

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces

935. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Militia, Militia Reserve, and Auxiliary Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff and of the Victorian Artillery and Section Sub-marine Mining Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Nordenfelt Battery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, and Medical arms of the service; the Militia Reserve is composed of men who have received training in the Militia; and the Auxiliary Forces include Mounted Rifles, Rifle Volunteers, and Riflemen in clubs. At the end of 1888 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1888.

Branch of Service.	RANKS.				Total Establish- ment.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.	
Permanent Forces—					
Head Quarters Staff	4	11	37	...	52
Victorian Artillery	8	2	11	235	256
Permanent Section Submarine Mining Company ... ..	...	3	2	16	21
Militia—					
Cavalry... ..	3	...	4	64	71
Horse Artillery	3	...	6	51	60
Field Artillery	17	1	29	222	269
Garrison Artillery	32	...	30	660	722
Engineers	8	...	10	165	183
Infantry	82	4	72	1,861	2,019
Medical... ..	16	...	...	...	16
Total Permanent and Militia Forces	173	21	201	3,274	3,669
Auxiliary Forces—					
Mounted Rifles	21	...	30	949	1,000
Rangers	38	...	30	784	852
Riflemen in Clubs ... ..	...	...	...	2,649	2,649
Militia Reserve	46	...	...	1,003	1,049
Unattached List—Mounted Rifles	4	...	...	...	4
„ Medical Staff, Militia ...	18	...	...	...	18
Medical Staff, Mounted Rifles, and Rangers	19	...	...	...	19
Total all arms	319	21	261	8,659	9,260

936. 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 1888 were as follow:—

Rifles of
land forces.

RIFLES AND CARBINES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Total.
Permanent Forces	80	250	330
Cavalry ... ..	...	66	66
H. A. Battery ... ..	...	24	24
Field Artillery ... ..	...	36	36
Garrison Artillery	722	...	722
Engineers	175	...	175
Mounted Rifles	998	...	998
Rifles	2,753	...	2,753
Rifle Clubs	3,214	...	3,214
Total	7,942	376	8,318

937. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the Land Forces at the end of 1888:—

Guns of land
forces.

10-inch B.L. (26 tons)	1	40-pr. R.B.L.	6
10-inch „ (25 tons)	1	12-pr. „	6
9·2-inch „ (18 tons)	3	6-pr. „	6
8-inch „ (12 tons)	3	6-pr. Quick firing	8
6-inch „ (5 tons)	3	1-inch Nordenfelt (2 barrel)	2
6-inch „ (4 tons)	1	10 barrel „ (Rifle Cal.)	6
5-inch „ (3 tons)	11	5 barrel „ (Rifle Cal.)	9
5-inch „ (2 tons)	4	68-pr. S.B.	19
12½-pr. „ (7 cwt.)	18	42-pr. S.B. (Russian)	2
9-inch R.M.L (12 tons)	6	32-pr. S.B.	30
80-pr. „ (81 cwt.)	23		
3-pr. Whitworth	6	Total	174

938. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1888 were as follow:—

Strength
and estab-
lishment
of naval
forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1888.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1888.				Wanted to Complete.	Establish- ment.
	Officers.	Petty Offi- cers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces	34	190	5	229	9	238
Naval Reserve	33	346	2	381	1	382
Total	67	536	7	610	10	620

Guns of
naval
forces.

939. The following guns were in the possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1888 :—

<i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	4	<i>Gordon</i> .—Nordenfelt	...	...	1
„ Nordenfelt	...	4	<i>Batman</i> .—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	...	1
<i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 115-pr.	2	„ Nordenfelt	...	...	2
„ Shunt, 58 cwt., 64-pr.	...	20	<i>Fawkner</i> .—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	...	1
„ Gatling	...	1	„ Gatling	...	2
<i>Victoria</i> .—12½ ton, 8-in., B.L.	...	1	<i>Gannet</i> .—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	...	1
„ 4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	...	1	„ Nordenfelt	...	2
„ 13-pr., B.L.	...	2	<i>Lady Loch</i> .—4 ton, 6-in., B.L.	...	1
„ Nordenfelt	...	2	„ Nordenfelt	...	2
<i>Albert</i> .—12 ton, 8-in., B.L.	...	1	Naval Brigade.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	28	
„ 4 ton 6-in., B.L.	...	1	„ Howitzer, 12-pr.	2	
„ 9-pr., B.L.	...	2			—
„ Nordenfelt	...	2	Total	...	88
<i>Childers</i> .—Hotchkiss, 1½-in.	...	2			—

Small arms
of naval
forces.

940. The rifles in possession of the Naval Forces at the same period numbered 586. The total number of revolvers was 175.

New system
of defences.

941. 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 engagement of British Naval and Military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet. The following account of the new system has been specially prepared for this work by the Defence Department :—

The *Discipline Act* of 1883 provides for the establishment of a paid Militia force; for a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum* for five years; a Council of Defence—consisting of the Minister of Defence (President), the Naval Commandant, the Military Commandant, the Officer Commanding the Naval Brigade, the Senior Officers of Metropolitan Artillery and Infantry; 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, etc.

Arrangements have been made with the owners by which two steamers engaged in the intercolonial trade have been strengthened to carry guns to enable them to act as cruisers.

The Admiralty, at the request of the Government, have consented to the appointment of officers from the R.N. for terms of service of three years in the Victorian Naval Forces. A captain and three lieutenants and one warrant officer have been so appointed.

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.

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

* It is contemplated to obtain Legislative sanction to continue the subsidy—increased to £145,000—for another five years.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

No.	Rank.	Pay per Annum.						Increment per Annum.
		Minimum.			Maximum.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1	Naval Commandant	1,028	0	0*	1,028	0	0	...
1	Commander	400	0	0	600	0	0	15 0 0
1	Lieut.-Commander	555	2	6*	555	2	6	...
3	Lieut.-Commanders or Lieutenants †	410	12	6	410	12	6	...
3	Lieutenants	300	0	0	400	0	0	10 0 0
1	Sub-Lieutenant	200	0	0	200	0	0	...
1	Fleet Engineer	350	0	0	450	0	0	10 10 0
1	Chief Engineer	300	0	0	350	0	0	7 10 0
5	Engineers	200	0	0	300	0	0	7 10 0
1	Staff Surgeon	200	0	0	200	0	0	...
1	Paymaster	220	0	0	350	0	0	10 0 0
1	Clerk	80	0	0	200	0	0	10 0 0
1	Chief Torpedo Gunner	225	0	0	240	0	0	5 0 0
2	Chief Gunners	225	0	0	240	0	0	5 0 0
1	Chief Boatswain	225	0	0	240	0	0	5 0 0
3	Gunners, 1st Class	200	0	0	225	0	0	5 0 0
9	Gunners, 2nd Class	155	2	6	200	0	0	5 0 0
1	Carpenter, 2nd Class	155	2	6	200	0	0	5 0 0

NOTE.—The maximum pay of engineers not holding first-class certificates as such is not to exceed £250 per annum.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Grade.	Salaries.	Allowances.			
		Quarters or Allowance in lieu.		Forage.	Other Allowances
	£	£	s. d.	£	
<i>Land Forces.</i>					
Colonel ...	1,000	250	0 0	150	...
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	800	250	0 0	75	...
Ditto ...	700	250	0 0	75	...
Major ...	700	250	0 0	75	...
Ditto ...	600	150	0 0	75	...
Serjeant-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 ...	90	41	15 0	...	"
Total ...	5,150	1,301	5 0	450	

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

* Including Admiralty half-pay.

† Imperial Officers appointed by the Admiralty.

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND OTHERS.

No.	Rating.	Daily Pay.				Increment per Diem.
		Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	Chief Engine-room Artificer	11	0	12	0	1s. after 5 years
3	Engine-room Artificers	9	0	10	0	"
4	Chief Leading Stokers	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
7	Leading Stokers	6	0	6	6	"
2	Torpedo Artificers	5	6	7	6	6d. per day per annum
2	Stokers	5	6	5	6	Nil
27	Stokers	5	0	5	0	Nil
3	Chief Petty Officers	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
12	1st Class Petty Officers	6	0	6	6	"
11	Leading Seamen	5	6	5	6	Nil
79	Able Seamen	5	0	5	0	Nil
7	Training Seamen	3	6	3	6	Nil
1	Bugler	4	0	4	0	Nil
5	Boys	2	0	2	0	Nil
1	Chief Ship's Corporal	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
1	Ship's Corporal	6	0	6	6	"
1	Chief Armourer	8	0	9	0	"
1	Chief Painter	6	6	8	6	6d. per day per annum
2	Carpenter's Mates	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
1	Carpenter	5	6	5	6	Nil
4	Carpenters	5	0	5	0	Nil
1	Officer's Cook	5	6	6	0	6d. after 5 years
1	Ship's Cook	5	6	5	6	Nil
5	Cooks	5	0	5	0	Nil
1	Chief Ship's Steward	7	0	8	6	6d. per day per annum
1	Sick Bayman	6	6	8	6	" "
1	Captain's Steward	5	6	5	6	Nil
1	Officer's Steward	5	6	5	6	Nil
7	Officers' Stewards	5	0	5	0	Nil
2	Officers' Stewards (2nd Class)	4	0	4	0	Nil
*4	Officers' Servants	5	0	5	0	Nil
1	Naval Storekeeper	6	0	6	6	6d. per day per annum
1	Hulk-keeper	7	6	7	6	Nil

Tool money to 7 carpenters, at 3d. per diem.

Special allowance of 6d. per diem to 12 men who qualify as torpedo instructors, and 4d. per diem to 36 men who qualify as 1st class seamen, gunners, and torpedo men. A special allowance of 3d. per diem will be paid to 4 men to encourage them to qualify as divers.

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).

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

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.

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

There are now 98 corps established (numbering upwards of 2,800 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); and in 1888, by the Cambridge Street State School (No. 1,896).

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 and Colac Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 4 Battalion.—Brighton, South Yarra and Prahran, Richmond, Lilydale, and Frankston State Schools.

No. 5 Battalion.—Ballarat, 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 district.

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, Warrnambool, Casterton, Coleraine, and Portland.

No. 10 Battalion.—The State School in Maldon.

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

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

On the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, 1888, a camp of instruction was held at Langwarrin, at which over 1,800 officers and Cadets attended. The encampment in 1887 was held at Elsternwick. The annual rifle matches, under the auspices of the Victorian Rifle Association, were fired on the 1st December at North Williamstown ranges.

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 Battalion of Senior Cadets now numbers about 350. 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.

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.

Defence
works.

942. 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.

943. 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 Rainsford Hannay, R.E. The principal works are batteries at Queenscliff, Swan Island, and Point Nepean, and a fort placed upon a shoal on the north side of the South Channel. For the further protection of this channel, a fort has been erected on Point Franklin. During the last four years considerable sums have been spent on the various batteries. Most of the guns of "6" calibre have been, or are in process of being, mounted, and the erection of works for modern quick-firing guns is being proceeded with. It has been decided to construct a fort on the Pope's Eye shoal, situated in Port Phillip Bay not far from the entrance, and foundations are now being laid.

Progress of
the works.

944. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1889. 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 £92 13s. 6d., £15 18s. 4d., and £20 17s. 1d.*:—

Expenditure
on defences,
1888-9.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Head Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,819
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,960	
" " Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	
							5,398
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and working pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,125	
" Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	
							23,725
Militia—Effective allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,309	
" Pay of Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
" " Field Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,986	
" " Garrison Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,186	
" " Nordenfelt Battery ...	...	...	...	...	...	374	
" " Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,052	
" " Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	...	949	
" " Torpedo Corps and incidentals ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	
" Medical department ...	...	...	...	...	...	564	
" Ambulance Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...	160	
" Commissariat department ...	...	...	...	...	...	303	
" Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,996	
" Lodging allowances and uniform ...	...	...	...	...	...	647	
" Horsing guns and forage ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,838	
" Travelling expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	589	

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1888, viz.: 256 Victorian Artillery, 3,339 Militia, and 382 Naval Reserve.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9—*continued.*

MILITARY EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>					£	£
Militia—Allowance for bands	200	53,143
„ Incidentals	...	...	...	...	4,378
Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps—Salaries, allowances, etc.	£861	...	3,954	15,098
„ Annual parade	...	...	700	...	
„ Free ammunition	...	...	893	...	
„ 500 Francotte rifles	...	...	1,500	...	
„ Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies	...	...	...	...	6,620
„ Rifle Clubs	4,524	12,744
Ordnance Branch—Fitter and inspector machinery	...	...	...	...	240
„ Warlike stores	...	...	...	...	9,271
„ Great coats, accoutrements, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,455
„ Railway transport	...	...	...	...	1,778
Purchase of Ammunition	5,000	7,600
„ Rifles and warlike stores	...	...	...	...	2,600
Easter Encampment, 1889	5,000
Grant to Victorian Rifle and Artillery Association	1,000	3,426
Ditto, ditto—(Special) for Centennial Matches	...	...	...	...	1,000
Prizes to Rifle Clubs and Queen's Prize (£100)	...	...	...	...	600
„ Encouragement drill and shooting—Naval and military forces	...	...	...	...	826
Defence works and buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation, gratuities, etc.	452	173,994
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	190
Total					...	642
Total					...	306,589
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	28,398	38,611
„ Stores, clothing, fuel, etc.	...	...	...	...	9,540
„ Repairs, machinery, etc., and expenses docking vessels	...	...	...	...	673
Naval Reserve—Salaries and pay	...	...	...	...	6,116
„ Effective allowances	...	...	...	...	925
„ Clothing and incidental	926	7,967
Total					...	
Total					...	46,578
Grand Total					...	353,167

Expenditure
on defences,
1854 to 1889.

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

**EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1888-9.**

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
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> †	...	101,966	101,966
Total...	3,569,087	853,568	4,422,655
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	...	...	4,609,746

946. 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, Small expenditure on establishing defences.

* 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 156, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

† 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.

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 four 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 previous year, was about £25,400. The naval expenditure in 1888-9 was about £5,700 more than in 1887-8, and was larger than in any previous year, except 1877-8. The total expenditure on defences during the last four years has averaged rather more than £326,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was barely £200,000; and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Land forces
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

947. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1888 numbered 33,392, of which 22,148 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in Victoria, but two-fifths of these are attached to reserves, chiefly rifle clubs, of the members of which Victoria possesses 1,000 more than New South Wales, which colony has, however, 160 more regular soldiers and nearly 1,100 more volunteers than Victoria; but, in common with Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, appears to have no militia. In the last-named colony, however, it is said that all adult males under 55 years of age are liable to be called out if required. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria	330	3,339	1,852	3,739	9,260
New South Wales	492	...	2,930*	2,709	6,131
Queensland	105	2,193	1,011	...	3,309
South Australia	51	1,355	1,482	...	2,888
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	560	...	560
Total	978	6,887	7,835	6,448	22,148
Tasmania	118	...	561	1,459	2,138
New Zealand	194	†	8,912	...	9,106
Grand Total ‡	1,290	6,887	17,308	7,907	33,392

* Partially paid.

† In New Zealand there appears to be no regular militia, but all males between 17 and 55 are liable to be called out in time of necessity. These number approximately 151,000.

‡ Inclusive of cadet corps.

948. 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 134, and New Zealand as many as 1,220 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 Austral-
asian
colonies.

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.				Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.*	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria	...	...	...	229	381	...	610
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	342	134	476
Queensland	...	...	...	53	350	...	403
South Australia	...	...	...	80	90	...	170
Total	...	...	...	362	1,163	134	1,659
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,220
Grand Total	...	...	...	362	1,163	1,354	2,879

949. In 1888-9 Victoria spent over £350,000 on defences, or nearly half the amount so expended by all the colonies on the Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £260,000, or nearly a third of that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent over £800,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

Defence ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888-9.

Colony.				Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
				Military.	Naval.		
				£	£	£	£
Victoria	...	...	...	132,595	46,578	173,994	353,167
New South Wales	...	...	...	134,502	...	131,026	265,528
Queensland	...	...	...	50,905	10,870	15,583	77,358

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1888; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1888-9.

* Partially paid in some of the colonies.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1888-9—continued.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.		
	£	£	£	£
South Australia	32,545	12,141	...	44,686
Western Australia	3,216	...	92	3,308
Total	353,763	69,589	320,695	744,047
Tasmania	13,119	...	10,928	24,047
New Zealand	50,089*	...	...	50,089
Grand Total	416,971	69,589	331,623	818,183

Inspection
of Austral-
asian
troops.

950. 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.†

Ammuni-
tion
factory.

951. 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 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

* Including Naval Expenditure and expenditure on harbour defence works.
† See Report by Major-General Edwards, Parliamentary Paper No. 139, Session 1889.

shall have been delivered, and to refund from time to time to the lessees such amounts up to £2,000 as they may have paid the Customs as duty on the machinery imported by them.

952. 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.

953. 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.

954. 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.

Commis-
sions to
colonial
military
officers.

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

Naval
cadetships.

955. 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 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 £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 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.

* 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).