect Swan Island with Queenscliff is nearly completed.

“3rd. *Point Nepean*.—A contract is in progress for the construction of a battery for six 80-pounder guns, provision being made for their being replaced afterwards with 9-inch guns. A lower battery, with a 10-inch gun in cupola, is proposed to be erected near the Point.

"4th. *South Channel Fort*.—A stone rubble ring is deposited round the site for fort. Pending the construction of this fort, on a modified design, now being prepared by Major-General Scratchley, at the suggestion of Sir William Jervois, the proposal to provide additional floating defences in the shape of gun-boats and fast torpedo-boats of the latest design, to act in conjunction with the *Cerberus*, is being carried out, the vessels now being built in England.

"5th. A system of defensive torpedoes to be laid in the west and south channels, as occasion may arise, has been organized, with depôts at Williamstown and Swan Island, the torpedoes being in charge of a corps under the control of the military commander."

343. Major the Hon. F. T. Sargood, R.V.A., M.L.C., has submitted a scheme* for the re-organization of the defences, which is now under the consideration of Parliament. Its leading features are summarized in the next four paragraphs. Re-organization of defences.

344. The *Nelson* to be condemned as obsolete, also all her guns, except two 7-inch muzzle-loaders, the others being of too light a calibre. The vessels and their armament to be as follow:— Vessels and armament

VESSELS AND ARMAMENT.

Description of Vessels.	Guns.							Machine Gatlings.	Machine Nordenfeldts.
	Muzzle-loaders.		Breech-loaders.						
	10-inch, 18 ton.	7-inch.	10-inch, 25 ton.	8-inch, 11½ ton.	6-inch, 3 ton.	13-pounder.	9-pounder.		
<i>Cerberus</i> , ironclad turret-ship ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
<i>Victoria</i> , gun-boat ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
<i>Albert</i>, " ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Harbour Department steamer ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Two Harbour Trust steamers ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Four cruisers ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
One large and two small torpedo-boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	1	1	1	7	2	2	5	4

345. The aggregate strength of the Naval and Land Forces to be as follows:— Strength of naval and land forces.

	Permanent.	Militia.	Total
Naval ...	122	304	426
Land ...	139	2,873	3,012
	261	3,177	3,438

346. The following is an estimate of the annual cost, which, however, Major Sargood thinks will, from various causes, be reduced fully Annual cost.

* Defence Re-organization Scheme (Parliamentary Paper 2 S.—No. 18, Session 1883).

10 per cent., in the course of years, leaving the net outlay at under £100,000 :—

ANNUAL COST OF DEFENCES.

Naval Forces	...	...	...	...	£28,590
Land Forces	...	...	...	...	78,044
Medical Department	...	...	...	...	960
Ordnance Department	...	...	...	...	2,920
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>£110,514</u>

Defence bonds.

347. Major Sargood intimates that £448,711 will be required to complete the forts and armaments and the purchase of vessels, towards meeting which he recommends that defence bonds for say £400,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, be issued locally, to be repaid by annual drawings extending over ten or twenty years.

Military cadetships.

348. 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.

Colonial candidates for the army.

349. 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.*

Naval cadetships.

350. 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 favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate

* 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.

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.*

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

351. In pursuance of the provisions of Act 28 Vict. No. 268, records are kept of all marriages, births, and deaths which are known to occur in Victoria. The marriages are recorded by registrars of marriages or clergymen throughout the colony, and the births and deaths by deputy registrars. The marriage registrations are made in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, one retained by the lay registrar or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

352. It is found convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the marriages, births, and deaths are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual occurrences during any period. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months, after the date of birth; the effect of which is, not that the

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

* 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.