

## PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

813. 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 arms of the service; and the Auxiliary Forces include Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers. At the end of 1889 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

## LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1889.

Branch of Service.	RANKS.				Total Establishment.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	
<b>Permanent Forces—</b>					
Head Quarters Staff	4	...	...	...	4
Victorian Artillery	11	2	15	228	256
Permanent Section Victorian Engineers	1	3	2	25	31
“ Staff, Militia and Auxiliary Forces	6	12	37	...	55
<b>Militia—</b>					
Cavalry...	3	...	5	63	71
Horse Artillery	3	...	6	51	60
Field Artillery (3 Batteries)	17	...	26	226	269
Garrison Artillery (8 Batteries)	43	1	32	647	723
Engineers (Submarine Mining Company and Field Company)	8	1	9	165	183
Infantry (4 Battalions)	74	4	64	1,766	1,908
Ambulance Corps	1	...	3	35	39
Commissariat and Transport Corps	2	...	6	56	64
Medical Staff	17	...	...	...	17
<b>Total Permanent and Militia Forces</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>3,680</b>
<b>Auxiliary Forces—</b>					
Mounted Rifles	64	1	45	900	1,010
Victorian Rangers	42	...	30	784	856
Unattached List—Mounted Rifles	5	...	...	...	5
“ Medical Staff, Militia...	18	...	...	...	18
“ “ Mounted Rifles, and Rangers	2	...	...	...	2
<b>Total all ranks</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>5,571</b>

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

NAVAL FORCES—ESTABLISHMENT, 1889.

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

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

815. 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, 1889.

*Cerberus*.—Armour-plated turret ship.  
*Victoria* } Steel gunboats.  
*Albert* }  
*Nelson*.—Wooden frigate.

*Childers*.—First-class torpedo boat.  
*Nepean* }  
*Lonsdale* } Second-class torpedo boats.  
*Gordon* }

816. 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 Act 1083, *The Defences and Discipline Act* 1890.

“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. a day 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. a day annually
Chief Carpenter's Mate ... ..	7	6	8	0	6d. a day after 1 year
Carpenter's Mate ... ..	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Carpenters and Joiners ... ..	5	6	5	6	Nil
Officer's 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. a day annually
Sick Bayman ... ..	6	6	8	6	”
Officer's 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. after one year

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

FIXED ALLOWANCES.

- (1) Tool money to 7 carpenters, at 3d. a day.
- (2) Special allowance of 6d. a day to 12 men who qualify as torpedo instructors.
- (3) Special allowance of 4d. a day to 36 men who qualify as 1st class seamen, gunners, and torpedo men.
- (4) Special allowance of 3d. a day will be paid to 4 men to encourage them to qualify as divers.
- (5) Special allowance of 4d. a day to 5 men as leading signalmen, and of 2d. a day to 15 men as signalmen.
- (6) Special allowance of 3d. a day to 3 men as buglers.

\* 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.

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, 134 clubs have been formed, consisting of 2,650 members to whom 2,020 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; 368,000 rounds have been purchased by clubs during the current year (1888-9).

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Sir F. Sargood, K.C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs.

## MOUNTED RIFLES.

A force of 1,010 Mounted Rifles has been raised, consisting of nine companies;\* they are drilled by itinerant sergeants-major. The formation of many detachments has been refused on account of distance from centres of district. 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. 395 attended the Easter Encampment. A feature of the regiment at this camp was the excellent work done by the Signalling Corps. The force is very popular. Members purchase their own uniform.

## RANGERS.

A force consisting of seven companies formed in connexion with the Rifle Clubs. The establishment is 850. Two new companies and a battery of 40-pr. R. B.-L. guns have been added, making a total of 1,300 of all ranks. It is proposed to divide the Infantry into three battalions of 400 each. The engagement is for a period not exceeding three years, but re-engagements will be permitted if sanctioned by the Commandant.

## FIRST CLASS MILITIA RESERVE.

Regulations for the establishment of this reserve have been passed. It will consist of (a) all members of the militia passed to the reserve after completing three years' service in the ranks, and (b) such men now serving in the reserve (designated by these regulations the 2nd Class Reserve) or who may now or hereafter be serving in the Militia and effective on their electing to join and being recommended by the Commandant.

## 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 purchased 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 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 six times shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School; in December of the same

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\* Two new companies are about to be raised, including 1,200 in all, and the regiment will then be divided into two battalions. Compensation for a camp has been allowed and will have a good effect.

year, by the East Sandhurst State School; in December, 1885, by the Chiltern State School; in 1886, by the North Williamstown State School; in 1887, by the Kensington State School; in 1888, by the Seymour State School; and in 1889, by the Scotch College, Melbourne.

There are now 98 corps established (numbering upwards of 3,300 Cadets), all provided with uniform at their own expense, 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 is 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, in 1885, by State School No. 1,479, St. Kilda; in 1886, by the Scotch College; in 1887, by the Latrobe Street State School (No. 1,274); in 1888, by the Cambridge Street State School (No. 1,896); and in 1889 by the Scotch College.

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

*No. 1 Battalion.*—Comprising corps in Sandhurst, Eaglehawk, and Echuca.

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

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

*No. 4 Battalion.*—State Schools in the Gippsland district.

*No. 5 Battalion.*—Ballarat, Allandale, Clunes, Creswick, Maryborough, Ararat, Stawell—Colleges, Grammar, and State Schools.

*No. 6 Battalion.*—The Scotch College, Camberwell Grammar School, and the Senior Cadets.

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

*No. 8 Battalion.*—The State Schools at Footscray, Kensington, Brunswick, Collingwood, Essendon, West Melbourne, and North Melbourne.

*No. 9 Battalion.*—The State Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools of Hamilton, Coleraine, and Portland.

*No. 10 Battalion.*—The Grammar and State Schools in the North-Eastern district.

Annual encampments are held. The first took place at Elsternwick in 1887. In the two succeeding years the camps were held at the military ground at Langwarrin, and were attended by over 1,800 of all ranks. This year (1890) the muster was 2,340, all in uniform, thus demonstrating the increasing popularity of the movement. The whole were inspected by His Excellency the Governor and the Major-General Commanding, and a general order was subsequently issued expressing great satisfaction with the drill and discipline.

Ammunition is issued "free" at the rate of 150 rounds Francotte ball cartridges and 50 rounds of blank cartridges annually, for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

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

The Battalion of Senior Cadets now numbers about 400. The boys have all left school, and are engaged in various occupations. The uniform chosen is a Lincoln green, which looks very smart. So far the success of this battalion justifies the hope that the bridge has now been formed between the Cadet Corps and the Militia. The Senior Cadets are all armed with Martini-Henry rifles. Regulations lately issued allow of Senior Cadets, under certain conditions, being enrolled in the Militia without going through the usual recruit drill.

On the 20th February, 1889, the Cadet Corps in the Metropolitan districts paraded in Albert Park, when Lady Loch presented Colours to the successful corps. These were the gift of Her Ladyship, and a yearly competition for their possession will take place, the Scotch College being the holders for the first year.

The motto of the force is, "*Pro Deo et Patria.*"

An annual "effective" allowance is now granted of ten shillings to Junior, and one pound to Senior, Cadets. This grant is principally devoted towards assisting the Cadets to purchase uniforms.

817. 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.

Defence  
works.

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

Progress of  
the works.

819. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1890. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery" and "Militia," give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £105 11s. and £17 12s.\*:—

Expenditure  
on defences,  
1889-90.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Head Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,879
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	4,484	
"	"	Allowances	...	...	...	1,315	
							5,799
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and working pay	...	...	...	...	...	19,911	
"	"	Allowances	...	...	...	7,107	
							27,018
Militia—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	...	7,339	
"	"	Pay of Cavalry	...	...	...	508	
"	"	Field Artillery	...	...	...	3,295	
"	"	Garrison Artillery	...	...	...	6,874	
"	"	Nordenfelt Battery	...	...	...	717	
"	"	Rifles	...	...	...	17,916	
"	"	Engineers	...	...	...	1,020	
"	"	Torpedo Corps—Pay and incidentals	...	...	...	5,967	
"	"	Medical department	...	...	...	558	
"	"	Ambulance Corps	...	...	...	432	

\* These calculations have been based on the establishment, viz.: 256 Victorian Artillery, and 3,334 Militia.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1889-90—continued.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—continued.				£	£
Militia—Commissariat department	...	...	...	343	
„ Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	5,626	
„ Lodging allowances and uniform	...	...	...	...	
„ Horsing guns and forage	...	...	...	3,506	
„ Travelling expenses	...	...	...	433	
„ Allowance for bands	...	...	...	200	
„ Incidentals	...	...	...	3,940	
					58,674
Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps—Salaries, effective allowance, etc.	...	...	£2,679		
„ Annual parade	...	...	926		
„ Free ammunition	...	...	868		
				4,473	
„ Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies	...	...	...	8,598	
„ Victorian Rifles	...	...	...	6,364	
„ Rifle Clubs	...	...	...	1,368	
					20,803
Ordnance Branch—Fitter and inspector machinery	...	...	...	1,190	
„ Warlike stores	...	...	...	6,530	
„ Great coats, accoutrements, etc.	...	...	...	1,283	
„ Railway transport	...	...	...	1,506	
					10,509
Purchase of Ammunition	...	...	...	5,000	
„ Rifles and warlike stores	...	...	...	1,990	
					6,990
Easter Encampment, etc.	...	...	...	...	9,513
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	...	...	...	924	
					2,524
Compensation, gratuities, etc.	...	...	...	2,258	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,018	
					5,276
Defence works and buildings	...	...	...	...	139,144
Total	...	...	...	...	292,129
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	28,622	
„ Stores, clothing, fuel, etc.	...	...	...	8,458	
„ Repairs, machinery, etc., and expenses docking vessels	...	...	...	447	
					37,527
Naval Brigade—Salaries and pay	...	...	...	5,469	
„ Effective allowances	...	...	...	935	
„ Clothing and incidentals	...	...	...	261	
					6,665
Purchase of Torpedo Boat (first-class)	...	...	...	...	14,500
Total	...	...	...	...	58,692
Grand Total ..	...	...	...	...	350,821

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

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1889-90.

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
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> ‡	...	101,966	101,966
Total ...	3,861,216	912,260	4,773,476
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	...	...	4,960,567

\* 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 166, 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.

821. 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 five years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous one, and of those the largest was in 1888-9, in which the excess, as compared with the subsequent year, was about £14,400. The naval expenditure in 1889-90 was about £12,100 greater than in 1888-9, about the same as in 1877-8, and far larger than in any other previous year. The total expenditure on defences during the last five years has averaged about £331,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was only about £200,000; and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

822. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1889 numbered 32,490, of which 23,896 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in Victoria, and nearly two-fifths 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 232 more regular troops, and 866 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, 1889.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria	346	3,334	1,891	2,650	8,221
New South Wales	578	...	3,718*	3,516	7,812
Queensland	130	2,662	1,683	...	4,475

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.

\* Partially paid.

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

Land forces in Australasian colonies.

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889—*continued.*

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
South Australia ... ..	48	1,573	1,164	...	2,785
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	603	...	603
Total ... ..	1,102	7,569	9,059	6,166	23,896
Tasmania ... ..	32	...	592	1,378	2,002
New Zealand ... ..	191	...	6,401	...	6,592
Grand Total* ... ..	1,325	7,569	16,052	7,544	32,490

823. Only three of the Australasian colonies, viz., Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, possess regular naval forces, and of these nearly two-thirds are maintained by 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 number of forces of this description belongs to Victoria. New South Wales possesses 276, Queensland 52, and New Zealand as many as 1,318 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.

## NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.†	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	236	379	...	615
New South Wales ... ..	18	339	276	633
Queensland ... ..	45	337	52	434
South Australia ... ..	70	79	...	149
Total ... ..	369	1,134	328	1,831
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	1,318	1,318
Grand Total ... ..	369	1,134	1,646	3,149

824. The figures in the following table, which show the number of local troops of all arms in the self-governing possessions of the

Local forces in British colonies.

\* Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 3,300 in Victoria and 2,344 in New Zealand

† Partially paid in some of the colonies.

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 OF BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, 1889.

Branch of Service.	Australasian.	Canadian.	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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>5,259</b>
<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
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>23,194</b>	<b>36,188</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>64,386</b>
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops ... ..	860	...	...	860
Artillery ... ..	307	...	...	307
Infantry ... ..	6,001	...	...	6,001
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	129	...	...	129
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,297</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>31,994</b>	<b>38,238</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>76,942</b>

825. 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.

826. In 1889-90 Victoria spent over £350,000 on defences, or nearly two-fifths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on

\* Only those used for military service.

the Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £414,000, or nearly half that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent nearly £1,000,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table :—

## EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889-90.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	152,985	44,192	153,644	350,821
New South Wales ... ..	172,477	34,698	207,175	414,350
Queensland ... ..	49,306	14,046	11,487	74,839
South Australia ... ..	36,635	17,817	6,003	60,455
Western Australia ... ..	3,697	...	...	3,697
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>415,100</b>	<b>110,753</b>	<b>378,309</b>	<b>904,162</b>
Tasmania ... ..	10,369	...	7,980	18,349
New Zealand ... ..	57,521	...	15,752*	73,273
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>482,990</b>	<b>110,753</b>	<b>402,041</b>	<b>995,784</b>

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1889; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1889-90.

827. The military forces of the Australasian colonies have recently been inspected 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 reports (9th October, 1889) that, so far as Victoria is concerned, the troops are in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommends that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.†

Inspection of Australasian troops.

828. In July, 1887, Captain John Whitney, who had for some time been engaged upon the manufacture of cartridges for the New Zealand Government, submitted, on behalf of a company with which he was connected, certain terms on which he would undertake to establish an ammunition factory in Victoria. The site selected for the operations of this company is on the banks of the Saltwater River, near Melbourne. Its extent is five acres, and a lease thereof for five

Ammunition factory.

\* Including Naval Expenditure and expenditure on harbour defence works.

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

years at a peppercorn rent has recently been granted and ratified by Parliament, the conditions being that they erect an ammunition factory within twelve months from the 30th May, 1889, and deliver ammunition cartridges within twelve months from that date at the rate of half a million rounds every two months if required, which shall be equal in quality to those used in England and at the same price as those there used, with an allowance for freight, charges, and cost of delivery in Melbourne added, the Government to pay the company £5,000 as a bonus as soon as 500,000 rounds of ammunition shall have been delivered, and to refund from time to time to the lessees such amounts up to £2,800 as they may have paid the Customs as duty on the machinery imported by them. The company having imported machinery and stores, and erected buildings at a cost of £25,000, operations were fairly started in September, 1890, and before the end of that month 20,000 approved Martini-Henry cartridges had been supplied to the Government, which number it is expected will be increased to 100,000 during the month of October. At the present time 8 men and 30 women are employed at the works, but Captain Whitney hopes before the end of 1891 to employ 150 women, and to be able to turn out cartridges at the rate of half a million monthly.

Military  
cadetships. 829. 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. 830. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has

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\* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th June, 1890.

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.\*

831. 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 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.

Commis-  
sions to  
colonial  
military  
officers.

832. 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 14½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any

Naval  
cadetships

\* See footnote (\*) on page 468.

† 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.

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.

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