

Moneys on deposit, 1885.

1387. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to thirty-six and a half millions sterling, or three and a quarter millions more than in the previous year, and nearly twelve millions more than in 1881, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a small portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are so many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

### PART VIII.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1388. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1885 consisted of the Head Quarters Staff, of a paid Artillery Corps, and of a Volunteer Militia, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Torpedo, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—

#### LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1885.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1885.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.	Total.		
<b>Permanent Forces—</b>							
Head Quarters Staff ...	6	10	38	...	54	3	57
Victorian Artillery ...	5	2	9	137	153	7	160
Section—Torpedo Corps ...	...	1	4	5	10	10	20
<b>Volunteer Militia—</b>							
Cavalry... ..	4	...	2	44	50	50	100
Nordenfelt Battery ...	1	...	3	15	19	7	26
Field Artillery ...	17	...	26	246	289	13	302
Garrison Artillery ...	26	1	32	605	664	33	687
Torpedo ...	4	...	4	62	70	...	62
Engineers ...	3	...	5	89	97	2	99
Mounted Rifles ...	1	...	...	997	998	3	1,001
Rifles ...	102	4	85	2,772	2,963	147	3,110
Medical... ..	15	...	...	...	15	1	16
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>5,640</b>
Unattached List ...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...
„ Medical Staff ...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...

Strength and establishment.

1389. At the end of 1885, the total military establishment—inclusive of the staff, but exclusive of the unattached—(5,640) was about 2,640

more than at the end of 1884; whilst the total strength (5,382) was 276 less than the establishment.

1390. Martini-Henry rifles and carbines are those in general use amongst the Military Forces; the number in possession and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1885 were as follow:—

#### RIFLES AND CARBINES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Total.
Permanent Forces ... ..	9	170	179
Cavalry ... ..	...	75	75
Nordenfelt Battery ... ..	...	11	11
Field Artillery ... ..	161	36	197
Garrison Artillery ... ..	682	...	682
Torpedo ... ..	66	...	66
Engineers ... ..	100	...	100
Mounted Rifles ... ..	1,000	...	1,000
Rifles ... ..	3,307	...	3,307
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>5,617</b>

1391. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the Land Forces:—

		Number.
Garrison guns ...	Breech-loading rifled, Sin., of 12 tons	1
	” ” 6in., of 5 tons	1
	” ” 6in., of 4 tons	3
Guns of position	Muzzle-loading ” 9in., of 12 tons	6
	” ” 80-pr., 81 cwt.	23
	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr., 35 cwt.	6
Field guns ...	” ” 12½-pr. ...	12
	” ” 12-pr. (old type)	6
	” ” 6-pr. ...	6
Machine guns ...	Muzzle-loading ” 3-pr. (old type)	6
Smooth-bored 68-pr. guns	Nordenfelt 10 barrel rifle calibre	6
		19
<b>Total ... ..</b>		<b>95</b>

1392. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1885 were as follow:—

#### NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1885.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1885.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	24	141	8	173	33	206
Naval Brigade ...	15	292	...	307	1	308*
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>514</b>

\* Including 306 officers and men, and 2 permanent instructors.

Guns of  
naval  
forces.

1393. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1885 :—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
Nordenfelt	... ..	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr.	... ..	2
Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr.	... ..	18
Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	... ..	12
<i>Victoria</i> .—B.L. Gun, 10-in., 25 ton	... ..	1
12½-pr.	... ..	2
Nordenfelt	... ..	2
<i>Albert</i> .—B.L. Gun, 8-in., 12 ton	... ..	1
6-in., 4 ton	... ..	1
9-pr.	... ..	2
Nordenfelt	... ..	2
<i>Childers</i> .—Hotchkiss, 1½-in.	... ..	2
<i>Batman</i> .—B.L. Gun, 6-in., 4 ton	... ..	1
<i>Fawkner</i> .—                  6-in., 4 ton	... ..	1
<i>Gannet</i> .—                  6-in., 4 ton	... ..	1
<i>Lion</i> .—                  6-pr.	... ..	1
<i>Spray</i> .—                  6-pr.	... ..	1
<i>Gordon</i> .—Nordenfelt, 1-in.	... ..	3
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	... ..	20
Nordenfelt	... ..	2
Howitzer, 12-pr.	... ..	2
	—	—
Total	... ..	85
	—	—

Small arm  
of naval  
forces.

1394. The rifles in possession of the Naval Forces at the same period numbered 502. The total number of revolvers was 178.

New system  
of defences.

1395. Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the passing of the Discipline Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year, by the importation of British Naval and Military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet. The following account of the new system has been specially prepared for this work by the Defence Department :—

The Discipline Act of 1883 provides for the establishment of a paid Militia force; for a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum for five years; a Council of Defence—consisting of the Minister of Defence (President), the Naval Commandant, the Military Commandant, the Officer Commanding the Naval Reserve, the Senior Officer of Metropolitan Infantry, and the Officer Commanding the Field Artillery Brigade; free railway travelling for Militia men in uniform on carrying a rifle; priority of appointment to the non-clerical division of the Public Service to Militia men who have served five years, &c.

The Victorian fleet consists of the following vessels:—*Cerberus*, double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ship, 3,480 tons, 1,660 h.p.; four 10-inch 18-ton M.L. guns, four Nordenfelt guns. *Nelson*, frigate, 2,730 tons, 500 h.p.; two 7-inch M.L.R. guns, twenty 64-pr. rifled shunt guns, 1 Gatling gun. *Victoria*, gunboat, steel, 530 tons, 800 h.p.; one 25-ton B.L. gun, two 13-pr. B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt guns. *Albert*, gunboat, steel, 350 tons, 400 h.p.; one 12-ton B.L. gun, one 4-ton B.L. gun, two 9-pr. B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt guns. *Childers*, 1st class torpedo-boat, steel, 63 tons, 800 h.p.; four 15-inch Whitehead torpedoes; two 1½-inch Hotchkiss guns. *Nepean*, 2nd class torpedo-boat, galvanized steel, 12½ tons, 150 h.p.; two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes; also fitted with spar torpedoes. *Lonsdale*, 2nd class torpedo boat, galvanized steel, 12½ tons, 150 h.p.; two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes; also fitted with spar torpedoes. *Batman*, Harbour Trust dredge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Fawkner*, Harbour Trust dredge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Gatling guns. *Gannet*, Harbour Trust tug-boat, iron, 346 tons, 500 h.p.; one 6-inch

4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Commissioner*, torpedo launch, fitted with spar torpedoes and dropping gear for two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes. *Customs No. 1*, torpedo launch, fitted with spar torpedoes and dropping gear for two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes. *Gordon*, torpedo launch, two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes, one Nordenfelt gun. *Lady Loch*, steel screw steamer, 400 tons; one 6-inch 4-ton R.B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns.

It is intended to make arrangements with the owners of suitable local or inter-colonial steamers to have several vessels strengthened to carry one heavy gun forward.

The Harbour Trust steamers have been so strengthened, and the one now being built for the Customs Department will be similarly treated.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Admiralty for the loan for a period of three years of one Captain and one Lieutenant R.N., together with several warrant officers.

These officers have arrived and are at present engaged with the local Naval officers in drafting the new scheme of Naval Defence.

This will provide for a considerable increase in the establishment of both the Permanent Force and the Naval Reserve, frequent drills afloat, classes for instruction in torpedo work, &c.

The cost of the gun and torpedo boats, with guns and ammunition, was close upon £86,500, distributed as follows:—

COST OF GUN AND TORPEDO BOATS.

Particulars.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Cost of <i>Victoria</i> , with armament, 530 tons, 180 H.P. (nominal) ...	40,093	15	0
„ <i>Albert</i> , „ „ 350 tons, 80 H.P. (nominal) ...	27,731	15	0
„ <i>Childers</i> , 60 tons, 216 H.P. (nominal) ...	11,156	12	9
„ <i>Nepean and Lonsdale</i> ...	7,500	0	0
Total ...	£86,482	2	9

These amounts include guns of the following patterns:—

1	breech-loading,	10-inch,	25-ton.
1	„	8-inch,	11½-ton.
1	„	6-inch,	4-ton.
2	„	12-pounders.	
2	„	9-pounders.	

Also, a supply of ammunition, small arms, spare stores, &c., as provided for vessels of a like character in the Imperial Navy.

To this must be added the cost of bringing the vessels out to the colony, amounting, with some extras, to £16,500.

The following is a return of the strength and establishment of the Victorian Land Forces brought down to the 31st October, 1886:—

LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Establishment.	Strength.
PERMANENT.		
Head-Quarters Staff ...	5	5
Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.C. officers) ...	31	32
Victorian Artillery... ..	160	154
Permanent Section, Corps of Engineers ...	20	20
MILITIA.		
Cavalry ... ..	71	48
Nordenfelt Battery ... ..	26	19
Field Artillery Brigade ... ..	266	262
Garrison Artillery, 1st Brigade ... ..	402	419
„ „ 2nd „ ... ..	327	321
Submarine Mining Company Corps of Engineers ...	62	57
Field Company Corps of Engineers ... ..	99	96
Victorian Rifles, 1st Battalion ... ..	501	451

LAND FORCES—*continued.*

Branch of Service.	Establishment.	Strength.
<i>MILITIA—continued.</i>		
Victorian Rifles, 2nd Battalion ... ..	501	493
"    "    3rd    "    ... ..	403	380
"    "    4th    "    ... ..	403	352
Medical Department ... ..	16	15
Unattached List ... ..	...	59
"    "    Medical Department ... ..	...	13
Chaplains ... ..	...	12
Victorian Volunteer Mounted Rifles ... ..	1,000	802
Total ... ..	4,293	4,010

## GIFT OF £500.

A sum of £500 has been presented by the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., to be competed for by the naval and military forces of the colony. Regulations providing for spreading the expenditure of the amount over three years have been framed, prizes being offered not only for shooting, but for proficiency in drill and exercise, and for an essay on military subjects.

## RIFLE CLUBS.

The facilities granted to persons in districts where Militia Corps have not been established for the formation of Rifle Clubs have caused these associations to spring up very rapidly. In all, 221 clubs have been formed, consisting of 6,540 members, to whom 1,628 M.-H. rifles have been sold, and 3,200 muzzle-loading rifles have been lent. The rifles are sold at less than the cost to the Government, and ammunition is supplied at half the actual cost; 1,993,370 rounds have been purchased by clubs.

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. The Victorian Rifle Association set apart a similar amount for the same purpose, and the Hon. Colonel Sargood, C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs; also a trophy of the same value for competition by mounted rifles only. At the request of the Hon. the Minister of Defence, the Railway Commissioners agreed to carry arms and ammunition for clubs free of charge, and also granted the privilege of travelling free throughout the year to members of clubs proceeding to drill musters and rifle competitions. As already stated, these concessions have caused numerous clubs to spring up, and the movement is rapidly growing all over the colony.

## MOUNTED RIFLES.

A force of 1,000 Mounted Riflemen has been raised. These are drilled by itinerant instructors, and have more than reached the maximum number, many being refused on account of distance from instructor's round of drills. The corps get M.-H. rifles and all accoutrements and horse gear free, with exception of saddle, which each member supplies. The popularity of the force is immense.

## CADET CORPS.

The encouragement of drilling and rifle-shooting in the schools of the colony has led to the establishment of Cadet Corps. Cadet Companies may be formed in any school in detachments of not less than 20. The Cadets are principally armed with Francotte rifles lent by the Government, and ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform of the State School Corps is a simple and inexpensive one, varying in the different battalions, and is worn as the ordinary school dress. Accoutrements, waist-belt and pouch, no cross-belt.

The Drill Instructors of the Victorian Military Forces are permitted, at such times as they are not required for their ordinary duties, to drill Cadet Companies, for which they are paid 2s. 6d. for each drill.

To stimulate the movement, Col. Sargood has presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It has been already three times shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School, in December of the same year by the East Sandhurst State School, and in December, 1885, by the Chiltern State School.

Within the last twelve months the Cadet Corps have increased considerably in number. There are now 85 corps established (numbering upwards of 3,300 cadets)

in various parts of the colony. Each corps, under the Regulations, must undergo drill for one hour per week, but, from returns furnished, the drill is far in excess of that demanded.

A trophy offered for the best drilled corps in Melbourne and suburbs, which trophy must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming finally the property of any corps. This trophy was won last year by State School No. 1,479, St. Kilda.

Recently the various Cadet Corps have been formed into battalions, as follow:—

*No. 1 Battalion.*—Comprising corps in the Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Elmore, Taradale, Eaglehawk, Echuca, and Kangaroo Flat districts.

*No. 2 Battalion.*—The Grammar Schools, Colleges, and State Schools south of the Yarra, &c.

*No. 3 Battalion.*—Geelong district Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

*No. 4 Battalion.*—Dandenong, Caulfield, South Yarra and Prahran—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

*No. 5 Battalion.*—Ballarat, Carisbrook, Maryborough, Ararat—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

*No. 6 Battalion.*—The Scotch and Wesley Colleges, the Try and Improvement Class, Toorak.

*No. 7 Battalion.*—The State and Grammar Schools, and Colleges in the Carlton District.

*No. 8 Battalion.*—The State Schools at Footscray, Kensington, Brunswick, Williamstown, St. Kilda, West Melbourne, and Hotham.

*No. 9 Battalion.*—The State Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools of Hamilton, Belfast, Warrnambool, Casterton, and Stawell.

In addition to the above, companies and detachments, not yet attached to battalions, have been formed at Chiltern, Bēechworth, Seymour, Sale, Violet Town, and Walhalla.

Ammunition is issued "free" annually, at the rate of 100 rounds Francotte ball cartridges for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

The Battalions are to be commanded by an officer with the rank of captain, and to the other Cadet officers a lieutenant's commission will be issued by the Governor in Council upon their passing the prescribed examinations.

The following are the salaries and allowances of the Naval and Military officers and non-commissioned officers who have come out from England for service in Victoria:—

## NAVAL OFFICERS.

Rank.	Pay from 1st July 1886.			Minimum.			Maximum.	Increment.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	
Naval Commandant ...	800	0	0	800	0	0	800	Nil.
Commander ...	440	0	0	400	0	0	600	£15 per ann.
Lieutenant ...	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	Nil.
Lieutenant ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	350	Nil.
Sub-Lieutenant ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	300	£10 per ann.
Chief Engineer ...	380	10	0	330	0	0	450	£10 10s. per annum.
Engineer ...	297	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer ...	252	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer ...	234	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer ...	227	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer ...	214	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Staff Surgeon ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	Nil.
Assistant Paymaster ...	240	0	0	220	0	0	350	£10 per ann.
Clerk ...	90	0	0	80	0	0	200	£10 "
Chief Gunner ...	240	0	0	225	0	0	240	£5 "
Chief Boatswain ...	240	0	0	225	0	0	240	£5 "
Gunner, 1st Class ...	225	0	0	200	0	0	225	£5 "
Gunner, 1st Class ...	225	0	0	200	0	0	225	£5 "
Torpedo Instructor ...	210	0	0	200	0	0	225	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class ...	192	10	0	182	10	0	200	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class ...	192	10	0	182	10	0	200	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class ...	160	2	6	155	2	6	200	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class ...	160	2	6	155	2	6	200	£5 "
Carpenter, 2nd Class ...	160	2	6	155	2	6	200	£5 "
	6,332	7	6	5,860	7	6	7,305	

## MILITARY OFFICERS.

Grade.	Salaries.	Allowances.		
		Quarters, or Allowance in lieu.	Forage.	Other Allowances
<i>Land Forces.</i>				
Colonel ... ..	£ 1,000	£ 200 0 0	£ 150	...
Lieutenant-Colonel ... ..	800	Quarters	75	...
Ditto ... ..	700	150 0 0	75	...
Major ... ..	700	150 0 0	75	...
Ditto ... ..	700	Quarters	75	...
Captain ... ..	600	100 0 0	75	...
Sergeant-Major ... ..	180	36 10 0	...	Clothing
Ditto ... ..	180	36 10 0	...	"
Ditto ... ..	180	36 10 0	...	"
Ditto ... ..	180	Quarters	...	"
Ditto ... ..	180	"	...	"
Ditto ... ..	180	"	...	"
Ditto ... ..	180	"	...	"
Torpedo Artificer... ..	150	54 15 0	...	"
Ditto ... ..	90	41 15 0	...	"
Total ... ..	6,000	806 0 0	525	

The Defence scheme submitted to Parliament provided, for the Naval Forces, two officers and six non-commissioned officers—total, eight; and for the Land Forces, six officers, and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates—total, nineteen. It will therefore be seen the numbers given in the scheme have not been reached.

The cost of bringing out from England the Military officers and non-commissioned officers and their wives and families was £1,706; and the cost of bringing out the wives and families of the Naval non-commissioned officers was £250—total, £1,956.

Defence  
works.

1396. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Sandridge is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, 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.

Progress of  
the works.

1397. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., K.C.M.G., and is now being carried out under that of Major Rhodes, R.E. The principal works are batteries at Queenscliff, Swan Island, and Point Nepean, and a fort placed upon a shoal on the north side of the South Channel. For the further protection of this channel, a fort has been erected on Point Franklin. During the last two years, a large sum of money has been spent on the various batteries, and these are now approaching com-

pletion. Both the artillery and torpedo defences have been considerably increased and a number of breech-loading guns have been mounted at selected points along the coast line.

1398. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1884-5. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery," "Militia," and "Naval Reserve," give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £103 5s. 8d., £15 12s. 4d., and £21 6s. 10d.\*:—

## MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1884-5.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Defence Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,171
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	4,668	
" " Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	881	5,549
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	10,069	
" " Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	2,325	12,394
Militia—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	...	5,954	
" Pay of Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	133	
" " Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	8,039	
" " Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	11,517	
" " Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	755	
" " Medical officers	...	...	...	...	...	580	
" Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	...	4,095	
" Horsing, guns, and forage	...	...	...	...	...	1,744	
" Travelling expenses	...	...	...	...	...	373	
" Allowances for bands	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Railway transport, great-coats, and incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	2,590	35,980
Torpedo Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,687
Cadet Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	3,283	
" Warlike stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	5,162	
" Incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	9,948
Purchase of Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	
" Warlike stores	...	...	...	...	...	3,086	4,586
Grant to Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
Prizes to rifle clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Defence works and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,990
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,518
							<b>157,929</b>
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.							
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	16,204	
" Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	5,412	
" Stores and material, repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,669	25,285
Naval Reserve—Salaries and retainer fees	...	...	...	...	...	3,153	
" Clothing and incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	4,354
							<b>29,639</b>
							<b>187,568</b>

NOTE.—In 1885-6, the total expenditure on Defences was £169,003, of which £137,887 was on the Land Forces, and £31,116 on the Naval Forces.

\* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1884, viz., 120 Artillery Corps, 2,304 Volunteers and Militia, and 204 Naval Reserve.



Expenditure  
on defences,  
1854 to  
1885.

1399. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-one years and a half will be found in the following table :—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF  
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1884-5.

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
1882-3	...	...	...	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	...	...	...	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	...	...	...	157,929	29,639	187,568
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> *				...	101,966	101,966
Total ...				2,427,518	689,867	3,117,385
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 ...				...	...	3,304,476

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

1400. 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

\* The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

† The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

outlay was estimated by the late General 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. The last detachment of these troops was withdrawn in 1870. In 1884-5 the military expenditure was smaller by £48,000 than in 1883-4, but larger by £13,000 than in 1882-3, and considerably larger than in any other previous year, mainly owing to the large outlay of £80,000 towards the erection of defence works and buildings. The naval expenditure in 1884-5 was £4,200 more than in 1883-4, but was largely exceeded in the years 1882-3, 1879-80, 1878-9, and 1877-8.

1401. 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.\*

Military  
cadetships

1402. 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.

1403. 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 are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not

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.

be less than 12 or more than  $13\frac{1}{2}$  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.\*

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## PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

1404. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in obtaining statistics of religious bodies.

1405. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to, the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognised heads.

Clergy and services.

1406. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1885, and the approximate number of religious services

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\* 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.