

(No. 106.)



1878.

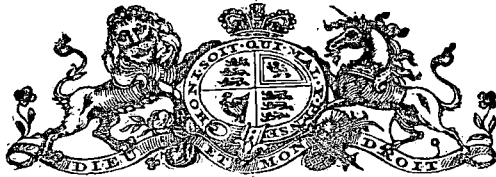
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

VOLUNTEER ACT, 1878.

REGULATIONS.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, December 3, 1878.



VOLUNTEER ACT, 1878.

REGULATIONS.

THE Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Regulations under "The Volunteer Act, 1878," 42 Vict. No. 12.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. MOORE, *Colonial Secretary.*

"Volunteer Act, 1878," and Regulations.

Course to be pursued for formation of corps.

Definition of the word "corps."

Precedence.

Rules for corps when not on actual service. Model rules.

Establishment.

Corps formed of detachments.

Age.

Boys.

1. ALL Regiments and Corps are serving under "The Volunteer Act, 1878," (which Act is hereinafter referred to as the said Act), and are, consequently, subject to the provisions of the said Act and to all Regulations issued under the authority of the said Act.

2. Persons wishing to form a Volunteer Corps should place themselves in communication with the officer commanding the Volunteer Forces, (hereinafter referred to as the Commandant), who will submit the offer for the consideration of the Governor.

In considering offers of the services of new corps, regard will be had to the number and description of corps already existing in the same district, to the circumstances of the locality, and to the limits imposed by the amount of the sums voted by Parliament.

3. The word "corps" means any body of volunteers enrolled under the said Act, whose services have been accepted as a separate body by the Governor.

PRECEDENCE OF CORPS.

4. The different corps rank in the following order, viz.—

- Naval.
- Cavalry.
- Artillery.
- Engineer.
- Torpedo and Signal Corps.
- Rifles.

Relative precedence is determined by the date on which the Governor has accepted the services of corps.

5. Rules proposed by a corps for the management of its affairs must be recommended by the commandant to the Governor before approval.

6. A model set of rules may be obtained for the guidance of corps, but the Governor will not object to consider rules drawn up in a different manner, which may be duly submitted for approval by the commandant.

7. The establishment of every corps is to be as ordered from time to time by the commandant.

8. When corps are composed of detachments of men organised in different localities, or stationed on board vessels, such detachments shall be considered as separate corps for the purposes of the said Act, and their services are accepted as such by the Governor; but when mustered together, such detachments shall serve in the corps of which they form part. The commandant will determine such cases where this order is to apply, and will publish the same in brigade orders. He will also determine the number of effectives which each detachment must furnish, and the number of men in each detachment who must be present to constitute a parade or drill.

9. No person below the age of seventeen is to be enrolled in a corps without special authority of the commandant.

10. Boys may, if the authority of the commandant be first obtained, be enrolled for the purpose of being trained as buglers or trumpeters, but may not class as effectives.

11. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the written consent of their masters.

12. Persons whose services have been dispensed with, or who have been discharged from the Local Forces, or from any corps, are not in any case to be enrolled in another corps without the special sanction of the commandant; and no person who has been dismissed from the Public Service for misconduct is eligible for enrolment in any volunteer corps.

13. All dismissals or discharges from any corps will be notified in the local papers.

14. No member of a corps is to be enrolled in another corps until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former corps.

15. Recruits, before being permitted to wear uniform, shall attend such drills as the commandant may direct, and shall pass in squad drill and the manual and firing exercises, unless they shall, at some previous time, have been in the army or have been members of the Volunteer Force, in which case it shall be sufficient to attend such drills as the commandant may order, and to pass inspection.

CLASSIFICATION.

16. Enrolled members are classed as effectives or non-effectives.

17. In the month of January in every year volunteers will be classed as effectives of the force if they have complied during the preceding year with the following conditions:—

Cavalry.

- Attended 12 mounted parades, 6 of which have been daylight parades, and 1 of which shall be an official inspection.
- Attended 12 others, either mounted or dismounted parades, or both.
- Attended 6 parades for instruction in riding.

Artillery.

- Attended 2 garrison parades.
- Attended and passed 2 official inspections.
- Attended 12 parades with guns and in the batteries.
- Attended 24 other parades or drills or attendances for instruction.
- Attended the course of gunnery instruction for the year.

Engineer and Torpedo Corps.

- Attended 12 drills.
- Attended the course and passed an examination in any one of the following subjects:—
 - Telegraphy and electrical testing.
 - Submarine mining.
 - Army signalling.

Infantry.

- Attended 2 garrison parades.
- Attended and passed 2 parades for official inspection.
- Attended 2 commanding officers' parades.
- Attended 12 battalion drills.
- Attended 24 company drills.
- Attended the course of musketry instruction for the year.

Provided that under special circumstances a volunteer who has not complied with the foregoing conditions may be classed as an effective by the authority of the commandant. The commandant shall forward to the Colonial Secretary a statement of the circumstances under which each such authority is given.

Apprentices.

Volunteers dismissed not to be enrolled without special sanction.

Notification of dismissals, &c.

Volunteers not to be enrolled in two corps. Recruits. Permission to wear uniform.

Classification.

Definition of effectives.

Definition of parades, drills, &c. for Artillery and Rifles.	18. In the definition of an effective, a parade shall mean an assembly of a corps under arms in the open air whereat not less than forty members are present for three-quarters of an hour at least. Should the corps, having assembled in sufficient numbers, be dismissed from inclement weather, before the three-quarters of an hour be passed, the commandant may allow the parade to be returned.	Penalties for non-effective officers.
Drill.	19. A drill shall mean any assembly of a corps for drill whereat not less than twenty members are present for three quarters of an hour at least.	Non-commissioned officers.
Battalion drill.	20. A battalion drill shall mean an assemblage of two or more companies under the conditions of the regulations defining a parade.	Privates.
Daylight parades.	21. All garrison parades, official inspections, and commanding officers' parades are to be in daylight.	
Muster parade.	22. There shall be a "muster parade" at the commencement of each quarter at which the attendance of all ranks is compulsory.	Absence from district.
Musketry instruction.	23. The course of musketry instruction for volunteers shall extend over about thirty working days. Ammunition is issued gratuitously to volunteers, and they are not required to pay any fees. Every volunteer attending the course is to appear in uniform, and to use the rifle allotted to him by his commanding officer.	Disbandment for non-effectiveness.
Rifle ranges.	24. In order to provide for the safety of the public, indiscriminate private practice at volunteer rifle ranges is not to be permitted: all practice should be so regulated as to ensure the presence of an officer or non-commissioned officer on all occasions when firing is going on. The officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the firing party will be held responsible for enforcing strict regularity and discipline.	Forms for recording service.
Marksmen's badges.	25. Those volunteers only who have attained the proficiency prescribed in Part V. of the Regulations for Musketry Instruction are to be permitted to wear the cross muskets on the sleeve of the tunic. When the range available extends to 900 yards every volunteer who obtains twenty-two and upwards in the first class may wear a rifle embroidered horizontally with two stars immediately above it. Any volunteer who obtains the greatest number of points above twenty-two in the first class may wear a rifle embroidered horizontally with three stars immediately above it.	
Engineer recruits.	26. No person shall be enrolled as a member of the Engineers unless he shall have been educated as an architect, surveyor, civil, mechanical, or mining engineer, or as an assistant to one or other of them, or be a skilled mechanic, or shall have served in the corps of Royal Engineers.	
Engineer parades.	27. A parade or drill shall mean an assembly of the corps under arms in the open air, for instruction in the field exercises and evolutions of infantry, at which twenty at least are present.	
UNATTACHED LIST.		
Unattached list.	28. The Governor shall have the power, by notice in the <i>Gazette</i> , of placing officers for past services in the Volunteer Force on an unattached list. Such officers to retain their rank in the Volunteer Force, and also to be available for service should they be required.	
Services.	29. The services of unattached officers are at all times to be at the disposal of the commandant.	
Uniform.	30. Unattached officers will wear the uniform of the branch of the service to which they belong, without the number or badge of any particular corps.	
Duties.	31. Unattached officers are not to perform any military duty unless specially directed.	
Medical officers.	32. Medical officers may classify as effectives on having afforded such professional assistance as has been required of them during the year.	
	33. Any officer who does not qualify as an effective will not be allowed to retain his commission unless it should be represented by the commandant to the Governor that there are special reasons for a relaxation of this regulation.	
	34. Any non-commissioned officer who does not qualify as an effective will not be allowed to retain his grade unless it shall appear to the commandant that there are special reasons for the relaxation of this regulation.	
	35. All privates not being effective, or who are absent without leave, are liable to be struck off the strength of their corps by the commandant, at the recommendation of their commanding officer.	
	36. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer absent from his district of enrolment for more than one month without having obtained leave from the commanding officer of his Regiment or Corps, shall be liable to be struck off the muster roll of the same.	
	37. In the event of any corps or detachment failing to be entitled to the effective allowance for 50 per cent. of its maximum establishment, such corps or detachment shall be disbanded.	
	38. The following forms for recording the effective service of the Volunteer Force are to be strictly adhered to by all Regiments and Corps:— Enrolment Form. Parade States. Monthly Return. Recruit Return. Return of Musketry Instruction. Record of Service. Annual Return of Effectives. Balance Sheet.	
	39. Commanding officers are responsible to Government for the due custody and expenditure of the effective allowance grant, the whole or no portion of which is to pass from their control, or be expended except by their direction. The Government grant shall be kept as a special bank account, and all books and accounts connected with the expenditure thereof shall be produced, when required, to inspecting officers, or such other persons as the commandant may direct. On the 1st of July in each year an audited balance sheet of the past year's receipts and expenditure, signed by the commanding officer, and countersigned by one officer and non-commissioned officer, must be forwarded to head quarters and transmitted thence to the Colonial Secretary before the annual grant, or any portion thereof, shall be issued.	Responsibility of officers for Government funds.
EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.		
	40. A Board of Examiners will be appointed by the Governor in Council before each examination; and officers will be respectively examined in the following subjects:— <i>Artillery Captains.</i> —The various exercises and evolutions (with explanations) prescribed in the authorised drill books both for infantry and artillery: The theoretical principles of gunnery as explained in the yearly courses of instruction and the artillery drill book: A practical knowledge of the different natures of ordnance in use in Tasmania, and the nature, use, and issue of the ammunition, projectiles, and stores required for their service: To be acquainted with the general service of the batteries, and the choosing of positions both offensive and defensive for field artillery. <i>Artillery Lieutenants.</i> —Squad drill with explanations, and the general duties of the guides and markers at company drill: The course of drill and instruction as laid down in the authorised drill book on gunnery: The different natures of ordnance in use in Tasmania, and a practical knowledge of the	Examiners. Examination of artillery officers.

Infantry officers.	nature, use, and issue of the ammunition, projectiles, and stores required for their service.	52. The appointment of honorary chaplains is allowed on the recommendation of the commandant.	Honorary chaplains.
	<i>Infantry Sub-Lieutenants and Lieutenants.</i> —The duties of officers commanding guards and of subaltern officers of guards under officers of superior rank:	COMMANDS.	
	The various exercises and evolutions (with explanations) prescribed in the authorised drill book issued to them, and the theoretical principles of musketry as explained in the course of musketry instruction.	53. All commands belong to the senior combatant officer present, irrespective of the branch of the service to which he belongs. When corps or portion of corps are united, whether in camp, garrison, or quarters, the senior combatant officer, either by brevet or otherwise, is to command the whole. For the purposes of the said Act the commanding officer of a corps shall mean the senior combatant officer at the time doing duty with such corps.	Senior combatant officer
	<i>Infantry Captains.</i> —In addition to the above: The evolutions of a battalion of infantry as laid down in the field exercises including skirmishing, duties of outposts, patrols, escorts, advanced and rear guards.	54. The commandant is authorised by the Governor to issue, from time to time, orders for the general government, discipline, and management of the Volunteer Force, and the formation of corps into brigades, regiments, or battalions, provided that such orders shall not be contrary to or inconsistent with the said Act or any regulations made thereunder by the Governor in Council.	Power of commandant to issue orders.
Appointment and commission of officers.	41. The officers of the Volunteer Force are appointed and commissioned by the Governor, but any corps may recommend to the Governor any enrolled member thereof to be an officer of such corps of a rank not higher than captain of a troop, battery, or company. No corps may recommend any person to be an officer of the Volunteer Permanent Staff. No nomination for appointment made under section 8 of the said act will be confirmed unless the person nominated shall, within six months from the date of nomination or recommendation, have passed the examination prescribed by the Regulations; and any appointment shall, in the first instance, be provisional only. The Governor may, under special circumstances and upon the recommendation of the commandant, enlarge the time for passing such examination.	STAFF.	
	42. The selection of officers for recommendation to the Governor for appointment shall be by ballot, and such recommendation shall be forwarded to the Governor through the commandant.	55. For the general government, discipline, and management of the Volunteer Force and the several corps thereof, there shall be a staff consisting of—	Staff.
Mode of nomination of officers.		(1.) General staff. (2.) Volunteer staff.	
	43. The vote of volunteers for the purpose of nominating officers for appointment must be given in person, as no proxies will be recognised.	Such staff may be composed of persons belonging to any Naval or Military or Volunteer Force in the service of the Government of Tasmania.	
Vote of volunteers.		Non-commissioned officers and privates serving under the Discipline Act may be appointed to the staff, and attached to corps as instructors, or for other duty.	
Appointments and promotions.	44. All proposed appointments and promotions of officers are submitted for the approval of the Governor by the commandant.	56. Officers and others serving in the staff, but not attached to any particular corps, may classify as effectives should they have performed the duties required of them during the year.	Effectives Staff unattached.
Resignations.	45. All proposed resignations of officers are submitted for the acceptance of the Governor by the commandant.	57. The orders given by staff officers are to be obeyed with the same readiness as if delivered personally by the officer to whom such staff officers are attached.	Orders of staff officers.
Notification of appointment, &c.	46. The appointments, promotions, and resignations of commissioned officers are inserted in the <i>Gazette</i> .	58. All appointments to and removals from the Volunteer staff shall be made from time to time by the commandant in general orders, and their duties shall be such as he may from time to time direct and define. Provided always that any officer of the Volunteer Force so appointed shall hold a commission in the Volunteer Force generally, and not in any particular corps; and the cancelling of any such staff appointment shall in no wise affect such commission. Acting staff appointments as officers and non-commissioned officers may be given by the commandant, and persons holding such appointments shall exercise the same authority as if they were permanently appointed.	Appointments to and removal from.
Officers.	PRECEDENCE.	59. Except for the purpose of instruction, no staff officer is entitled, by virtue of his superior rank, to take the command of any single corps of volunteers; but this rule is not to apply to cases where different arms are brought together, or to cases where the commandant may otherwise direct.	Staff officers not to take command.
	47. Officers of the Volunteer Force rank with officers of Her Majesty's regular and militia forces within Tasmania, and with officers serving regularly under the Military Discipline Act, 1878, as the youngest of their respective ranks, and rank with officers occasionally serving under the above-mentioned Act according to the rank and date of their respective commissions in the respective forces.	60. Instructors of the rank of non-commissioned officers rank with Volunteer non-commissioned officers in the different grades, according to the date in their appointment in the force, but are not to take command of any portion of the force except for purposes of instruction; such orders as they may convey when attached to corps will always be by direction of the senior officer present with the corps.	Instructors not to take command.
Commissions of same rank and date.	48. The relative precedence of officers holding commissions of the same rank and date is determined by date of previous commissions, and where there are none, by the order in the <i>Gazette</i> of appointment, which, unless the commandant otherwise directs, will be in accordance with classification in examinations.	61. The principal duty of an instructor is to attend to the drill and instruction and returns of the corps to which he is posted; but he may also, at the discretion of the commanding officer, be entrusted with the custody of the arms of the	Duties of instructors.
Captain commanding.	49. When a corps is under the command of a captain, he is allowed, on the recommendation of the officer commanding the force, to bear the designation of "captain commanding." This title does not confer any additional rank, and no separate commission is to be issued on account of it.		
Brevet rank.	50. Officers having brevet rank are to do duty in camp and garrison in accordance with the rank so held, but they perform all corps duty according to their corps rank.		
Medical officers.	51. The relative precedence of medical officers in the Volunteer Force is regulated by the same rule as that prescribed for medical officers of the army.		

corps, or charged with such other military duties as usually devolve on a non-commissioned officer. No instructor is to be employed in holding or disbursing the funds of the corps to which he is attached.

Supervision
over in-
structors.

62. All non-commissioned officers and privates of the permanent staff attached to corps are to be considered as under the supervision of the officer commanding the corps, and any irregularity of conduct, incompetence, or want of attention which such commanding officer may observe on the part of such non-commissioned officer or private shall be reported by him to head-quarters without delay.

Offences of
instructors.

63. In the event of a non-commissioned officer or private of the permanent staff attached to a corps being guilty of any offence of a grave nature, the officer commanding the corps will report the circumstances forthwith to head-quarters, and will place the non-commissioned officer or private in arrest, as defined in clause 70, and await orders as to his disposal.

Non-com-
missioned
officers.

64. The non-commissioned officers of a corps are appointed by the commanding officer from among the enrolled members of the corps or regiment.

Lance sergeants and lance corporals may be appointed by the commanding officer.

Reduction of
non-com-
missioned
officers.

65. A non-commissioned officer may be summarily reduced by the commanding officer for any sufficient cause.

ACTUAL MILITARY SERVICE.

Invasion and
Mutiny Act.

66. The Governor may at any time by proclamation published in the *Gazette* call out for actual military service any Volunteer corps, and all volunteers shall be bound to assemble at such place as the Governor may direct, and shall remain in actual military service until released by proclamation published in the *Gazette*. Whenever volunteers are so assembled they are to serve under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline of
volunteers
while not on
actual mili-
tary service.

67. With respect to the discipline of officers and volunteers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff, the following provisions shall take effect while they are not on actual military service:—

- (1.) The commanding officer of a Volunteer Corps may discharge from the corps any volunteer, not being a commissioned officer of the corps, and strike him out of the muster roll, and may disrate any non-commissioned officer thereof either for disobedience of orders by him while doing any military duty with his corps, or for neglect of duty, or misconduct by him as a member of the corps, or for other sufficient cause, the existence and sufficiency of such causes respectively to be judged of by the commanding officer. The volunteer so discharged shall, nevertheless, be liable to deliver up in good order, fair wear and tear only excepted, all arms, clothing, and appointments, being public property, or the property of his corps, issued to him; and to pay all money due or becoming due by him, under the Rules of his corps, either before or after, or by reason of his discharge, for any subscription or fine, or any other account. But nothing herein shall extend to affect any rules of such corps which have been approved by the Governor, and which may be applicable to the discharge of any volunteer when not on actual military service, and nothing herein shall prevent the Governor from signifying his pleasure in such manner, and giving such directions, with respect to any such case of discharge as to the Governor may appear just and proper.

- (2.) If any officer or volunteer or officer or non-commissioned officer of the Volunteer Permanent Staff, while under arms, or on march or duty with the corps or administrative regiment to which he belongs, or any portion thereof, or while engaged in any military exercise or drill with such corps or regiment, or any portion thereof, or while wearing the clothing or accoutrements of such corps or regiment, and going to and returning from any place of exercise or assembly of such corps or regiment, disobeys any lawful order of any officer under whose command he then is, or is guilty of misconduct, the officer then in command of the corps or regiment, or any superior officer under whose command the corps or regiment then is, may order the offender, if an officer, into arrest, and if not an officer, into the custody of any volunteer belonging to the corps or regiment, or of any non-commissioned officer of the Volunteer Permanent Staff; but so that the offender be not kept in such arrest or custody longer than during the time of the corps or regiment, or such portion thereof as aforesaid, then remaining under arms or on march or duty, or assembled or continuing engaged in any such military exercise or drill as aforesaid; and if any officer ordered into arrest as aforesaid resists his arrest, or if any volunteer or non-commissioned officer as aforesaid resists any other volunteer or non-commissioned officer in taking him into custody as aforesaid, every such officer, volunteer, and non-commissioned officer so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

68. The discipline and instruction of the Volunteer Forces shall be maintained and enforced by the commandant in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Manual of Military Usages for the Auxiliary Forces, and the authorised Drill Books (so far as the same are not contrary to or inconsistent with the said Act or the regulations made thereunder), and in accordance with the standing orders of the regiment or corps.

Discipline
enforced
by com-
mandant.

69. The Governor shall have power to dispense with the services of any officer who may be reported by the commandant as—

Governor
may dispense
with services
of officers.

- (1.) Inefficient, or having failed to pass the necessary examination in the prescribed period, according to the regulations on the subject.
- (2.) For repeated acts of neglect of duty.
- (3.) For insubordination or habitual remissness in obeying orders.
- (4.) For drunkenness in or out of uniform.
- (5.) For absence without leave.

70. Any officer or non-commissioned officer can place any officer or non-commissioned officer or volunteer, being his junior, in arrest for neglect of duty, insubordination, remissness in obeying orders, drunkenness, or any act prejudicial to the interests of good order and military discipline; such arrest being at once reported to the officer commanding his regiment or corps.

Arrest.

Arrest shall signify a suspension from all military duty; and members placed in arrest shall deliver up their arms and accoutrements and uniform to such person as the officer commanding the corps may direct.

71. The commanding officers of regiments and corps may punish minor offences summarily by entries in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, and by the infliction of fines, as hereinafter mentioned. The following offences to be punished by a regimental entry, three (3) regimental entries during one month rendering the offender liable to a fine of 2s. 6d. :—

Punishment
of minor
offences.

Late on parade.

Absence from parade or company drill for one week.

Being improperly dressed on parade or in uniform.

Talking in the ranks.

Smoking on parade, in the public streets in daylight, or at any public entertainment in uniform.

The following graver offences to be punished by a fine of Five Shillings:—

Neglect or disobedience of orders, or giving an answer in the ranks when reproved.

Talking at his post when on guard or a sentry.

Improper use or tampering with fire-arms.

Dismissal for non-payment of fine.

72. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer refusing to pay a fine when ordered, to be dismissed from the regiment or corps.

Parades and inspections.

73. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and volunteers are to be on the parade ground ready to fall in when the bugle or trumpet sounds. Any one coming late is not to be allowed to fall in without leave having been obtained from the officer commanding the parade. Any one arriving after the reports have been collected cannot be credited with a drill.

Drunkenness on parade or in uniform.

74. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer appearing on parade in a state of intoxication is to be at once placed in arrest and the circumstance reported.

If any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer when in uniform shall appear in any public place in a state of intoxication, he shall be dealt with as if he had been on parade in a similar condition.

Loss or damage to arms, accoutrements, or uniform.

75. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer losing through neglect, wilfully damaging, wrongfully wearing, or using, any arms, accoutrements, ammunition, or uniform shall, in addition to the cost of repair thereof, or replacing of the same, be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds.

Command of Volunteers at rifle shooting matches, &c.

76. When volunteers belonging to one or more corps are brought together under arms at rifle shooting matches, or on other occasions, either in or out of uniform, the senior officer present is to be considered as in command of all the volunteers upon the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is held responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline among the volunteers present.

Corps not to quit districts.

77. A Volunteer Corps is not to quit, as a military body, the district to which it belongs, unless it have previously obtained the sanction, either special or general, of the officer commanding the district.

Assembly for any purpose unconnected with military parade, &c.

78. Volunteer Corps are not to assemble in uniform or under arms for any purpose unconnected with military parade, drill, or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Commandant.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Uniforms and equipments.

79. Volunteer Regiments and Corps are to be allowed to choose their own uniforms subject to the approval of the Commandant, provided they are in accordance with the dress regulations for Her Majesty's Army; but gold lace is not to be worn by Volunteer Regiments or Corps.

As the force should at all times be prepared for actual service, it is recommended that every volunteer should, in addition to the articles worn on his person, be provided with the under-mentioned kit:—

Great coat of approved pattern.

Valise, containing—

Flannel shirt.

Flannel trousers.

2 pairs socks (worsted).

Pair ankle boots.

Hold-all, containing knife, fork, spoon, comb, &c.

Towel.

Soap.

Mess-tin and cover.

- a. The uniforms being the property of the Colonial Government shall in no way be deemed the property of individuals or corps. They are on all occasions to be made strictly in accordance with the regulations, and are on no account to be altered by any member of the corps after their issue. **Uniforms.**
- b. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer, having had uniform issued to him and not being deemed efficient at the expiration of the period for which he is required to serve in order to become entitled to such uniform, shall repay to the Government, as a fine, the whole cost of the same.
- c. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer having received one year's grant of uniform, and quitting or being expelled from the regiment or corps within 6 months of his enrolment or of receipt of same, if a re-issue, shall repay to the Colonial Government, as a fine, the whole cost of the same; after 6 and within 9 months one-half of the whole cost of the same; after 9 and within 12 months, one-fourth of the whole cost of the same.
- d. If two years' grant of uniform is issued or re-issued to any officer, non-commissioned officer, or volunteer at the same time, and he shall quit or be expelled from his regiment or corps within 6 months of such issue or re-issue, he shall repay to the Colonial Government, as a fine, the whole cost of such uniform issued to him; after 6 and within 12 months three-fourths of the whole amount; after 12 and within 18 months one-half of the whole cost; after 18 months and within 2 years, one-fourth of the whole cost of same.

CORRESPONDENCE.

80. The following channels of correspondence are to be observed:—

Correspondence.

The Commandant will communicate direct with the Governor and Commander-in-Chief on all matters connected with military law and the discipline of the forces.

On all matters in which any expenditure is involved, all communications are to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary through the staff office.

All communications relating to the issue of stores and the general equipment of the forces to be addressed to the Staff Officer. On all other occasions the channels of correspondence laid down in the Queen's Regulations are to be observed.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMS.

81. The commanding officer of a Regiment or Corps is responsible to the Colonial Secretary for all the arms, accoutrements, and stores which are supplied by Government for the use of that regiment or corps.

Commanding officers responsible for arms.

82. All arms are to be marked before issue to any regiment or corps.

Marking arms.

83. Great care and attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of the arms entrusted to volunteers; any neglect will impair the accuracy of the weapon.

Cleaning and care of arms.

The establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers for a Volunteer Corps is amply sufficient to ensure a proper supervision of the arms, consistently with other occupations. Neglect of duty must therefore always exist in corps where arms are in bad order.

Volunteers must not, under any circumstances, tamper with their rifles; and any rifles which,

- on inspection, may be found to have had their locks or any other parts improperly altered will be at once returned into store and repaired at the expense of the offender.
- Issue of arms.** 84. The commanding officers of Regiments or Corps may entrust officers commanding Troops, Batteries, or Companies with the arms required for their respective commands.
- Arms are not to be issued permanently to Volunteers until they have passed the required course of drill.
- Arms temporarily issued to Volunteers are to be deposited after drill in the armouries of the Regiment or Corps.
- Volunteers receiving arms or accoutrements are to sign the return furnished for that purpose, and are to be responsible to the officers commanding Troops, Batteries, or Companies (who in their turn are responsible to their commanding officers) for their proper care and custody.
- In any case when arms are neglected, the privilege of taking arms home will be withdrawn.
- COURTS OF ENQUIRY.**
- Power to constitute courts.** 85. The Commandant may from time to time appoint three or five persons, being commissioned officers of the force, to be a court of enquiry to hear and determine any offence committed against the said Act or the regulations made in pursuance thereof, and shall appoint one of the persons aforesaid to be president of such court.
- Power to take evidence and adjourn.** 86. Every such court may hear, receive, and examine evidence, and shall have power to adjourn from time to time and from place to place.
- Proceedings at court.** 87. In all trials by such court, as soon as the president and other members appointed to serve thereon are assembled, their names shall be read over in the hearing of the accused, who shall thereupon be asked if he objects to be tried by the president or by any of such members, and if the accused shall then object to the president, such objection, unless disallowed by a majority of the members so appointed to form the court, shall be referred to the decision of the authority by whom such president shall have been appointed; but if he object to any member other than the president, such objection shall be decided by the president and other members so appointed; and when the place of the president or other members in respect of whom any challenge shall have been made and allowed shall be supplied by some other commissioned officer appointed as aforesaid in respect of whom no challenge shall have been made or allowed, or if no challenge shall have been made, or if made not allowed, the declaration hereafter prescribed shall be administered by the president to the other members, and afterwards by any member who has himself made such declaration to the president.
- Right of challenge.** 88. In case no warrant is issued by the Governor for the examination of persons upon oath, under the provisions of Section 21 of the said Act, the president of every such court shall cause every witness or other person who shall be examined before such court in any matter relating to any proceeding before the same to take the declaration hereinafter prescribed.
- Declaration to be taken.** 89. Every such court shall report to the Commandant, and in such report shall state whether in the opinion of such court the accused is guilty or not guilty of the charge or charges preferred against him, and make a recommendation as to the course to be followed towards the accused.
- Forwarding proceedings.** 90. When any such court has, by a majority of its members, decided upon and reduced to writing its report, the proceedings, drawn up in writing and signed by the president of such court, shall thereupon be forwarded to the Commandant.
- Report may be remitted to court.** 91. If in the opinion of the Commandant such report is informal, or the recommendation contained therein not according to law or evidence, such officer may on receipt thereof, once and no more, remit such proceedings to the president of the court, with a memorandum attached stating in what respects such a report is in the opinion of such officer informal or erroneous; and thereupon such court shall reassemble and reconsider its report, and may either amend or adhere to the same as to such court shall seem fit; and an amended report, or memorandum to the effect that such court after reconsideration adheres to its original report, having been reduced to writing and signed by the president shall be attached by him to the proceedings, and such proceedings again forwarded to the Commandant.
- Reports to be forwarded to Commander-in-chief.** 92. The Commandant, in case he shall not see fit to remit any such report as aforesaid for the reconsideration of the court on the receipt of the proceedings of the court, and in case he shall remit such report as aforesaid, on receipt of such proceedings with such amended report or memorandum attached, shall forward the same for the consideration of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, with his opinion as to the report or amended report, as the case may be.
- Notice of trial to be given to accused.** 93. Whenever it is intended to bring any volunteer serving under the said Act to trial before any such court, he shall receive 7 days' notice thereof in writing from his superior officer; and if such person do not appear before the court he shall be deemed to have waived his right of challenge, and the proceedings shall be carried on as if the accused were present.
- Separate proceedings.** 94. In all cases in which the same court tries more offenders than one, and they are arraigned upon separate and distinct charges, the members of the court shall make fresh declarations at the commencement of each trial, and the proceedings shall be made up separately and signed, as if each offender had been tried by a court composed of different members.
- Declaration to be taken by members of a court.** 95. I, A. B., do declare upon my honor that I will well and truly try and determine according to the evidence in the matter now before me, and will duly administer justice according to the Acts in force in Tasmania relating to the Volunteer Force and the regulations and orders thereunder, without partiality, favor, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said regulations and orders, or by the said Acts, then according to my conscience and the best of my understanding. And I will not divulge the report of the court, neither will I upon any account at any time whatsoever disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law.
- Declaration to be taken by a witness.** 96. I, A. B., do declare upon my honor that the evidence which I shall give before this court will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.