

## PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

646. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Militia, and Auxiliary Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff, the Victorian Artillery, and the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; and the Auxiliary Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers. At the end of 1890 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

## LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1890.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total Establishment.
<b>Permanent Forces—</b>					
Head Quarters Staff ... ..	5	...	1	...	6
Victorian Artillery ... ..	11	1	56	218	286
Permanent Section Victorian Engineers	2	3	4	22	31
„ Staff, Militia and Auxiliary Forces	10	14	59	...	83
<b>Militia—</b>					
Head Quarters Staff ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Cavalry ... ..	3	...	8	60	71
Horse Artillery ... ..	3	...	13	74	90
Field Artillery (3 Batteries) ...	16	1	47	204	268
Garrison Artillery (8 Batteries) ...	33	...	68	622	723
Victorian Engineers (Submarine Mining Company and Field Company)	8	1	18	157	184
Infantry (4 Regiments) ... ..	114	4	220	2,578	2,916
Ambulance Corps ... ..	1	...	7	32	40
Commissariat and Transport Corps ...	5	...	11	63	79
Medical Staff ... ..	15	...	...	...	15
<b>Total Permanent and Militia Forces</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>4,795</b>
<b>Auxiliary Forces—</b>					
Mounted Rifles ... ..	87	...	132	990	1,209
Victorian Rangers ... ..	63	...	92	1,201	1,356
<b>Total all ranks ... ..</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>7,360</b>

647. The naval force of the colony consists of a Permanent Naval Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows:—

Establishment of naval forces.

#### NAVAL FORCES—ESTABLISHMENT, 1890.

Permanent Force	...	...	...	236 Officers and Men.
Naval Brigade	...	...	...	379 „

648. The naval flotilla consists of eight ships and torpedo boats, but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor Trust—viz., the *Batman*, *Fawkner*, and *Gannet*—are armed with breech-loading guns as auxiliaries. Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the particulars of the ships and torpedo boats:—

Ships of naval forces.

#### WAR VESSELS, 1890.

<i>Cerberus</i> .—Armour-plated turret ship.		<i>Childers</i> .—First-class torpedo boat.
<i>Victoria</i> } Steel gunboats.		<i>Nepean</i> }
<i>Albert</i> }		<i>Lonsdale</i> } Second-class torpedo boats.
<i>Nelson</i> .—Wooden frigate.		<i>Gordon</i> }

649. The following account of the present system of Defence in Victoria has been furnished for this work by the Defence Department:—

Victorian system of defences.

Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884.

The Volunteer Force was disbanded, and corps of paid militia were raised *in lieu*, and enrolled under the *Discipline Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year.

This Act provided for a Minister of Defence, the establishment of a Council of Defence, and a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum for 5 years.

Officers from the Active List of the Imperial Navy and Army were engaged for terms of service in the colonial forces to carry out the discipline and instruction necessary. Two gunboats and four torpedo boats were added to the strength of the Naval force.

The laws relating to defences and discipline have since been consolidated under the *Defences and Discipline Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1083).

A further appropriation of £145,000 was, on the expiration of the previous one, provided for Naval and Military purposes for 2½ years, that is, from 1st July, 1889, to 31st December, 1891.

The practice inaugurated of engaging officers from the Imperial Navy and Army for terms of service has been continued.

Colonial officers have also been sent to England to undergo special courses of instruction, and it is proposed to adopt a scheme by which certain selected officers of both the Naval and Military forces shall be annually seconded for courses of instruction in the Imperial Service. The consent of the Imperial authorities to such a scheme has already been obtained.

Permission has also been granted by the Admiralty for officers of the Colonial Navy to be borne on board H.M. ships on the station for periods of training.

In order to enable these officers to undertake responsible duties, the Admiralty has agreed, on representations being made by this colony, to grant acting commissions to them as officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The following are the rates of pay of the petty officers, stokers, seamen, stewards, servants, etc., attached to the Victorian Naval Forces:—

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND OTHERS.

Rating.	Daily Pay.				Increment per Diem.
	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Chief Engine-room Artificer ... ..	11	0	12	0	1s. after 5 years
Engine-room Artificers ... ..	9	0	10	0	"
Chief Leading Stokers ... ..	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Leading Stokers ... ..	6	0	6	6	"
Torpedo Artificers ... ..	5	6	7	6	6d. annually
Stokers ... ..	5	6	5	6	Nil
Stokers ... ..	5	0	5	0	Nil
Chief Petty Officers ... ..	6	6*	7	0	6d. after 5 years
1st Class Petty Officers ... ..	6	0*	6	6	"
Leading Seamen ... ..	5	6*	5	6	Nil
Able Seamen ... ..	5	0*	5	0	Nil
Training Seamen ... ..	3	6	3	6	Nil
Boys ... ..	2	0	2	0	Nil
Chief Ship's Corporal ... ..	6	6*	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Ship's Corporal ... ..	6	0*	6	6	"
Chief Armourer ... ..	8	0	9	0	"
Chief Painter ... ..	6	6	8	6	6d. annually
Chief Carpenter's Mate ... ..	7	6	8	0	6d. after 1 year
Carpenter's Mate ... ..	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Carpenters and Joiners ... ..	5	6	5	6	Nil
Officers' Cook ... ..	5	6	6	0	6d. after 5 years
Ship's Cook ... ..	5	6	5	6	Nil
Cooks ... ..	5	0	5	0	Nil
Chief Ship's Steward ... ..	7	0	8	6	6d. annually
Chief Sick-berth Attendant ... ..	6	6	8	6	"
Officers' Steward ... ..	5	6	5	6	Nil
Officers' Stewards ... ..	5	0	5	0	Nil
Officers' Stewards (2nd Class) ... ..	4	0	4	0	Nil
Officers' Servants† ... ..	5	0	5	0	Nil
Naval Storekeeper ... ..	6	0	6	6	6d. annually
Hulkkeeper ... ..	7	6	7	6	Nil

NOTE.—In every case where a salary in the above table has an annual increment attached to it, such increment is payable when the officer, warrant officer, petty officer, or man has been in receipt of the salary for a period of 12 months.

SPECIAL DUTY PAY.

- 1 Yeoman of signals, for making flags, 30s. a month.
- 7 Carpenters, tool money, 3d. a day each.
- 12 Torpedo instructors, 6d. a day each.
- 36 1st class seamen—gunners and torpedo-men, 4d. a day each.
- 4 Divers, 3d. a day each.
- 3 Buglers, 3d. a day each.
- 5 Leading signalmen, 4d. a day each.
- 15 Signalmen, 2d. a day each.

\* Including 6d. deferred pay.

† These servants are held in accordance with special agreement with Lieutenants of the Royal Navy for the term of their engagement.

## RIFLE CLUBS.

These clubs were first established in the colony in 1883 for the encouragement of rifle practice. Members have the privilege of buying rifles and ammunition from the Ordnance Stores at reduced rates, and are also allowed to travel free over the railways when proceeding to take part in rifle matches. The clubs are now divided into six districts, and members in each district are required to meet once a quarter for practice in field firing. As an incentive to individual practice, an allowance is paid annually to the clubs for each effective marksman, the money being devoted to the maintenance of ranges and purchase of ammunition.

## MOUNTED RIFLES.

A volunteer force of Mounted Infantry Detachments being established in all districts of the colony, the regiment is a thoroughly representative one, and is very popular. Each company receives an effective and capitation allowance to cover the cost of uniform and certain incidental expenses. Members who attend the annual Easter Encampments also receive compensation based on the rates of pay for corresponding ranks in the Militia. The men, on being passed into the ranks, get M.-H. rifles and all accoutrements and horse gear free, with the exception of saddle, which each member supplies. Engagement is for a period of three years, but members may be re-engaged. After passing into the ranks, members must undergo a minimum of 12 daylight drills per annum. An annual course of musketry is carried out. Officers and non-commissioned officers, on passing the required examination, are appointed on probation for six months, when those who pass the final practical and theoretical test are confirmed in their appointments.

## RANGERS.

An Infantry Volunteer force recruited chiefly from members of Rifle Clubs. Each company receives an effective and capitation allowance to cover cost of uniforms, etc., and members are granted compensation on the same basis as the Mounted Rifles for attending Easter Encampments.

## 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 B.L. rifles lent by the Government, and ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform is khaki, with a soft felt hat, and all the battalions of Junior Cadets wear the same.

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, Colonel Sir Frederick Sargood presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy was to be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It was shot for eight times, and was finally won in 1891 by the Kensington State School corps.

The encouragement of drill and rifle practice in the schools of the colony led to the establishment of Cadet Corps in the year 1884. Since then detachments have been formed in the larger schools in all districts, and the force is now over 4,000 strong. Annual encampments are held for the instruction of the Cadets, and are largely attended. In addition to the ordinary meetings for drill, held at regular intervals, masters and teachers have the privilege of attending classes of instruction in certain district towns chosen for the purpose, and thus qualify themselves to teach drill in their schools, as well as to obtain commissions in the Force.

In addition to the Cadet Corps proper, there is a battalion of about 400 Senior Cadets, consisting of boys who have left school, and are engaged in various occupations. This is a well-drilled body, and forms a valuable link between the junior Cadets and the Militia.

The whole of the Cadet Corps are now provided with uniforms; the junior cadets wearing khakis, the seniors Lincoln green. An effective allowance is paid to each company in order to assist the boys to purchase this clothing.

Defence  
works.

650. 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.

651. The Government adopted the plan of Sir W. Jervois, and the construction of the works, commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., has been carried out in accordance with this scheme.

Expenditure  
on defences  
1890-91.

652. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1891. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery" and "Militia" give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £94 16s. and £15 9s.\* :—

## MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.							£	£
Head Office ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,946	
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5,425		
"    "    Allowances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,603		
							7,028	
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and working pay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20,696		
"    "    Allowances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,423		
							27,119	
Militia—Effective allowance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10,377		
"    Pay of Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	398		
"    "    Field Artillery... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,316		
"    "    Garrison Artillery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,258		
"    "    Victorian Horse Artillery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	816		
"    "    Rifles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	22,001		
"    "    Engineers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,012		
"    Torpedo Corps—Pay and incidentals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,735		
"    Medical Department ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,351		
"    Ambulance Corps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	459		
"    Commissariat department ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	416		
"    Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,298		
"    Horsing guns and forage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,628		
"    Travelling expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	322		

\* These calculations have been based on the establishment, viz.: 286 Victorian Artillery, and 4,389 Militia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1890-91—*continued.*

MILITARY EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>		£	£
Militia—Allowance for bands ... ..		200	
„ Incidentals ... ..		3,245	
			67,832
Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps—Salaries, effective allowance, etc. ... ..	£3,310		
„ Annual parade ... ..	881		
„ Free ammunition ... ..	832		
„ Capes, accoutrements, etc....	1,414		
		6,437	
„ Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies ...		9,557	
„ Victorian Rangers ... ..		9,027	
„ Rifle Clubs ... ..		1,386	
			26,407
Ordnance Branch—Fitter and inspector machinery ...		310	
„ Warlike stores ... ..		16,639	
„ Great coats, accoutrements, etc. ...		1,964	
„ Railway transport ... ..		1,837	
			20,750
Purchase of Ammunition ... ..		5,000	
„ Rifles and warlike stores ... ..		4,000	
			9,000
Easter Encampment, etc. ... ..			8,758
Grant to Victorian Rifle and Artillery Association ...		1,000	
Prizes to Rifle Clubs and Queen's Prize (£100) ...		600	
„ Encouragement drill and shooting—Naval and military forces ... ..		899	
			2,499
Expenses in connexion with despatch of officers to England for course of naval and military instruction ... ..		2,413	
Amount granted in aid of a team of Victorian Mounted Rifles to take part in Royal Military Tournament ... ..		600	
Bonus to Colonial Ammunition Company ... ..		5,000	
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company of additional duty		882	
Compensation, gratuities, etc. ... ..		2,024	
Miscellaneous ... ..		73	
			10,992
Defence works and buildings ... ..			57,983
			245,314
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.			
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages ... ..		29,167	
„ Stores, clothing, fuel, etc....		8,491	
„ Repairs, machinery, etc., and expenses docking vessels ... ..		684	
			38,342
Naval Brigade—Salaries and pay ... ..		5,725	
„ Effective allowances ... ..		933	
„ Clothing and incidentals... ..		287	
			6,945
			45,287
			290,601

Expenditure  
on defences  
1854 to 1891.

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

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF  
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1890-91.

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
1885-6	281,092	37,886	318,978
1886-7	272,682	38,324	311,006
1887-8	281,206	40,913	322,119
1888-9	306,589	46,578	353,167
1889-90	292,129	58,692†	350,821
1890-91	245,314	45,287	290,601
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> ‡	...	101,966	101,966
Total ...	4,106,530	957,547	5,064,077
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 ...	...	...	5,251,168

\* These figures, which are derived from the Departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement and shown on page 105, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.

‡ 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.

654. 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 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 was withdrawn in 1870. During the last six years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous one, and of those the smallest was in 1890-91, in which it was £50,000 or £60,000 lower than in either of the two preceding years. The naval expenditure in 1890-91 was about £13,400 less than in 1889-90, slightly lower than in 1888-9, and larger than in any other year, except 1877-8. The total expenditure on defences during the last six years has averaged about £324,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was only about £200,000, and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Expenditure on defences in various years compared.

655. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1890 numbered 33,136, of which 25,382 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in Victoria, and nearly one-half of these were militia, an arm which neither New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, nor New Zealand appears to possess. New South Wales has, however, about twice as many volunteers as Victoria, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the men there are partially paid. She also has 132 more regular troops, and 2,171 more men attached to reserves, than Victoria. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand, all under 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

Land forces in Australasian colonies.

#### LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria ... ..	406	4,389	2,191	2,430	9,416
New South Wales ... ..	538	...	4,146*	4,601	9,285
Queensland ... ..	134	2,844	846	...	3,824
South Australia ... ..	52	1,425	777	...	2,254
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	603	...	603
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>8,658</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>25,382</b>

\* Partially paid.

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890—*continued.*

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Tasmania ... ..	33	...	588	1,421	2,042
New Zealand ... ..	204	...	5,508	...	5,712
Grand Total* ... ..	1,367	8,658	14,659	8,452	33,136

NOTE.—In South Australia—where the male population is, with a few necessary exceptions, divided into three classes—and in New Zealand—where there is no regular militia—all males between certain ages (18 to 45 in the former, and 17 to 55 in the latter) are liable to be called out in time of necessity. In New Zealand, such males numbered approximately 154,000.

Naval forces in Australasian colonies.

656. Four of the Australasian colonies—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia—possess regular naval forces, and of these nearly two-thirds are in the service of Victoria. Victoria, also, as well as New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, possesses a few irregular naval forces, who generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Victoria. New South Wales possesses 281, Queensland 51, and New Zealand as many as 1,192 Naval Volunteers, but no other colony has an arm so designated. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received:—

## NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.†	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	236	379	...	615
New South Wales ... ..	14	338	281	633
Queensland ... ..	46	331	51	428
South Australia ... ..	66	90	...	156
Total ... ..	362	1,138	332	1,832
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	1,192	1,192
Grand Total ... ..	362	1,138	1,524	3,024

Additional naval defences for Australasian colonies.

657. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1,083), an additional naval force,

\* Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 4,000 in Victoria, 673 in Queensland, and 2,112 in New Zealand.

† Partially paid in some of the colonies.

consisting of 5 fast cruisers and 2 torpedo boats, has been provided for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for 10 years, provides for the payment by the Australasian colonies of interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent., but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance, or a total contribution of £126,000. The first annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1891, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £37,723; New South Wales, £37,340; New Zealand, £20,821; Queensland, £13,018; South Australia, £10,624; Tasmania, £4,836; Western Australia, £1,638.

658. The figures in the following table, which show the number of local troops of all arms in the self-governing possessions of the British Empire—embracing the Australasian, Canadian, and South African colonies—have been taken from a paper by Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A., read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 19th May, 1890:—

Local forces  
in British  
colonies.

#### LOCAL FORCES OF BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, 1889.

Branch of Service.	Australasia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Total.
<i>Permanent Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops	32	150	819	1,001
Artillery	1,060	387	...	1,447
Infantry	...	463	...	463
Engineers and Torpedo Corps	247	...	...	247
Police*	...	1,050	887	1,937
Staff	164	...	...	164
Total	1,503	2,050	1,706	5,259
<i>Partially Paid Forces.</i>				
Mounted Troops	2,618	1,944	1,314	5,876
Artillery	3,010	3,408	436	6,854
Infantry	13,429	30,657	2,920	47,006
Engineers and Torpedo Corps	1,244	179	249	1,672
Naval Brigade	2,893	...	85	2,978
Total	23,194	36,188	5,004	64,386
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops	860	...	...	860
Artillery	307	...	...	307
Infantry	6,001	...	...	6,001
Engineers and Torpedo Corps	129	...	...	129
Total	7,297	...	...	7,297
Grand Total	31,994	38,238	6,710	76,942

\* Only those used for military service.

Relative proportions of various forces.

659. According to this table the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire number 77,000, and half of these are in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. are in Australasia, and 9 per cent. in South Africa. The partially paid forces amount to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent forces and the volunteer forces—the latter of which exist only in Australasia—amount to only a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence expenditure in Australasian colonies.

660. In 1890-91 Victoria spent over £290,000 on defences, or about two-fifths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £317,000, or about three-sevenths of that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent over £840,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1890-91.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	187,331	45,287	57,983	290,601
New South Wales ... ..	216,624	11,419	89,391*	317,434
Queensland ... ..	60,884	15,519	5,994	82,397
South Australia ... ..	34,283	13,514	4,393	52,190
Western Australia ... ..	4,013	...	...	4,013
Total ... ..	503,135	85,739	157,761	746,635
Tasmania ... ..	12,699	...	5,200	17,899
New Zealand ... ..	73,375	...	2,477	75,852
Grand Total ... ..	589,209	85,739	165,438	840,386

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1890; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1890-91.

Inspection of Australasian troops.

661. The military forces of the Australasian colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the

\* There was an error in the figures furnished to the Government Statist for 1889-90, and published in the *Victorian Year-Book* of that year, Vol. II., page 467; the amount expended on fortifications should have been £72,979 instead of £207,175 as stated.

general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.\*

662. 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.

663. 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.

664. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be granted to officers who are *bonâ fide* colonists under specified conditions as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service, etc. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary examination in mathematics, French, German, or other modern language, geometrical drawing, a second more advanced examination, and finally a military examination, the text-books in this latter being those at the time in use at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Sets of examination papers in both literary and military subjects will be sent to the Governors of the respective colonies, and boards for the proper conduct of the examinations are to be held. The Governor of the colony to notify the War Office each year whether he has any qualified candidates to nominate. Till further notice, two army

Commis-  
sions to  
colonial  
military  
officers.

\* See Report by Major-General Edwards, Parliamentary Paper No. 139, Session 1889.

† For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th June, 1890. Representations are now being made to induce the Imperial authorities to allot 4 cadetships to university candidates in Victoria, 2 being available for the engineers or artillery, and 2 to regiments of the line, instead of as at present, 1 to university candidates, and 2 to candidates from the local military forces, as particularized in the next paragraph but one.

commissions will be allotted annually to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. In the event of the number of candidates nominated by the Governor in a colony at any time exceeding the allotted number of commissions, the selection will be decided by competition in the military portion of the prescribed examination.\*

Naval  
cadetships.

665. 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 be less than 13 or more than  $14\frac{1}{2}$  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 of 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 £75 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the “*Britannia*” training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or 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. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to allow colonial candidates, who fail to pass at their first trial, the opportunity of being examined again in about six months’ time, provided they are still within the limits of age. Colonial candidates for cadetships were previously under a disadvantage in this respect, and the decision of the Admiralty is the consequence of their recognition of this fact.

\* See footnote (†) to paragraph 663 *ante*.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, 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.

‡ Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the *Government Gazette* of 2nd September, 1887 (No. 83), and the Premier’s memo. dated 14th March, 1889, notifies a further revise of the Admiralty dated December, 1888.