

income of the benefit fund increased by as much as 60 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £254,500 was added to the benefit fund in the same period, or an increase of 61 per cent. on the amount (£372,598), standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and death rates.

1684. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per member for which alimnt was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·8 in 1879, 7·5 in 1880, 7·9 in 1881, 7·6 in 1882, 7·7 in 1883, 7·3 in 1884, 7·7 in 1885, and 7·2 in 1886. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·25 in 1878, 9·93 in 1879, 9·26 in 1880, 11·92 in 1881, 11·87 in 1882, 10·77 in 1883, 10·87 in 1884, 10·14 in 1885, and 10·56 in 1886.

Valuations of Friendly Societies.

1685. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

---

## PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1686. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1886 consisted of Permanent Forces and Volunteer Militia, the former being made up of the Head Quarters Staff and of paid Artillery and Section Torpedo Corps; and the latter of the Cavalry, Nordenfelt Battery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Mounted and Foot Rifle, and Medical 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, 1886.\*

| Branch of Service.        | Strength, 31st December, 1886. |                   |             |                |              | Wanting to Complete. | Establishment. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                           | Officers.                      | Warrant Officers. | Ser-geants. | Rank and File. | Total.       |                      |                |
| <b>Permanent Forces—</b>  |                                |                   |             |                |              |                      |                |
| Head Quarters Staff ...   | 5                              | 11                | 22          | ...            | 38           | ...                  | 37             |
| Victorian Artillery ...   | 5                              | 2                 | 10          | 140            | 157          | 23                   | 180            |
| Section Torpedo Corps ... | ...                            | 2                 | 4           | 15             | 21           | ...                  | 20             |
| <b>Volunteer Militia—</b> |                                |                   |             |                |              |                      |                |
| Cavalry... ..             | 3                              | ...               | 4           | 45             | 52           | 19                   | 71             |
| Nordenfelt Battery ...    | 1                              | ...               | 3           | 17             | 21           | 5                    | 26             |
| Field Artillery ...       | 16                             | 1                 | 25          | 213            | 255          | 11                   | 266            |
| Garrison Artillery ...    | 25                             | 1                 | 31          | 670            | 727          | 42                   | 769            |
| Engineers ...             | 7                              | ...               | 9           | 137            | 153          | 8                    | 161            |
| Mounted Rifles ...        | 40                             | ...               | 33          | 718            | 791          | 210                  | 1,001          |
| Infantry ...              | 69                             | 4                 | 79          | 1,503          | 1,655        | 153                  | 1,808          |
| Medical... ..             | 15                             | ...               | ...         | ...            | 15           | 1                    | 16             |
| <b>Total ...</b>          | <b>186</b>                     | <b>21</b>         | <b>220</b>  | <b>3,458</b>   | <b>3,885</b> | <b>470†</b>          | <b>4,355</b>   |
| Unattached List ...       | 56                             | ...               | ...         | ...            | 56           | ...                  | ...            |
| „ Medical Staff ...       | 12                             | ...               | ...         | ...            | 12           | ...                  | ...            |

1687. At the end of 1886, the military establishment, exclusive of unattached officers, being 4,355, its strength was 3,885, or 470 less. The strength of the Permanent Forces was less than the establishment by 21, and the strength of the Volunteer Militia was less than the establishment by 449. Strength and establishment.

1688. 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 1886 were as follow:— Rifles of land forces.

## RIFLES AND CARBINES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

| Branch of Service.     | Rifles.      | Carbines.  | Total.       |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Permanent Forces ...   | 16           | 180        | 196          |
| Cavalry ...            | ...          | 66         | 66           |
| Nordenfelt Battery ... | ...          | 11         | 11           |
| Field Artillery ...    | ...          | 36         | 36           |
| Garrison Artillery ... | 742          | ...        | 742          |
| Engineers ...          | 154          | ...        | 154          |
| Mounted Rifles ...     | 1,000        | ...        | 1,000        |
| Rifles ...             | 1,708        | ...        | 1,708        |
| <b>Total ...</b>       | <b>3,620</b> | <b>293</b> | <b>3,913</b> |

\* The strength at the end of 1887 was 3,964, and the establishment 4,384.

† Allowing for two supernumeraries.

Guns of land  
forces.

1689. 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, 8in., of 12 tons | ... | 3       |     |
|                          |     | " " 6in., of 5 tons                     | ... | 1       |     |
|                          |     | " " 6in., of 4 tons                     | ... | 1       |     |
|                          |     | " " 5in., of 2 tons                     | ... | 4       |     |
| 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. ...                         | ... | 18      |     |
|                          |     | " " 12-pr. (old type)                   | ... | 6       |     |
|                          |     | " " 6-pr. ...                           | ... | 6       |     |
|                          |     | Muzzle-loading " 3-pr. (old type)       | ... | 6       |     |
| Machine guns ...         | {   | Nordenfelt 10 barrel rifle calibre      | ... | 6       |     |
|                          |     | " 5 " "                                 | ... | 1       |     |
| Smooth-bored 68-pr. guns | ... | ...                                     | ... | 18      |     |
| Total ...                |     |   |     | ...     | 105 |

Strength and  
establish-  
ment of  
naval forces.

1690. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1886 were as follow:—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1886.

| Ship or Corps.          | Strength, 31st December, 1886. |                         |       |        | Wanted to Complete. | Establishment. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|----------------|
|                         | Officers.                      | Petty Officers and Men. | Boys. | Total. |                     |                |
| H.M.V. Naval Forces ... | 24                             | 157                     | 8     | 189    | 17                  | 206            |
| Naval Brigade ...       | 14                             | 289                     | ...   | 303    | 3                   | 306*           |
| Total... ..             | 38                             | 446                     | 8     | 492    | 20                  | 512            |

Guns of  
naval  
forces.

1691. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1886 :—

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| 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., 115-pr. ... | ... | 2  |
| " " " " Shunt, 58 cwt., 64-pr. ...                    | ... | 20 |
| " " <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 Brigade.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.                    | ... | 28 |
| " " " " Howitzer, 12-pr. ...                          | ... | 2  |
| Total ...   |     | 81 |

\* Including 304 officers and men, and 2 permanent instructors.

1692. The rifles in possession of the Naval Forces at the same period numbered 493. The total number of revolvers was 228. Small arms  
of naval  
forces.

1693. 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 :— New system  
of defences.

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-p.r. 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 steam hopper barge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Fawkner*, Harbour Trust steam hopper barge, 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 intercolonial 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</i> and <i>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, 1887:—

LAND FORCES.

| Branch of Service.                              | Establishment. | Strength. |
|---|----------------|-----------|
| PERMANENT.                                      |                |           |
| Head-Quarters Staff ... ..                      | 5              | 5         |
| Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.C. officers) ... | 32             | 32        |
| Victorian Artillery... ..                       | 200            | 197       |
| Permanent Section, Corps of Engineers ... ..    | 21             | 21        |
| MILITIA.  |                |           |
| Mounted Rifles ... ..                           | 11             | 11        |
| Cadet Corps Staff ... ..                        | 2              | 2         |
| Head Quarters Staff ... ..                      | 2              | 2         |
| Cavalry ... ..                                  | 71             | 52        |
| Nordenfelt Battery ... ..                       | 26             | 24        |
| Field Artillery Brigade ... ..                  | 266            | 260       |
| Garrison Artillery, 1st Brigade ... ..          | 420            | 385       |
| " " 2nd " ... ..                                | 327            | 300       |
| Submarine Mining Company Corps of Engineers ... | 62             | 61        |
| Field Company Corps of Engineers ... ..         | 99             | 92        |
| Victorian Rifles, 1st Battalion ... ..          | 501            | 451       |
| " " 2nd Battalion ... ..                        | 501            | 477       |
| " " 3rd " ... ..                                | 403            | 389       |
| " " 4th " ... ..                                | 403            | 350       |
| Medical Department ... ..                       | 15             | 15        |
| Ambulance Corps*... ..                          | (40)           | ...       |
| Ordnance Corps† ... ..                          | (23)           | ...       |
| Unattached List ... ..                          | ...            | 64        |
| " " Medical Department ... ..                   | ...            | 17        |
| Chaplains ... ..                                | ...            | 16        |
| Victorian Mounted Rifles ... ..                 | 990            | 864       |
| Total ... ..                                    | 4,357          | 4,087     |

NOTE.—Numbers in parenthesis not included in general totals.

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.

\* Surgeon-major included with Medical Staff; staff sergeant included with Victorian Artillery; non-commissioned officers and men included in Metropolitan Infantry.

† Non-commissioned officers and men included with Garrison Artillery.

## 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, 167 clubs have been formed, consisting of 4,962 members, to whom 1,893 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; 714,550 rounds have been purchased by clubs during the current year (1887).

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 Rifles has been raised, consisting of nine companies; they are drilled by intinerant 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 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. Over 300 attended the Easter encampment. The force is very popular.

## 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; in December 1885 by the Chiltern State School; in 1886, by N. Williamstown State School; and in 1887 by the Kensington State School.

Within the last twelve months the Cadet Corps have increased considerably in number. 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, and in 1887 by the La Trobe-street State School (No. 1,274).

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

*No. 1 Battalion.*—Comprising corps in the Sandhurst, Elmore, 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—Colac, and Queenscliff Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

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

*No. 5 Battalion.*—Ballarat, Maryborough, Ararat, Stawell—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, Warrnambool, Casterton, Coleraine, Portland, and Heywood.

*No. 10.*—The State Schools in Castlemaine, Maldon, and Taradale, and Kyneton Academy.

*No. 11.*—The Grammar and State Schools in the North-Eastern district.

*No. 12.*—The Grammar and State Schools in the Gippsland district.

On the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th December, 1887, a camp of instruction was held at Elsternwick, at which over 1,800 officers and Cadets attended. The annual rifle matches, under the auspices of the Victorian Rifle Association, were fired on the 16th December, the senior teams firing at North Williamstown ranges and the juniors at Elwood.

Ammunition is issued "free" annually, at the rate of 150 rounds Francotte ball cartridges and 50 rounds of blank cartridges 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 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<br>1st July 1886. |    |    | Minimum. |    |    | Maximum. | Increment.          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|----------|----|----|----------|---------------------|
|                                    | £                          | s. | d. | £        | s. | d. | £        |                     |
| Officer in command of Naval Forces | 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.                |
| 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 "                |
| Chief Torpedo Gunner ... ..        | 225                        | 0  | 0  | 225      | 0  | 0  | 240      | £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 "                |

## MILITARY OFFICERS.

| Grade.                    | Salaries.    | Allowances.                           |            |                     |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
|                           |              | Quarters,<br>or Allowance<br>in lieu. | Forage.    | Other<br>Allowances |
| <i>Land Forces.</i>       |              |                                       |            |                     |
|                           | £            | £ s. d.                               | £          |                     |
| 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                               | ...        | "                   |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..       | <b>6,000</b> | <b>806 0 0</b>                        | <b>525</b> |                     |

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.

1694. 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.

1695. 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 Progress of the works.

Point Franklin. During the last two years, a large sum of money has been spent on the various batteries, and these are now approaching completion. 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.

General Schaw on Victorian defences.

1696. Major-General Schaw, R.E., who was visiting the colonies in the early part of 1887, was asked by the Victorian Government to give his opinion upon the defences of Port Phillip, and in his report, dated 24th May, 1887, he states, as follows:—

“The result of my inspection has impressed me with the good judgment in selecting sites, and the skill in designing and carrying out the works, which have been shown in the existing defences. Improvements in defences must inevitably be made from time to time, as improvements in the powers of weapons and in methods of warfare are introduced; but the improvements needed in the defences of Port Phillip are very slight compared with those now required in the defences of many of the military ports of the mother country. The Victorian Government may well be proud of the forward state of the defences of the colony, and they may be very well satisfied with the excellent work done by their defence officers. A comparatively small expenditure will now place their defences in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.”

Expenditure on defences, 1885-6.

1697. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1886. 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 £117 1s. 1d., £13 19s. 3d., and £18 14s. 8d.\*:—

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1885-6.

| MILITARY EXPENDITURE.                          |     |     |     |     |     | £      | £       |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Head Office ...                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...    | 2,014   |
| Head Quarters Staff—Salaries                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,255  |         |
| ”    ”    Allowances                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,635  | 6,890   |
| Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,490 |         |
| ”    ”    Allowances                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,419  | 17,909† |
| Militia—Effective allowance                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,778  |         |
| ”    Pay of Cavalry                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 651    |         |
| ”    ”    Artillery and Nordenfelt Battery     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,387  |         |
| ”    ”    Rifles                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,372 |         |
| ”    ”    Engineers and Torpedo, incidental    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,438  |         |
| ”    ”    Medical officers                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 668    |         |
| ”    Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,715  |         |
| ”    Horsing guns and forage                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,437  |         |
| ”    Travelling expenses                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 448    |         |
| ”    Allowance for bands                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100    |         |
| ”    Incidentals                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,258  |         |
| ”    Extra men for 12 months—Pay               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,924 |         |
| ”    ”    ”    Contingencies                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,937 | 72,113  |

\* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1885, viz., 153 Artillery Corps, 5,165 Volunteer Militia, and 307 Naval Reserve.

† Including £4,887 for extra officers and men.



EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF  
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

| Year.  | Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence.) | Naval Expenditure. | Total.*   |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------|
|  | £  | £                  | £         |
| 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   |
| Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> †  | ...  | 101,966            | 101,966   |
| Total ... ..   | 2,708,610  | 727,753            | 3,436,363 |
| 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 ... ..   |  |                    | 3,623,454 |

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

1699. 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. In 1885-6 the military expenditure was considerably

\* See footnote to preceding page.

† 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.

larger than in any other year; the excess, as compared with the previous year, being £123,000, chiefly accounted for by an increased expenditure of £70,000 on defence works and buildings, of £36,000 on the militia, and of £5,500 on the Victorian Artillery. The naval expenditure in 1885-6 was £8,200 more than in 1884-5, and was larger than in any previous year, except 1882-3 and 1877-8.

1700. 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.

1701. 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.

1702. 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 12 or more than 13½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able

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, 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.

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.\*

---

\* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

---