

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria. Its territories were defined as those "comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia."

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follows:—

1. Northern Division of Bourke County.
2. Southern Bourke County, Evelyn, and Mornington.
3. County of Grant.
4. Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.
5. Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.
6. Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth.
7. Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey.
8. Pastoral District of Gippsland.
9. Pastoral District of Murray, except that part included in Anglesey.
10. Pastoral District of the Loddon, formerly Western Port, except parts included in Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot.
11. Pastoral District of the Wimmera.
12. City of Melbourne.
13. Town of Geelong.
14. Town of Portland.
15. United towns of Belfast and Warrnambool.
16. United towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour.

Amongst these constituencies, the twenty members were distributed thus:—Melbourne, three members; Northern Bourke and Geelong, two each; and each other electorate, one member; the areas comprised within the towns having separate representation being excluded from the county franchise.

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been

created a *séparate* colony, designated the Colony of Victoria. Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house of the value of £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

In December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Legislative Council of Victoria to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber. This invitation was acted upon without delay, and on 24th March, 1854, a Bill was passed to establish a Constitution for Victoria. This Bill received the Royal assent on 16th July, 1855, and the new Act, denominated The Constitution Act, became law when proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1855.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

When the change to responsible government was made, the bicameral and cabinet systems were introduced. In the new Parliament, which met on 21st November, 1856, the members of the Legislative Council numbered 30, who were elected for ten years, and represented six provinces. This House was not to be dissolved, but five of its members were to retire every two years. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts, liable to dissolution at the end of five years, or earlier, at the discretion of the Governor.

Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom were to have seats in Parliament, were to be deemed "Responsible Ministers," and any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown was required to vacate his seat, but was capable of being re-elected.

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in pro-

Steps
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vince and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

The Assembly franchise was attainment of the age of 21 years, being natural-born or naturalized, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral district valued at £50, or of £5 annual value, or leasehold in the district of £10 annual value, or being a householder occupying premises of £10 annual value, or having permissive occupancy of Crown lands for which payment was made to the Crown, or receiving salary of £100 per annum. Assembly franchise.

Immediately prior to the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria was thus the first country where, in modern times, elections were carried out on this principle. All Parliamentary and other public and quasi-public elections are now conducted by ballot. Vote by ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the number of districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on 28th November, 1881, to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £100, free of all incumbrances, in the case of a member, and to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, and the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

Plural
voting
abolished.

On 30th August, 1899, plural voting was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district at an election for the Assembly. Plural voting is still, however, permissible in elections for the Upper House, but owing to the large area of the provinces, it is improbable that the right is exercised to any extent.

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector, who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted in this manner, or 3.13 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at the four Commonwealth elections that have been held, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911.

Electoral
Act 1910.

An amending State Electoral Act was passed on 4th January, 1911, and under its provisions a canvass was made by the police, from the results of which special general lists of resident electors for the Assembly for each division of every district were prepared. These lists were revised during the month of July, and were proclaimed as rolls in force on 31st August, 1911. All registration provisions of then existing electoral laws (including rolls of rate-paying electors and the issue of electors' rights and voters' certificates) were repealed, and the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1910 came into force.

Constitu-
tional
difficulties
experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having

passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

The Government therefore returned to office, and the Governor granted a short prorogation. When the Parliament re-assembled, the Governor dissolved it at the request of Ministers, and in 1868 the new Parliament met with a strong Ministerial following—the issue before the electors having been the independence, in matters of finance, of the Legislative Assembly. Before the meeting of Parliament, a despatch was received from Mr. Cardwell, revealing the view of the Colonial Office as to relations between the Houses and the Governor and the Home authorities, disapproving of the Darling grant being tacked to the Appropriation Bill, as tending to prevent discussion in the Council, and advising the Governor not to approve of such a grant without an assurance that the Ministry would give the Council full opportunity of discussion. Ministers complained that Imperial interference endangered responsible government. The Governor, holding himself responsible to the Home Government, regarded his instructions, and insisted on the grant being separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Sladen accepted office, only to be almost immediately defeated. The former Ministry returned, and the difficulty was overcome by Sir Charles Darling refusing the grant.

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government

of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for its service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

The position in regard to these constitutional difficulties has now been met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act* 1903.

On 14th August, 1885, a very important Act was passed, constituting the Federal Council of Australasia. The first session of the Council took place at Hobart on 25th January, 1886. Seven additional sessions were held, the last at Melbourne on 24th January, 1899. The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those States which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council. The labours of this body led up to and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. The internal development of the State, however, still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; the public debts have not yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before the Commonwealth Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or

money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

Forming
a new
Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, its members almost invariably tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is in such a case to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, usually the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or should foreshadow a new and revolutionary arrangement.

Granting a
dissolution.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, when it is defeated on a measure which it considers vital, or when it has not a proper working majority, the Premier may, instead of advising the Governor to "send for" some one else, ask for a dissolution; and the principle which guides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In regard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

The
Executive
Council.

The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz.: —(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. The latter Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one

is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier—the Hon. W. A. Watt—is also Treasurer.

Responsible
Ministers.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly,

The Parlia-
ment.

and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution Act that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

The Legislative
Council.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 15th February, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Legislative
Assembly.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted

of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act (No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

Limitation
of election
expenses.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1910.

The fourth Commonwealth elections were held on 13th April, 1910.

Franchise.

All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1910.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	703,699	703,699	468,535	468,532	66·58	66·58
New South Wales ..	834,662	811,629	512,802	501,917	61·44	61·84
Queensland ..	279,031	279,031	170,634	170,634	61·15	61·15
South Australia ..	207,655	121,175	110,503	67,041	53·21	55·33
Western Australia ..	134,979	134,979	83,893	83,893	62·15	62·15
Tasmania ..	98,456	98,456	57,609	57,609	58·51	58·51
Australia ..	2,258,482	2,148,969	1,403,976	1,349,626	62·16	62·80

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, where about two-thirds of the electors went to the poll. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fifths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State (except New South Wales in 1901) a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1910 than at any previous Commonwealth election. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—62·15—is remarkable when contrasted with the previous highest percentage, viz., 36·95 in 1901.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of April, 1910:—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	245,666	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales	444,269	390,393	301,167	211,635	67·79	54·21
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia	105,301	102,354	63,384	47,119	60·19	46·03
Western Australia	80,996	53,983	53,704	30,189	66·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	802,030	601,946	67·58	56·17

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	346,050	357,649	245,663	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales	444,269	390,393	431,702	379,927	294,049	207,868	68·11	54·71
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia	105,301	102,354	59,581	61,594	37,189	29,852	62·42	48·47
Western Australia	80,996	53,983	80,996	53,983	53,704	30,189	66·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	1,128,496	1,020,473	768,714	580,912	68·12	56·93

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Western Australia, where 55·92 per cent. of women on the rolls attended the polling booths. This latter percentage is a vast improvement on the figures returned for the western State at the

elections in 1903 and 1906, viz., 15.57 and 29.12 per cent. respectively. For the whole Commonwealth 68 men and 57 women in every 100 recorded their votes.

Percentage
of electors
who voted
at four
Common-
wealth
elections.

The following table contains some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the four Commonwealth elections which have been held:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	53.09	51.18	56.72	66.58	56.04	53.83	56.73	66.58
New South Wales ..	65.81	47.21	51.70	61.44	66.38	48.88	52.67	61.84
Queensland	49.45	54.83	45.94	61.15	60.35	57.03	45.92	61.15
South Australia ..	40.80	32.65	36.51	53.21	40.76	40.53	40.32	55.33
Western Australia ..	32.68	28.35	36.23	62.15	36.95	30.41	36.24	62.15
Tasmania	47.62	45.00	54.18	58.51	46.99	44.99	55.35	58.51
Australia	53.04	46.86	50.21	62.16	55.69	50.27	51.48	62.80

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	53.09	56.89	62.30	70.99	45.63	51.14	62.32
New South Wales ..	65.81	52.70	58.57	67.79	41.16	43.90	54.21
Queensland	49.45	62.49	53.03	66.00	44.94	37.14	54.78
South Australia ..	40.80	41.58	44.45	60.19	23.28	28.43	46.03
Western Australia ..	32.68	35.96	40.67	66.30	14.86	28.74	55.92
Tasmania	47.62	54.53	61.65	64.83	34.30	45.95	51.51
Australia	53.04	53.09	56.38	67.58	39.96	43.30	56.17

State.	House of Representatives.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	56.04	59.08	62.30	70.99	48.70	51.16	62.32
New South Wales ..	66.38	54.12	59.43	68.11	43.08	44.87	54.71
Queensland	60.35	64.64	53.01	66.00	47.17	37.12	54.78
South Australia ..	40.76	51.95	47.19	62.42	29.97	32.84	43.47
Western Australia ..	36.95	40.54	40.44	66.30	15.57	29.12	55.92
Tasmania	46.99	54.53	62.87	64.83	34.28	47.19	51.51
Australia	55.69	56.47	57.35	68.12	43.50	44.81	56.93

Female franchise is in force in New Zealand, and in all the Australian States for the State as well as the Commonwealth elections.

The following are the numbers and percentages of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903, 1906, and 1910:—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, AND 1910.

State.	Senate.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57
New South Wales	15,796	4·87	28,016	7·35	24,213	4·72
Queensland	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,854	5·19
South Australia	1,208	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·33
Western Australia	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43
Tasmania	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,893	3·29
Australia	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·36	64,603	4·60

State.	House of Representatives.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·58
New South Wales	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59
Queensland	3,057	2·64	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97
South Australia	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,356	5·01
Western Australia	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10
Tasmania	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51
Australia	18,666	2·52	36,865	3·73	27,044	2·00

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for the House of Representatives in 1910 as compared with the two previous elections. For the Senate the percentage in 1910 was lower than in 1906, but higher than in 1903.

Proportion
of electors
voting for
successful
candidates.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favour of successful candidates was considerably larger in the last than in the preceding election, as will be seen from the following:—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF
SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS
ENROLLED, 1906 AND 1910.

			House of Representatives.	
			1906.	1910.
Victoria	...	...	28.18	37.57
New South Wales	...	...	30.13	36.00
Queensland	...	...	26.42	36.11
South Australia	...	...	23.63	30.91
Western Australia	...	...	22.43	39.65
Tasmania	...	...	29.54	32.82
Australia			28.05	36.33

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 26.57 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 32.76 for the highest successful candidate in Western Australia.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910.

Elections,
Legislative
Council,
1910.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1910, nine seats were contested, eight members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL
ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 2ND JUNE, 1910.

Provinces.	Number of Electors.			Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Ballot-papers.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate- payers.	Non-rate- payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	16,003	4,040	20,043			Uncontested.			
Melbourne ..	13,935	4,403	18,338	7,055	7	7,062	24	12	88.51
Melbourne East ..	12,446	2,668	15,114	5,486	11	5,497	22	27	86.37
" North ..	15,855	2,761	18,616	4,626	12	4,638	15	7	24.91
" South ..	14,752	4,827	19,079	4,592	30	4,622	23	9	24.22
" West ..	15,180	3,006	18,186	7,339	5	7,344	30	64	40.38
Bendigo ..	8,763	2,167	10,930			Uncontested.			
Gippsland ..	10,027	2,042	12,069			Uncontested.			
Nelson ..	8,094	2,098	10,192	4,705	24	4,729	22	203	46.39
Northern ..	9,307	2,036	11,343	4,461	14	4,475	11	33	39.45
North-Eastern ..	9,522	2,387	11,909			Uncontested.			
North-Western ..	9,890	2,321	12,211			Uncontested.			
Southern ..	9,999	2,353	12,352			Uncontested.			
South-Eastern ..	12,372	2,738	15,110	4,912	15	4,927	22	67	32.60
South-Western ..	10,379	2,184	12,563			Uncontested.			
Wellington ..	8,617	1,884	10,501	4,726	33	4,759	27	140	45.32
Western ..	9,879	2,085	11,964			Uncontested.			
Less uncontested Provinces (8)	195,020	45,500	240,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	84,462	19,579	104,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
	110,558	25,921	136,479	47,902	151	48,053	196	562	35.21

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November, 1911, there were contests in 56 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. Women exercised the franchise for the first time in State elections. The number of electors on the rolls was 701,451—341,027 males and 360,424 females—and in contested districts 63.61 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 68.43 per cent. and for females 59.12 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

Elections—
Legislative
Assmbly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	5,887	6,693	12,580	3,897	3,561	7,458	66.19	53.20	59.28
Albert Park ..	8,029	10,000	18,029	5,028	5,066	10,094	62.62	50.66	55.98
Allandale ..	3,156	3,553	6,709	2,355	2,521	4,876	74.61	70.95	72.67
Ballaarat East ..	4,490	5,782	10,272	3,404	4,016	7,420	75.81	69.45	72.23
Ballaarat West ..	4,176	6,008	10,184	3,189	4,121	7,310	76.36	68.59	71.77
Barwon ..	5,032	5,341	10,373	3,753	3,458	7,211	74.58	64.74	69.51
Benalla ..	3,958	3,736	7,694	2,689	2,090	4,779	67.93	55.94	62.11
Benambra ..	3,633	2,977	6,610	2,660	1,911	4,571	73.21	64.19	69.15
Bendigo East ..	4,297	5,137	9,434	2,950	2,850	5,800	68.65	55.48	61.47
Bendigo West ..	4,732	5,560	10,292	3,326	3,358	6,684	70.28	60.39	64.94
Boroondara ..	8,447	10,974	19,421	4,761	5,388	10,149	56.36	49.09	52.25
Borong ..	4,159	3,267	7,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton ..	5,975	7,482	13,457	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick ..	8,249	9,122	17,371	5,257	4,857	10,114	63.72	53.24	58.22
Bulla ..	5,002	4,512	9,514	3,308	2,533	5,841	66.13	56.13	61.39
Carlton ..	5,803	6,482	12,285	3,384	3,308	6,692	58.31	51.03	54.47
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,347	3,818	7,165	2,726	2,838	5,564	81.44	74.33	77.65
Collingwood ..	6,274	7,104	13,378	4,019	3,960	7,979	64.05	55.74	59.64
Dalhousie ..	3,740	3,902	7,642	2,972	2,967	5,939	79.46	76.03	77.71
Dandenong ..	5,839	5,389	11,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daylesford ..	3,811	3,594	7,405	3,100	2,704	5,804	81.34	75.23	78.37
Dundas ..	4,009	3,815	7,824	3,064	2,658	5,722	76.42	69.67	73.13
Eaglehawk ..	4,092	4,039	8,131	3,165	2,634	5,799	77.34	65.21	71.31
East Melbourne ..	5,071	5,955	11,026	2,905	3,249	6,154	57.28	54.55	55.81
Essendon ..	8,445	10,049	18,494	5,951	6,295	12,246	70.55	62.64	66.21
Evelyn ..	4,693	3,999	8,692	2,744	2,195	4,939	58.47	54.88	56.82
Fitzroy ..	6,203	7,502	13,705	3,613	3,535	7,148	58.24	47.12	52.15
Flemington ..	8,056	8,074	16,130	5,040	3,980	9,020	62.56	49.29	55.92
Geelong ..	5,215	6,300	11,515	4,070	4,439	8,509	78.04	70.46	73.89

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	3,686	2,660	6,346	2,630	1,750	4,380	71·35	65·78	69·02
Gippsland North	4,346	3,901	8,247	3,170	2,691	5,861	73·19	68·98	71·06
Gippsland South	5,033	3,958	8,991	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland West	4,500	3,646	8,146	2,899	2,080	4,979	64·42	57·04	61·12
Glenelg ..	4,227	4,227	8,454	3,261	3,064	6,325	77·14	72·48	74·81
Goulburn Valley	4,430	4,077	8,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenville ..	3,494	3,414	6,908	2,677	2,300	4,977	76·61	67·36	72·04
Gunbower ..	4,667	3,178	7,845	3,298	2,534	5,832	70·66	79·73	74·34
Hampden ..	5,845	5,163	11,008	4,062	3,314	7,376	69·49	64·18	67·00
Hawthorn ..	8,420	12,190	20,610	6,037	7,336	13,373	71·69	60·18	64·88
Jika Jika ..	8,665	9,688	18,353	6,085	6,010	12,095	70·22	62·03	65·90
Kara Kara ..	3,925	3,522	7,447	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korong ..	3,633	3,052	6,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowan ..	4,835	4,224	9,059	3,263	2,630	5,893	67·48	62·26	65·05
Maryborough ..	3,884	4,061	7,945	2,954	2,916	5,870	76·06	71·80	73·88
Melbourne ..	4,166	3,560	7,726	2,412	1,967	4,379	57·89	55·25	56·67
Mornington ..	6,215	6,693	12,908	4,795	3,080	7,875	77·15	46·01	61·00
North Melbourne	6,937	8,071	15,008	4,795	4,927	9,722	69·12	61·04	64·77
Ovens ..	3,508	3,447	6,955	2,435	2,036	4,470	69·41	59·03	64·27
Polwarth ..	5,763	4,804	10,567	4,488	3,633	8,121	77·87	75·62	76·85
Port Fairy ..	3,990	3,634	7,624	3,194	2,654	5,848	80·05	73·03	76·70
Port Melbourne	7,781	7,614	15,395	4,487	3,298	7,785	57·66	43·31	50·56
Prahran ..	7,365	10,478	17,843	4,363	5,050	9,413	59·23	48·19	52·75
Richmond ..	6,806	7,676	14,482	4,284	3,715	7,999	62·94	48·39	55·23
Rodney ..	4,634	4,243	8,877	3,508	3,066	6,574	75·70	72·26	74·05
St. Kilda ..	7,947	11,393	19,340	4,475	5,281	9,756	56·31	46·35	50·44
Stawell and Ararat	4,082	4,014	8,096	3,178	2,960	6,138	77·85	73·74	75·81
Swan Hill ..	6,256	3,722	9,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toorak ..	7,216	11,360	18,576	4,852	6,786	11,638	67·23	59·73	62·65
Upper Goulburn	4,193	3,593	7,786	3,003	2,176	5,179	71·61	60·56	66·51
Walhalla ..	3,349	2,602	5,951	1,976	1,333	3,309	59·00	51·22	55·60
Wangaratta ..	4,196	3,892	8,088	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waranga ..	3,882	3,294	7,176	3,084	2,647	5,731	79·44	80·35	79·86
Warrenheip ..	3,019	2,774	5,793	2,031	1,627	3,658	67·27	58·65	63·14
Warrnambool	4,352	4,316	8,668	3,234	3,020	6,254	74·31	69·97	72·15
Williamstown	7,960	8,117	16,077	5,401	4,156	9,557	67·85	51·20	59·44
Total ..	341,027	360,424	701,451	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less nine uncon- tested districts	43,446	38,361	81,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	297,581	322,063	619,644	203,661	190,528	394,189	68·43	59·12	63·61

The preferential system of voting was adopted where there were more than two persons standing for the same electorate. By the method previously in vogue it was not unusual for a candidate to be elected who had received the support of only a minority of those voting. Under the new system, such a candidate would be returned only if the result showed that the majority of those who voted preferred him to the candidate who had received the next lower number of votes.

In filling up the ballot-paper electors are required to place the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate whom they wish to see elected, the figure "2" opposite the name of the one whom they would prefer should the first not be returned, the figure "3" opposite their next choice, and so on. After it is known how many first preference votes have been given to the various candidates, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and the ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then examined with the view of ascertaining to what candidates the second preferences have been given, and these second preferences are allotted to the persons to whom they relate. Each remaining candidate thus receives, in addition to the first preferences accorded to him, the second preferences in his favour appearing on ballot-papers of the candidate who has been defeated. If there are still more than two candidates left, the procedure described above is repeated, the candidate occupying the lowest place being declared defeated.

In fourteen of the contests in the election of November, 1911, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the five remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In two of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

The following are the proportions of electors who voted at the last nineteen general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1911.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1888 TO 1911.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.			Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.		
	Per cent.				Per cent.		
1866	55.10	1892 ... ..	...	...	65.12
1868	61.59	1894 ... ..	...	...	70.99
1871	65.02	1897 ... ..	...	...	70.33
1874	61.00	1900 ... ..	...	...	63.47
1877	62.29	1902 ... ..	...	...	65.47
1880 (February)	66.56	1904 ... ..	...	...	66.72
1880 (July)	65.85	1907 ... ..	...	...	61.26
1883	64.96	1908 ... ..	...	...	58.64
1886	64.70	1911 ... ..	...	...	63.61
1889	66.58				

Preferential
Voting.

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1911.

Duration of
Parlia-
ments and
sessions.

The twenty-first Parliament was opened on 9th July, 1907, and dissolved on 7th December, 1908, the duration thus extending over 518 days. This was the shortest Parliament since 1880, with one exception, viz., that of 1902-3.

The twenty-second Parliament was opened on 7th January, 1909, and dissolved on 24th October, 1911.

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912.

The following is a statement of the duration of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration:—

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1912.

Number of Parliament.			Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
					Number.	Percentage to Duration.
				Days.		
1st	..	..	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd	..	..	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	..	..	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	..	..	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	..	..	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	..	..	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	..	..	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	..	..	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	..	..	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	..	..	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	..	..	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th	..	..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	..	..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	..	..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	..	..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	..	..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	..	..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	..	..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	..	..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	..	..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	..	..	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd	..	..	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd (1st Sessions)	..	..	1912	..	31	..

Long
sessions
and
recesses.

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1911.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1911 and the first session of the new Parliament in 1912 :—

Act No.	Date.	
2311.	12th July.	—This Act applies £1,885,614 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12.
2312.	4th August.	—The <i>Healesville Fire Brigade Land Act</i> 1911 provides for the granting to the Country Fire Brigades Board of certain land set out as a road in the township of Healesville.
2313.	4th August.	—The <i>Beaufort Fire Brigade Land Act</i> 1911 revokes the proclamation as a main road of certain land in the town of Beaufort, and provides for the granting of such land to the Country Fire Brigades Board.
2314.	11th August.	—The <i>Cocoroc Land Sale Act</i> 1911 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Cocoroc, and confers on the Governor in Council the power to sell it to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.
2315.	11th August.	—This Act applies £479,846 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2316.	4th September.	—The <i>Victorian Sanatoria for Consumptives Act</i> 1911 provides for the transfer to the Crown of certain land at Macedon, and of all other property, real and personal, belonging to the Victorian Sanatoria for Consumptives. The proceeds of the sale of this property are directed to be applied in part in repayment to the Consolidated Revenue of the sum of £394 12s. 4d., being the amount of the overdraft incurred by the institution and liquidated by the Treasurer of Victoria. In the event of there being any surplus, it is provided that it be paid into the Treasury, and be credited to a fund to be called the Sanatoria for Consumptives Fund.
2317.	4th September.	—The <i>Friendly Societies Act</i> 1911 amends the Act of 1907 by providing for the cancellation of the registration of any friendly society which neglects to adopt tables of contribution adequate to provide the benefits to be received, after due notice has been given by the Government Statist of the inadequacy of such contributions.
2318.	22nd September.	—The <i>Mining Development Act</i> 1911 increases the amount of money allocated for the development of mining, but decreases the sum set apart for prospecting for coal.
2319.	22nd September.	—The <i>Prince of Wales' Birthday Holiday Abolition Act</i> 1911 abolishes the anniversary of the natal day of the heir to the Throne as a Public and Bank Holiday.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 2320. | 27th September. | —This Act applies £1,092,194 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12. |
| 2321. | 30th September. | —The <i>Preferential Voting Act</i> 1911 provides for compulsory preferential voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly. (The operation of the Preferential Voting system is described on page 71.) |
| 2322. | 6th October. | —The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act</i> 1911 increases the amount that may be borrowed by the Trust for the purposes prescribed in the Act from £300,000 to £350,000, and authorizes the payment of certain sums shown in a schedule to the Act to the municipalities mentioned therein. |
| 2323. | 13th October. | —The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1911 authorizes the raising of £2,000,000, to be expended on railways and tramways, rolling stock, irrigation and water supply works, and other public works. |
| 2324. | 13th October. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1911 relates to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons. |
| 2325. | 13th October. | —The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1912, payable on incomes earned in 1911. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d., and life insurance companies at the rate of 8d. in the £1. |
| 2326. | 13th October. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1911 sanctions the issue and application of £431,233 out of loan funds for irrigation and water supply works in country districts, and for other public works. |
| 2327. | 20th October. | —The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250. |
| 2328. | 20th October. | —The <i>Matches Act</i> 1911 authorizes the prohibition of the use or sale of certain kinds of matches in specified localities during certain months of the year. |
| 2329. | 20th October. | —The <i>Railway Service Act</i> 1911 relates to the pension and compensation rights of certain officers and employes in the railway service, and the reinstatement of certain persons who were concerned in the railway strike of 1903. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 2330 | 20th October. | —The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1911, to be read with the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1890, authorizes alterations in the classification of teachers, and increases the rates of pay to female teachers. Separate accounts are to be kept of the cost of primary education, higher elementary schools, high schools, agricultural high schools, technical schools, and schools for defectives. |
| 2331 | 20th October. | —The <i>Victorian Manganese Mines Iron and Steel Company's Railway Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction and maintenance by a company of a railway from Lakes Entrance, in the parish of Colquhoun, county of Tambo, to certain land in the parishes of Nowa Nowa and Buchan, held under mineral leases by the company. |
| 2332 | 24th October. | —The <i>Land Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1901, deals with the selection purchase leases of mallee and other lands, licences and leases of certain mallee lands and special settlement areas, village communities, homestead associations and labour colonies, grazing area leases, and perpetual leases of swamp or reclaimed lands; it also gives power to close certain unused roads on Crown lands, and makes provision to set apart certain portions of roads for tree planting. Various amendments are made in the principal Act in the direction of simplifying the procedure in land settlement. |
| 2333 | 24th October. | —The <i>Flemington-road Tramway Act</i> 1911 provides for the construction of a branch tramway for about 400 feet near Flemington Bridge, in the City of Melbourne. |
| 2334 | 24th October. | —The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1911 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1912, the endowment payable to municipalities under the latter Act. |
| 2335 | 24th October. | —The <i>Municipalities Coronation Celebrations Act</i> 1911 validates certain expenditure by councils of municipalities in connexion with the cost of celebrating the coronation of His Majesty King George V. |
| 2336 | 24th October. | —The <i>Ararat Land Purchase Act</i> 1911 provides for the sale of certain lands to the shire of Ararat by certain councillors of the said shire. |
| 2337 | 24th October. | —The <i>St. Kilda Tramway Act</i> 1911 further extends the provisions of the <i>Tramways Act</i> 1890 within certain limits in the city of St. Kilda, which are defined in a schedule to the Act. |
| 2338 | 24th October. | —The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1911 amends the Act of 1910 by giving the Trust power to take land compulsorily for its works, for which, however, full compensation must be paid. |

Act No. Date.

It also authorizes the Trust to make agreements with certain municipalities for the expenditure of moneys on construction, and for the payment of interest on such moneys.

- 2339 24th October.—The *Yarram Lands Act* 1911 gives authority that certain lands in the parish of Yarram Yarram be vested in the president, councillors, and ratepayers of the shire of Alberton for pleasure grounds or a place of public resort or recreation.
2340. 24th October.—The *Walpeup Shire Act* 1911 provides for the constitution under the Local Government Acts of the Shire of Walpeup by severing portions of the shires of Dimboola, Karkaroc, Lawloit, Lowan, Mildura, and Swan Hill.
2341. 24th October.—The *Shearers' Hut Accommodation Act* 1911, to come into operation on 1st July, 1912, makes provision for better accommodation for shearers. The Act only applies to shires and to places where six or more shearers are employed. Proper and sufficient accommodation is defined, and it is provided that the building must be separate from the shearing shed. If any Asiatics are employed, their sleeping accommodation and dining accommodation must be apart from that of others engaged in the work. Buildings provided by the employers for these purposes are to be kept clean by the shearers.
2342. 24th October.—The *Administration and Probate Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1890.
2343. 24th October.—The *Coroners Act* 1911 consolidates and amends the law relating to coroners. The jurisdiction and powers of coroners are defined, and the procedure to be adopted at inquests and inquisitions, and the method of constituting coroners' juries, are set down. The coroner may order any medical witness to attend an inquest, and may direct a *post-mortem* examination of the body of a deceased person to be performed by any legally qualified medical practitioner, if not implicated in the cause of death. The fees payable to medical witnesses are enumerated, and the penalty for neglecting to attend when summoned is fixed at not less than £3 nor more than £20.
2344. 24th October.—The *Methodist Church Act* 1911 sanctions the constitution of the New Zealand Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia as an independent conference, and provides that the *Book of Laws* of the Methodist Church of Australasia be taken in all legal and other proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of the laws of the said Church.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|--------------------|--|
| 2345. | 24th October. | —The <i>Flood Protection Act</i> 1911, to be read with the <i>Water Act</i> 1905, relates to the protection of land from damage by flood. |
| 2346. | 24th October. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1911 sanctions the issue and application of £3,358,145 available out of loan funds for railways, tramways, and other works. |
| 2347. | 8th December. | —This Act applies £612,056 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12. |
| 2348. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Savings Bank Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1890, abolishes the minimum amount which may be accepted as a deposit, increases the amount of minimum salaries payable to the officers employed, and provides that agreements may be entered into with officers for periods not exceeding five years in any case. Power is given the commissioners to establish agencies and to appoint agents in districts where such may be deemed necessary. |
| 2349. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Benalla to Tatong Railway Construction Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Benalla to Tatong. |
| 2350. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Rushworth to Colbinabbin Railway Construction Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Rushworth to Colbinabbin. |
| 2351. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Crowland to Navarre Railway Construction Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Crowland to Navarre. |
| 2352. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1911 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £300,000 out of loan funds for railway rolling stock. |
| 2353. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Victorian Manganese Mines Iron and Steel Company's Railway Act</i> 1911 (No. 2) amends Act No. 1 of 1911 by interpreting the terms, "forfeiture, surrender, avoidance, or determination" of leases. |
| 2354. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Millewa Land Act</i> 1911 revokes the permanent reservation as endowments for State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms of certain Crown lands in the county of Millewa. |
| 2355. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1911 sanctions the issue and application of £114,000 available out of loan funds, to be expended as follows :—£84,000 on cool stores in Melbourne and elsewhere ; £30,000 on a ship-building yard at Williamstown. |
| 2356. | 4th January, 1912. | —This Act applies £3,160,209 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12, and appropriates supplies granted during two sessions of Parliament, amounting to £7,229,919, to the service of the Government. |

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors
of Victoria.

The following return shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of the State, since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889 ...	15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- son, G.C.M.G. (acting) {	6th November, 1886	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. { (acting)	16th November, 1889	27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	27th March, 1895 ...	24th October, 1895
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898 ...	21st October, 1898
	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
	26th July, 1909 ...	10th August, 1909
	2nd February, 1910	9th February, 1910
	18th February, 1910	24th February, 1910
	28th July, 1910 ...	8th August, 1910
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	19th May, 1911 ...	24th May, 1911
	27th July, 1908 ...	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ...	In office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 23rd of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

The following list shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851, up to the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

Ministers of the Crown 1851 to 1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale.. ..	Colonial Secretary ..	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Charles Hotson Ebdon ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney-General ..	13th April, 1852
Redmond Barry	Solicitor-General ...	
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke	Solicitor-General ...	
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ...	21st July, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Colonial Treasurer ...	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes	Auditor-General ..	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	12th December, 1854

Ministries
1855 to 1912.

In the following list will be found the names of the Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860 ...	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861 ...	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869 ...	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ..	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886 ...	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890 ...	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892 ...	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893 ...	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894 ...	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899 ...	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900 ...	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901 ...	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904 ...	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909 ...	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	In office	

Watt
Ministry.

On 18th May, 1912, the Hon. John Murray placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. William Alexander Watt. The following are the names of and the offices held by the Ministers:—

STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Watt, William Alexander ...	... Premier and Treasurer.
Murray, John ...	... Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Graham, George ...	... Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.

STATE MINISTRY—continued.

Name.	Office.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ...	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Edgar, Wm. Haslam, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McKenzie, Hugh ...	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Billson, Alfred Arthur ...	Minister of Public Instruction and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McBride, Peter ...	Minister of Railways, Mines, and Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Thomson, John ...	Honorary Minister.
Cameron, James ...	Honorary Minister.
Hagelthorn, F., M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.
Baillieu, W. L., M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1912.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks	1913
	Hon. J. Sternberg	1916
East Yarra ..	Hon. E. Miller	1913
	Hon. J. Balfour	1916
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson	1913
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1916
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1913
	Hon. J. McWhae	1916
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan	1913
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1916
Melbourne North ..	Hon. W. J. Evans	1913
	Hon. D. Melville	1916
Melbourne South ..	Hon. A. Robinson	1913
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1916
Melbourne West ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works)	1913
	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1916
Nelson ..	Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1913
	Hon. T. Beggs	1916
Northern ..	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott	1913
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)	1916
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little	1913
	Hon. A. O. Sachse	1916
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Honorary Minister)	1913
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1916

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1912—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Name of Province.	Name of Member.					Date of Retirement.
Southern ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	..	..	..	..	1913
	(Vacant) ..	..	..	..	..	1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. A. Adamson	..	..	..	..	1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	..	..	..	..	1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	..	..	..	..	1916
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White	..	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	..	..	..	..	1916

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: T. G. Watson, C.M.G., J.P.

Clerk Assistant: R. W. V. McCall.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees: H. H. Pearson.

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ..	... Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park ..	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale ..	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East ..	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West ..	... M. Baird.
Barwon ..	... J. F. Farrer.
Benalla ..	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ..	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East ..	... A. J. Hampson.
Bendigo West ..	... D. Smith.
Boroondara ..	... Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong ..	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton ..	... O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick ..	... J. R. Jewell.
Bulla ...	... Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton ...	... R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood ..	... M. Hannah.
Dalhousie ..	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ..	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ..	... Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas ..	... Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister).
Eaglehawk ..	... T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne ..	... A. A. Farthing.
Essendon ..	... Hon. W. A. Watt (Premier and Treasurer).
Evelyn ...	... Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy ..	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington ..	... E. C. Warde.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1912—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Geelong ...	... W. Plain.
Gippsland East ...	... Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland North ...	... J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ...	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West ...	... Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Gleneig ...	... H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley ...	... Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Grenville ...	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower ...	... H. Angus.
Hampden ...	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ...	... Hon. George Swinburne.
Jika Jika ...	... J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara ...	... Hon. P. McBride (Minister of Railways, Mines, and Forests).
Korong ...	... Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan ...	... J. Menzies.
Maryborough ...	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ...	... A. Rogers.
Mornington ...	... Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne ...	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ...	... Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Public Instruction).
Polwarth ...	... J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy ...	... J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne ...	... G. Sangster.
Prahran ...	... Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ...	... E. J. Cotter.
Rodney ...	... Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands).
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	... M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla ...	... S. Barnes.
Wangaratta ...	... Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... J. Gordon.
Warrenheip ...	... G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly : H. H. Newton.

Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills : W. R. Alexander.

Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record : H. F. Mortley.

Clerk of Committees and Serjeant-at-Arms : W. R. Heywood.

Accountant and Clerk : P. P. Conlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls-General and Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Bosschart, W. L.	Netherlands.
Lyle, M.	Colombia.
Were, F. W.	Denmark.
Bray, John P.	United States.
Huylebroeck, F. X.	Belgium.
Rvan, Dr. Charles	Turkey.
Ferrando, G. (acting)	Italy.
Paxton, J. M.	Peru.
Chayet, M.	France.
Miki Saito	Japan.
Walsh, F.	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto	Norway.
Kiliani, R.	Germany.
Tillock, James T.	Argentine Republic.
Jehlitschka, H.	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R.	Greece.
D'Abaza, A. N.	Russia.
Dunn, E. W. T.	Brazil.
Royle, F. A. (acting)	Paraguay.
Yung Liang Hwang	China.
Gundelach, M. S.	Ecuador.

CONSULS.

Stöving, G.	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander	Germany.
Pigeonneau, G.	France.
Stahel, G.	Swiss Confederation.
Loyer, J. F.	Peru.
Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G.	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	Turkey.
Curtain, R. J.	Greece.
Walters, H. A.	Uruguay.
Vanderkelen, F.	Belgium.
Waern, J. D.	Sweden.
Paxton, J. M.	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A.	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry (acting)	Spain.
Oldham, A. E.	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A.	Mexico.
Magelssen, W. C.	United States.
Phillips, E.	Ecuador and Panama.
Bloomfield, A. S.	Paraguay.

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

VICE-CONSULS.

Amschel, J.	...	...	...	...	Germany.
Gollin, A.	...	...	...	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J.	...	...	...	...	Denmark.
Bentzon, S.	...	...	...	...	Norway.
Martin, G.	...	...	...	...	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	...	...	...	Brazil, United States of
Belcher, E. N.	...	...	...	...	Denmark.
Fraser, W. S.	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
Bechervaise, E.	...	...	...	...	Sweden.
Sleigh, H. C.	...	...	...	...	Russia.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the Judiciary and other officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses. Those in the Departments of Trade and Customs, Post and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, of which those Departments form a part:—

Chief Justice	...	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	...	Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges	...	...	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	...	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	...	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	...	Hon. Sir J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. B. B. Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	...	T. O'Callaghan, J.P.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	...	J. W. Stranger.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne	...	...	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	...	...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	...	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*State Rivers and Water Supply
Commissioners—

Chairman	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	...	...	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	...	...	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.

Lands Purchase and Management Board—

Chairman	...	...	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	...	...	Thos. Hastie.
Member	...	...	F. E. Lee.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary ..	...	...	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	...	...	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	...	...	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	...	...	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Explosives	...	...	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	...	...	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	...	...	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	...	...	Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy.
Inspection of Stores	...	...	Inspector (Vacant).
Marine Board	...	...	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	...	...	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reform- atory Schools	...	...	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	...	...	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	...	...	Inspector-General (Vacant).
Police	...	...	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier	...	...	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	...	...	Chief Librarian and Secretary, F. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	...	...	M. A. Minogue.
Accountant	...	...	H. C. H. Agg.
Chief Clerk	...	...	T. E. Meek.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	...	...	J. H. Kerr.
Inspector of Charities	...	...	H. C. Malcolm.
Tender Board	...	...	Secretary (Vacant).
Income Tax	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Weldon.
Land Tax	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, W. B. House.
Government Printer	...	...	J. Kemp.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	...	...	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	...	...	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector...	...	...	A. Fussell, M.A.
Training College	...	...	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 17 others.
Coroner, &c.	...	...	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. T. Lewis, J.P.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran, J.P.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin, J.P.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c. (acting)	...	...	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c.	...	...	H. Hosken.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. W. Skene.*
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	J. Macgibbon.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.
Curator, Botanic Gardens	...	...	J. Cronin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake.
Inspector General	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Chief Architect	...	...	G. W. Watson.
Chief Engineer	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	...	...	F. W. Chambers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Secretary for Mines	...	...	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk (Mines)	...	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	...	...	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	W. Thorn.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	T. W. H. Holmes.
Assistant Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. E. Robertson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	...	Dr. S. S. Cameron (acting).
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	P. R. Scott.
Entomologist	...	...	(Vacant).

*Mr Skene is on leave of absence for six months to 30th June, 1912, when he retires.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary	...	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	...	H. R. Mackay.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. W. Crooke.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	...	W. Fitzpatrick (Chairman), C. E. Norman, L. J. McClelland.
Acting Secretary	...	...	E. B. Jones.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	...	...	M. E. Kernot.
Deputy General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	...	W. E. N. Keast.
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	...	C. Macaw.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	...	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	...	E. C. Blazej.
Chief Accountant	...	...	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	...	...	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	...	...	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	...	...	T. H. Woodroffe.
Workshops Manager	...	...	P. Alexander.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works	...	...	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works	...	...	W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Way	...	...	E. H. Ballard.
Telegraph Superintendent	...	...	W. A. Holmes.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	...	...	E. S. Wardell.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	...	...	Major M. L. Bagge.
First Assayer	...	...	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	...	...	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Clerk	...	...	W. M. Robins.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1911:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.D.
Music	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Veterinary Pathology	Gilruth, J. A., D.V. Sc., M.R.C.V.S.*
Agriculture	Cherry, T., M.D., M.S.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
Wrongs	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening)	Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc.
French	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	Maudsley, H., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women... ..	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy	Anderson, J. H., M.B., B.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery	Stapley, W., M.D., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
„ Medicine	Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
„ Hygiene	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
„ Parasitology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Botany	White, Miss Rose Ethel Janet, D.Sc.†
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Higgin, A. J., F.I.C.
Civil Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Electrical Engineering	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
„	Wrigley, L. J., M.A.
„	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
„	Williams, Miss M. A., B.A.
„	Mitchell, Miss S. E., B.A.
English	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Smith, T. J., M.A.
History (Evening)	Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A.

NOTE.—R. S. Wallace, M. A., appointed Professor of English Language and Literature in 1912.

*Resigned the position of Professor of Veterinary Pathology, and appointed Administrator the Northern Territory 16th April, 1912.

† Miss White appointed to a position under the Queensland Government in 1912.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued*.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Office.				Name.
Chemistry	...	...	...	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A.C.D., B.Sc.
Biology	...	...	...	Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc.
Biology	...	...	...	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	...	Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology	...	...	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry	...	...	...	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Geology	...	...	...	Summers, H. St. John, M.Sc.
Physiology	...	...	...	Jona, J. L., M.B., B.Sc.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	...	...	...	Downes, R. M., M.B., B.Sc.
"	...	...	...	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Pathology	...	...	...	Fowler, R., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	...	Lamble, G., M.B., B.S.
Surveying	...	...	...	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	...	...	...	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	...	...	...	Davies, Miss Muriel K., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	...	Fitzgerald, E. J., L.R.C.P.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	...	...	...	Bainbridge, J. P., F.I.A.V., F.C.I.S.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	...	...	...	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, W. Strong, J.P., Thos. Sanders, J.P., Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.
 J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicolson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.
 A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
 E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P., representing the City of Richmond.
 S. Jacoby, J.P., J. H. A. Pittard, representing the City of St. Kilda.
 F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
 H. Henningsen, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.
 J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
 W. J. Mountam, representing the City of Essendon.
 T. Carroll, representing the City of Malvern.
 T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
 Robert Beckett, J.P., representing the Town of Camberwell.
 Robt. L. Phillips, J.P., representing the Town of Caulfield.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*

Commissioners—*continued.*

E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.
 A. E. Woolhouse, representing the Town of Northcote.
 Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
 W. H. Treganowan, J.P., representing the Town of Williamstown.
 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Borough of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

Secretary	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer	...	...	C. Kussmaul.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners appointed by—

Governor in Council	...	...	J. S. White; Hon. W. Pitt (Chairman); J. B. Tucker; Hon. D. Melville, M.L.C.; D. Methven.
Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	J. L. Murphy.
" Port Melbourne	...	...	O. Sinclair.
" Williamstown	...	...	J. J. Liston.
" Footscray	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	...	...	H. C. Pigott. W. T. Appleton. E. Northcote.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	C. Duckett. V. B. Trapp. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer and Inspector of Dredging and Transport	...	...	John Halliday.
Harbor Master	...	...	W. G. Vincent.

GEEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners—	...	...	G. F. Holden (Chairman); E. J. Bechervaise, J. Hill.
Secretary	...	...	J. Dudley.
Engineer	...	...	A. C. Mackenzie.
Inspecting Engineer	...	...	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	...	...	Captain George A. Molland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	...	B. Burnett Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	...	...	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council. Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*Members—*continued*

			Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group.
			Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group.
			Councillor J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs.
			Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs.
			Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
			Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary ...	...	...	T. W. H. Holmes.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	J. G. Evans.
Engineering Inspectors ...	...	...	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors	...	...	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., and J. John- ston, M.D.
Analyst ...	...	...	A. E. Creswell.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

President	...	...	W. D. Garside.
Vice-President	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Members	...	...	C. Hallett, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Bel- frage, J. Ogilvie, J. G. Little.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship			H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	...	...	D. Russell.
Counsel	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	...	...	J. G. McKie.

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

President	...	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	...	...	J. A. Roberts, A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, J. L. Stalker.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Chairman	...	...	Robert Barr.
Members	...	...	Chas. L. Andrews, B.A., LL.B Thomas F. Cumming.
Secretary	...	...	C. W. Nethersole.
Accountant	...	...	W. H. Banks.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Members	Hon. S. Mauger (Chairman). W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

pound may be constituted a shire. There are 61 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 147 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Municipal
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Municipal
electors.

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50 ...	One vote.
" " " " "	£50 to £100 ...	Two votes.
" " " " "	£100 and upwards ...	Three votes.

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25 ...	One vote.
" " " " "	£25 to £75 ...	Two votes.
" " " " "	£75 and upwards ...	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to

enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression land includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon.

Rateable property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

Rates—general, separate, &c.

Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

Improvement charge.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which for many years ranked next in importance to the metropolis, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts, except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1911—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed:—

AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	310,372
Queensland	670,500
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Total Australia	2,974,581

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australian States, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, and the Government House at Perth:—

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

State.	Capital City.		
	Name.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
		° ' "	° ' "
Victoria	Melbourne ...	37 49 53	144 58 32
New South Wales	Sydney ...	33 51 41	151 12 23
Queensland	Brisbane ...	27 28 0	153 1 36
South Australia	Adelaide ...	34 55 34	138 35 4
Western Australia	Perth ...	31 57 24	115 52 42
Tasmania	Hobart ...	42 53 25	147 19 57

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Site.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government

at Dalgety, New South Wales ; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908* :—

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales. Yass-Canberra.

The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

The government of the Territory is provided for by the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Act constituting the Commonwealth was passed by the Imperial Parliament and proclaimed in Australia on 1st January, 1901. Its leading features are as follows :—

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation.

The Parliament is to consist of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor-General appointed to act for the King. Parliament.

Senate to consist of six members from each State ; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once. Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years. House of Representatives.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old-age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, and transferred State departments, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament. Powers of Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment : Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited. Money Bills.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law. Dead-locks.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State. Executive.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed. Departments transferred.

High Court of Australia established ; appellate and original jurisdiction. Judicature.

Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties on the production or export of goods. Finance and Trade.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 25s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population.

Water rights. Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Inter-State Commission. Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

State Debts. Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Protection to States. Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Federal Capital. Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.

Alteration of Constitution. Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

The representation of the States in the present House of Representatives is as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	27
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	22
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	9
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	5

Total Members, House of Representatives 75

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26. The census taken on 2nd April, 1911, shows that on the population basis Victoria will lose another member and Queensland will gain one; the representation in the next Parliament will thus be for the former State twenty-one members and for the later ten, no alteration being necessary in the remaining States of the Commonwealth.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament. The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on 9th May, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.S., who was authorized as His Majesty's High Commissioner by letters patent. Besides the Duke and Duchess and suite, the Governor-General, and Members of Parliament, there was present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1911.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during, 1911 :—

- No. 1. 6th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1911-12 grants and applies £1,038,016 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 2. 14th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1911-12 grants and applies £1,409,534 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 3. 14th October.—The *Statutory Declarations Act* 1911 prescribes a form of statutory declaration to be used in connexion with any matter arising under any Act, ordinance, or statutory regulation or in connexion with the administration of any Commonwealth Department. The penalty for making a false declaration is four years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.
- No. 4. 26th October.—The *Petherick Collection Act* 1911 legalizes an agreement entered into between Mr. and Mrs. Petherick and the President of the Senate (the Hon. Sir A. J. Gould) and the Attorney-General (the Hon. P. McMahon Glynn) for the transfer of a library of books, pamphlets, plates, maps, and manuscripts illustrative of the geography and history of the Australian States, New Zealand, and other island groups of the South Seas, to the Library of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.
- No. 5. 17th November.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1911-12 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £2,791,365 for the service of the year 1911-12 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 6. 23rd November.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1904-1910.
- No. 7. 12th December.—The *Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Act* 1911 provides for the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, to Port Augusta, in South Australia, the acquisition of the necessary land, the appointment of officers, the making of charges, and the appropriation of money in connexion with the railway. The gauge of the railway is fixed at 4 ft. 8½ in., and its length is 1,061 miles.
- No. 8. 12th December.—The *Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1911 alters the rates of postage payable on magazines, reviews, and other similar publications, and on catalogues wholly set up and printed in Australia. An alteration is also made in regard to books passing through the post.
- No. 9. 12th December.—The *Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition Act* 1911 provides that the Postmaster-General may acquire any purchase telephone line which was erected at the expense of the owner or his predecessor prior to the year 1883 and in respect of which the owner pays an annual maintenance fee. If the amount of compensation cannot be agreed upon the matter must be settled by arbitration.
- No. 10. 14th December.—The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1911-12 grants and applies £561,826 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 11. 18th December.—The *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1911 has the effect of bringing organizations of employes

in the Commonwealth Public Service under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

- No. 12. 18th December.—The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1910. A definition is given of the terms "joint owners" and "tenants for life." Amendments are made in the sections relating to lessees, trustees, joint owners, and the premium to be included in rent. The principal Act is amended to allow of deductions being made in order to prevent double taxation. There is also an explanation in regard to the tax payable in respect of certain land.
- No. 13. 18th December.—The *Seamen's Compensation Act* 1911 relates to the compensation payable to seamen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment.
- No. 14. 22nd December.—The *Lighthouses Act* 1911, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, provides that the Commonwealth may enter into an agreement with a State for the acquisition of any lighthouse, or of any tender, store vessel, stores, or equipment used in connexion with a lighthouse or marine mark. Power is given to erect or alter lighthouses and to construct telegraph or telephone lines to these where necessary. The position of all lights and marks is to be under the control of the Minister administering the Act, and every harbor or other local authority must make returns as prescribed. Light dues are payable by owners, masters, or agents of ships, and vessels may be detained in Australia until these payments are made. For injuring any lighthouse, marine mark, or light, a penalty of £100 may be exacted.
- No. 15. 22nd December.—The *Defence Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1903-10. The principal alteration relates to the duration of training of senior cadets. It is an offence, punishable by a penalty of £100, for a parent or guardian to prevent a son or ward from serving in the Citizen Forces.
- No. 16. 22nd December.—The *Naval Defence Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1910. Power is given to enlist in the permanent naval forces persons under the age of 21 years. In cases where the King's Naval Forces and the Commonwealth Naval Forces are acting together the forces so acting are to be deemed one force, and the command is to devolve on the senior naval officer present. Officers of the King's Naval Forces and the Commonwealth Naval Forces and officers of the naval forces of any part of the King's Dominions are eligible for appointment as officers to constitute court martials. A sentence of death passed by any court martial cannot be carried into effect until confirmed by the Governor-General.
- No. 17. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902-11 amends the Act of 1902-9. The principal alteration made is the abolition of voting by post at Commonwealth elections. Polling day is fixed to take place on a Saturday, and is to be conducted from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. Provision is made for voting before polling day by electors who anticipate being absent on that day. Scrutineers are prohibited from interfering with or influencing

any voter within the polling booth, and only one scrutineer is allowed to be present for each candidate in each polling booth or subdivision of a polling booth. Enrolment is made compulsory, and non-compliance with this provision is punishable by a penalty not exceeding £2. Proprietors of newspapers are compelled to furnish returns setting out the amount of electoral matter in respect of which payment was or is to be made and the names and addresses of organizations or persons authorizing the insertion thereof. Printing, publishing, or distributing any document apparently intended to represent a ballot-paper is an offence, as likewise is the circulation of any untrue or incorrect statement intended to mislead or improperly interfere with an elector in casting his vote. The word "advertisement" is to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph on electoral matters in any newspaper, the insertion of which has been or is to be paid for. Other provisions relate to the prosecutions for electoral offences, the preservation of ballot-papers, the witnessing of electoral papers, the rates for telegrams, and the marking of ballot-papers.

- No. 18. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1911 provides for the establishment of a Commonwealth bank. The bank is empowered to carry on the general business of banking, to acquire and hold land on any tenure, to receive money on deposit either for a fixed term or on current account, to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise, to discount bills and drafts, to issue bills and drafts and grant letters of credit, to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold dust, assayed gold and precious metals, and to borrow money. The bank is not to issue bank notes. The capital is fixed at £1,000,000, to be raised by the sale and issue of debentures. The management of the bank is to devolve on a Governor and Deputy-Governor, to be appointed by the Governor-General. The officers are to be selected by the governor, and are not to be allowed to borrow money from the bank. Quarterly returns of the assets and liabilities and business of the bank are to be published in the *Gazette*, and the balance-sheets, which must be prepared half-yearly, are subject to audit by the Auditor-General. Branches may be established in any part of the Commonwealth, in the United Kingdom, or in any other places beyond the Commonwealth. Savings bank business, which must be kept apart from the ordinary business of the bank, may be entered on. Debentures, not to exceed £1,000,000, may be issued by the bank and the Commonwealth guarantees interest on these securities, as well as the repayment of principal. For misappropriating the moneys or property of the bank, or falsifying the books, the penalty is seven years' imprisonment.
- No. 19. 22nd December.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1911 authorizes a number of alterations in the Act of 1908-10. These amendments, which are principally of a protective nature, are contained in a schedule to the Act.

- No. 20. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1911 gives the Commonwealth Government power to create inscribed stock, the interest on which is not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The money raised in this manner is to be placed to the credit of a loan fund, and the principal and interest are to be charges on the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth.
- No. 21. 22nd December.—The *Australian Notes Act* 1911, to commence on 1st July, 1912, amends the Act of 1910 by fixing the gold reserve at one-fourth of the amount of notes issued, instead of one-fourth of the amount of notes issued up to seven million pounds, and an amount equal to the value of the notes issued in excess of that sum, as required by the original Act.
- No. 22. 22nd December.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1911 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum of £4,000,000 for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 23. 22nd December.—The *Telegraphs and Telephones Special Works Account Act* 1911 authorizes the expenditure on telegraphs and telephones in the various States of the sum of £600,000, which was held in a trust fund.
- No. 24. 22nd December.—The *Loan Act* 1911 authorizes the raising of £2,460,476, to be expended as follows:—Towards the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, £1,000,000; for the acquisition of land in the Federal Capital Territory, £600,000; for the purchase of land and erection of buildings in London, £600,000; for the redemption of Treasury Bills issued by the Government of South Australia on account of the Northern Territory, £226,000; and for the payment to the State of South Australia of amount expended from revenue towards construction of railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, £34,476.
- No. 25. 22nd December.—The *Pacific Cable Act* 1911 empowers the Pacific Cable Board to construct and work a submarine cable between New Zealand and Australia as part of the Pacific cable.
- No. 26. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1902-09 in relation to the publication of the permanent staff list, the classification of the Clerical Division and new appointments thereto, the suspension of officers, and the granting of furlough.
- No. 27. 22nd December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1909-10 appropriates a further sum of £95,815 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 28. 22nd December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1909-10 grants and applies a further sum of £69,108 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 29. 22nd December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1911-12 grants and applies £4,170,012 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1911-12, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £8,495,364, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On 18th September, 1908, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth. He retired on 31st July, 1911, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., the present Governor-General.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follows:—

Governors of Australasian States.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24 May, 1911
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales ...	Frederick J. N. Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1909
Queensland ...	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909
South Australia ...	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	29 March, 1909
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	31 May, 1909
Tasmania ...	Major-Gen., Sir Harry Barron, C.V.O.	29 Sept., 1909
New Zealand ...	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G.	22 June, 1910
Fiji ...	Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.B.	21 Dec., 1910
Papua ...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Nov., 1908
Northern Territory ...	Professor John Anderson Gilruth	16 April, 1912

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

At the Proclamation ceremony the members of the first Commonwealth Ministry were sworn in. The following were their names and the respective offices filled by them:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.

Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Trade and Customs: The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.

Minister for Defence: The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G.

Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Succeeded in January, 1901, by the Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

Honorary Ministers: Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Changes
in the
Ministry.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., K.C., from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the Bench of the High Court of Australia, the Ministry was re-constituted, with the Hon. A. Deakin as Prime Minister.

Ministries
since the
proclama-
tion of the
Common-
wealth.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth the administrations, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, have been as follows:—

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office.
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	24th Sept., 1903	997
2. Deakin ,, ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson ,, ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean ,, ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin ,, ...	5th July, 1905	13th Nov., 1908	1,228
6. Fisher ,, ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook ,, ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher ,, ...	29th April, 1910	Still in office	...

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have not remained in office on an average for much longer than one year. The composition of the Second Fisher Ministry is as under:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.

Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.

Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. J. Thomas.

Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.

Postmaster-General: The Hon. C. E. Frazer.

Minister for Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.

Minister for Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.

Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.

Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley and the Hon. E. A. Roberts.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1912.

THE SENATE.

President ... The Hon. H. Turley.
Chairman of Committees... The Hon. D. J. O'Keefe.

Victoria—

Barker, S.
Blakey, A. E. H.
Findley, Hon. E.
*Fraser, Hon. S.
*McColl, Hon. J. H.
*Russell, E. J.

New South Wales—

Gardiner, A.
*Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir
Albert J., K.B., V.D.
McDougall, A.
*Millen, Hon. E. D.
Rae, A.
*Walker, Hon. J. T.

Western Australia—

Buzacott, R.
de Largie, Hon. H.
Henderson, G.
*Lynch, P. J.
*Needham, E.
*Pearce, Hon. G. F.

Queensland—

*Chataway, T. D.
Givens, T.
*Sayers, R. J.
Stewart, Hon. J. C.
*St. Ledger, A. J. J.
Turley, Hon. H.

South Australia—

Guthrie, R. S.
McGregor, Hon. G.
*Russell, W.
Story, W. H.
*Symon, Hon. Sir J. H., K.C.M.G.
*Vardon, J.

Tasmania—

*Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon.
C. St. C.
*Clemons, Hon. J. S.
*Keating, Hon. J. H.
Long, Hon. J. J.
O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
Ready, R. K.

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1913; the remaining members on 30th June, 1916.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker ... The Hon. Charles McDonald
Chairman of Committees... The Hon. Alexander Poynton

VICTORIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Anstey, F. ...	Bourke.
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G. ...	Kooyong.
Brennan, F. ...	Batman.
Deakin, Hon. A. ...	Ballaarat.
Fairbairn, G. ...	Fawkner.
Fenton, J. E. ...	Maribyrnong.
Harper, Hon. R. ...	Mernda.
Irvine, Hans W. H. ...	Grampians.
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C. ...	Flinders.
Maloney, W. ...	Melbourne.
Mathews, J. ...	Melbourne Ports
McDougall, J. K. ...	Wannon.
Moloney, P. J. ...	Indi.
Ozanne, A. T. ...	Corio.
Palmer, A. C. ...	Echuca.
Quick, Hon. Sir J., LL.D., K.B. ...	Bendigo.
Salmon, Hon. C. C. ...	Laanecoorie.
Sampson, S. ...	Wimmera.
Scullin, J. H. ...	Corangamite.
Tudor, Hon. F. G. ...	Yarra.
Wise, G. H. ...	Gippsland.
Wynne, Hon. A. ...	Balaclava.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1912—*continued*.THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Member.</i>			<i>District.</i>
Brown, Hon. T.	...	...	Calare.
Cann, G.	...	...	Nepean.
Carr, E. S.	...	...	Macquarie.
Catts, J. H.	...	...	Cook.
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	...	...	Riverina.
Chapman, Hon. Austin	...	...	Eden-Monaro.
Charlton, M.	...	...	Hunter.
Cook, Hon. Joseph	...	...	Parramatta.
Foster, F. J.	...	...	New England.
Fuller, Hon. G. W.	...	...	Illawarra.
Greene, W. M.	...	...	Richmond.
Bennett, H. B.	...	...	Werrriwa.
Howe, R.	...	...	Dalley.
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	...	...	West Sydney.
Johnson, W. Elliot	...	...	Lang.
Johnson, W. J.	...	...	Robertson.
Kelly, W. H.	...	...	Wentworth.
Lyne, Hon Sir W. J., K.C.M.G.	...	...	Hume.
Riley, E.	...	...	South Sydney.
Ryrie, G. de Laune	...	...	North Sydney.
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C.	...	...	Parkes.
Spence, Hon. W. G.	...	...	Darling.
Thomas, Hon. J.	...	...	Barrier.
Thomson, John	...	...	Cowper.
Watkins, Hon. D.	...	...	Newcastle.
Webster, W.	...	...	Gwydir.
West, J. E.	...	...	East Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

<i>Member.</i>			<i>District.</i>
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	...	...	Herbert.
Edwards, Hon. R.	...	...	Oxley.
Finlayson, W. F.	...	...	Brisbane.
Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C.	...	...	Wide Bay.
Groom, Hon. L. E.	...	...	Darling Downs.
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	...	...	Capricornia.
McDonald, Hon. C.	...	...	Kennedy.
Page, Hon. J.	...	...	Maranoa.
Sinclair, H.	...	...	Moreton.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>			<i>District.</i>
Archibald, W. O.	...	...	Hindmarsh.
Foster, Hon. R. W.	...	...	Wakefield.
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	...	...	Angas.
Gordon, D. J.	...	...	Boothby.
Livingston, J.	...	...	Barker.
Poynton, Hon. A.	...	...	Grey.
Roberts, Hon. E. A.	...	...	Adelaide.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1912—continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C.,	Swan.
G.C.M.G.	
Fowler, Hon. J. M. ...	Perth.
Frazer, Hon. C. E. ...	Kalgoorlie.
Hedges, W. N. ...	Fremantle.
Mahon, Hon. H. ...	Coolgardie.

TASMANIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Atkinson, L. ...	Wilmot.
Jensen, Hon. J. A. ...	Bass.
McWilliams, W. J. ...	Franklin.
O'Malley, Hon. K. ...	Darwin.
Smith, W. H. Laird ...	Denison.

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. E. Upward, Clerk Assistant; G. H. Monahan, Usher of the Black Rod.
House of Representatives.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.
Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Henry B. Higgins.
Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	N. McGhie.
"	"	Justice Barton	...	H. B. Jaques.
"	"	Justice O'Connor	...	A. H. O'Connor.
"	"	Justice Isaacs	...	Miss Nancy Isaacs.
"	"	Justice Higgins	...	M. B. Higgins.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary ...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk ...	...	...	J. C. T. Vardon.
Senior Clerk ...	...	...	P. Howe.
Chief Electrical Engineer ...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist ...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued*POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*continued*.*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

Victoria	...	...	C. E. Bright.
New South Wales	...	...	E. J. Young.
Queensland	...	...	H. B. Templeton.
South Australia	...	...	R. W. M. Waddy.
Western Australia	...	...	F. Whysall.
Tasmania	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Electrical Engineer	...	...	A. A. Dircks.
Chief Clerk	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	J. Mason.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	T. G. Brent.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	T. Howard.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	H. J. Huffer.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Comptroller-General	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
Chief Clerk	...	...	R. McK. Oakley.
Director of Quarantine	...	...	W. P. Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Analyst	...	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	...	...	H. C. Dannevig.

State Collectors.

Victoria	...	...	P. Whitton.
New South Wales	...	...	S. Mills.
Queensland	...	...	J. C. Kent.
South Australia	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	O. S. Maddocks.
Tasmania	...	...	J. Barnard.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	...	...	D. Ferguson.
Accountant	...	...	A. R. Fenton.
Senior Inspector (Excise)	...	...	W. M. Bale.
Inspector, 1st Class	...	...	S. H. Rowe.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

Secretary	...	...	M. L. Shepherd.
Official Secretary to Governor-General, and Secretary to Federal Executive Council	...	...	Major G. C. T. Steward.
Auditor-General	...	...	J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk	...	...	G. H. Gatehouse.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary ...	...	...	...	A. A. Hunt.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	F. J. Quinlan.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	G. H. Castle.
Secretary to Representatives of the Government in the Senate	G. S. Knowles, B.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	... C. Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Secretary ...	...	...	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant	...	...	H. L. Walters.
Director-General of Works	...	Lieut.-Col. P. T. Owen.	
Works Director, Victoria	...	T. Hill.	
Commonwealth Statistician	...	G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S.	
Chief Electoral Officer	...	R. C. Oldham.	

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	...	D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	...	W. B. Edwards.
Secretary	...	W. J. Skewes.
Registrar	...	W. J. Clemens.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions)	J. R. Collins.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions for Victoria	A. B. Weire.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

Commissioner of Land Tax	...	G. A. McKay.
Secretary	...	R. Ewing.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	...	G. Townsend.
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PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Secretary for Defence	...	...	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Chief Clerk	...	...	T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	...	...	J. B. Laing.

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	...	...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Adjutant-General	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G.
Quartermaster-General	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge.
Chief of Ordnance	...	...	Col. R. Wallace, R.A.G.A., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Finance Member	...	...	J. B. Laing.
Director of Operations	...	...	Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.A.
Director-General of Medical Services	...	...	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Personnel	...	...	Capt. T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.
Director of Military Training	...	...	Vacant.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade	...	...	Capt. P. H. Sadler. Capt. W. E. H. Cass.
Director of Equipment	...	...	Major F. A. Dove, D.S.O.
Director of Artillery	...	...	Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A.
Director of Engineers	...	...	Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Director of Works	...	...	Vacant.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	...	...	Vacant.
Director Rifle Associations and Clubs	...	...	Vacant.
Director of Physical Training	...	...	Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bjelke Petersen.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Inspector-General	...	...	Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick.
Staff Officer to Insp.-General	...	...	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

Military Commandant	...	...	Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hawker.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major R. Dówsé.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	...	...	Major J. K. Forsyth.
Staff Officer for Engineers	...	...	Major W. E. Manser, R.E.
Principal Medical Officer	...	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	...	...	Major E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster	...	...	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	...	...	J. J. F. Lahiff.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Commandant, 2nd Military District (N.S.W.)	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
Commandant, 3rd Military District (Victoria)	Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
Commandant, 1st Military District (Queensland)	Vacant.
Commandant, 4th Military District (South Australia)	Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Commandant, 5th Military District (Western Australia)	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. G. G. H. Irving.
Commandant, 6th Military District (Tasmania)	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Treasurer.
The Inspector-General.
The First Naval Member.
The Second Naval Member.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The Consulting Military Engineer.

Secretary.

The Secretary for Defence.

And such other officers of the Citizen Forces and expert advisers as from time to time for any meeting of the Council, are summoned by the President to that meeting.

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Regular Members.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).
The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).
The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).
The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).
The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

President	...	...	The Minister of State for Defence, Senator the Hon. George Foster Pearce.
First Naval Member	...	...	Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second Naval Member	...	...	Captain Bertram M. Chambers.
Third Naval Member	...	...	Engineer-Captain William Clarkson.
Finance and Civil Member (also acts as Naval Secretary)	...	...	Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. Eldon Manisty.

Construction Branch.

Ship Constructor	...	...	Joseph Leask.
Engineer Constructor	...	...	W. Heslop Woolnough.

Administrative Staff.

Director of Naval Works	...	...	H. Herbert Fanstone, Esq., C.E.
Naval Accountant	...	...	Albert Martin, Esq.
Senior Clerk	...	...	George L. Macandie, Esq., A.F.I.A.
Naval Representative, attached to High Commissioner's Staff, London	...	...	Capt. F. F. Haworth-Booth, R.N.

Boys' Training Ship "Tingira," Sydney.

Commander	Commander Charles La P. Lewin.
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Destroyer Service.

Officer Commanding	Commander George Francis Hyde.
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CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES.

Office of Director of Naval Reserves.

Director of Naval Reserves	Captain Frederick Tickell, C.M.G. <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
Naval Secretary to Director	...	...	Assistant Paymaster William R. Scotland.
Staff Officer to Director	...	...	Lieutenant J. A. H. Beresford.

Sydney District.

District Naval Officer	Commander Frederick H. C. Brownlow, <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor-General (Sydney).</i>
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Melbourne District.

District Naval Officer	Captain John Tracy Richardson (Williamstown).
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Brisbane District.

District Naval Officer	Commander George A. H. Curtis (Brisbane).
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Port Adelaide District.

District Naval Officer	Commander (Acting) Oliver L. A. Burford (Port Adelaide).
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Fremantle District.

District Naval Officer	Captain Chapman J. Clare, C.M.G. (Fremantle).
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Hobart District.

District Naval Officer	Captain Walton Drake (Hobart).
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DEFENCES.

For some few years past it had been apparent that the voluntary system of enrolment did not give Australia sufficient numbers in its Citizen Forces, that the standard of training was unequal, and that a large proportion of the troops consisted of men of very short service who resigned before attaining a sufficient standard of proficiency. Chiefly for these reasons an amending Defence Bill was prepared and passed, introducing Universal Training. Compulsory Training.

Under this Act the existing voluntary system of junior and senior cadets has disappeared, and is being replaced by the compulsory service of all boys between certain ages.

The existing militia voluntary system will continue in force for the present, but will ultimately be merged in the universal training system. The re-organization of the Citizen Forces under this system will take place during 1912; the process will, however, be gradual, and, in all probability, the services of the whole of the militia officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained. Briefly, the particulars of the universal training system are as follows:—

(1) JUNIOR CADET TRAINING.

All boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years are required to undergo a course of physical training, elementary marching drill, miniature rifle practice, swimming and first aid. It is the practice to medically examine all boys prior to their commencing this training, and to exempt those who are reported to be unfit to undergo training.

(2) SENIOR CADET TRAINING.

During the month of January of the year in which a boy reaches the age of 14 years, he is required to register for Naval or Military training, and between the date of registration and the following 1st July he is called upon to attend for medical inspection. If passed as fit for training, he is posted to the company and battalion of Senior Cadets allotted to the district in which he resides.

The training in the Senior Cadets will consist of:—

- 4 whole day parades of not less than 4 hours each (probably held on public holidays);
- 12 half days of not less than 2 hours;
- 24 night drills of not less than 1 hour;

but these can be varied if approved by authorized persons. Thus, instead of attending night drills, detachments at schools may have all their work in daylight.

This attendance is absolutely compulsory, but attendance alone does not satisfy the requirements of the Act, as each lad is required, at the end of the year's training to satisfy his officers that he has attained a sufficient degree of proficiency. The work carried out in the Senior Cadets will be of one character only, and will include

the foundation work necessary for service in any arm, viz. :— Marching, discipline, the handling of arms, musketry, physical drill, first aid, guards and sentries, tactical training as a company in elementary field work and some battalion drill. The Senior Cadet training period covers the period from 14 to 18 years of age.

(3) TRAINING IN CITIZEN FORCES.

Senior Cadets are required to undergo a medical examination between the first day of January and the first day of July of the year in which they attain the age of 18 years, and if passed as fit they will, on the latter date, be transferred to an arm of the Citizen Forces. The Senior Cadets will be allowed a certain degree of latitude in selecting the arm to which they are to be transferred.

In the Citizen Forces they will be required to undergo an equivalent of not less than sixteen days' training each year until their twenty-fifth year of age, of which not less than eight shall be in a camp of continuous training, the remainder being divided into whole day, half day, and night parades; and during their 26th year they must attend one muster parade. After this year the period of compulsory service—except in time of war—ends.

NUMBERS AVAILABLE AND ORGANIZATION.

Upon figures at present available, it is estimated that there will be in training, when the scheme is in full operation—

100,000 Senior Cadets.

112,000 Citizen Soldiers.

The Citizen Soldiers will, it is anticipated, be organized into—

92 Battalions of Infantry.

28 Regiments of Light Horse.

56 Batteries of Field Artillery, and a due proportion of Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Troops for Forts, and other services.

All that part of the Commonwealth not exempted by proclamation from the operation of the Act, is divided into areas containing approximately equal populations. There are ninety-two of these, and they are known as Battalion Areas. Each will contain a complete Battalion of Infantry, and also larger and smaller numbers of one or more other arms of the Service. For convenience in training and administration, each Battalion Area is divided into two or three Training Areas.

The Battalion Areas are also grouped by fours into Brigade Areas, each supplying an Infantry Brigade of four Battalions and a Staff, and a proportion of troops of other arms. The Light Horse Regiments will be formed into Brigades like the Infantry, but such Brigades will not be co-terminous with the Brigade Areas.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

The first course at the Military College commenced in June, 1911, and it will probably last four years from that date. It is intended that those who graduate shall be appointed Officers of the Permanent Forces, and be sent for a tour of duty with the Imperial Forces in England or India, also that upon their return to Australia, they shall take up duty as probationary Area Officers.

Entrance to the College is gained by a competitive examination within the capacity of good pupils from a State School. It is open to all, and the successful candidates pay no fees; on the other hand, they are taught a profession, being fed, clothed, and paid at the same time, and they finally obtain permanent appointments on the Staff.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Under the arrangement made at the Imperial Conference on Naval Defence in 1909, Australia is providing the following fleet unit to act in conjunction with similar fleet units on the China and East Indies Stations:—

- 1 Battle-Cruiser (*Dreadnought* type, *Indefatigable* class).
- 3 Unarmoured Cruisers (improved *Bristol* class).
- 6 Torpedo Boat Destroyers (improved *River* class).
- 3 Submarines ("E" class).

The armoured cruiser *Australia* is being built at Messrs. John Brown and Co's. works, Clydebank, and will be completed in 1912. She is to be armed with eight 12-in. guns, twenty 4-in. Q.F. guns and five torpedo tubes. Her normal displacement will be about 19,200 tons, with a speed of 26 knots.

Tenders have been let for the unarmoured cruisers, two of which, the *Sydney* and *Melbourne*, will be completed in 1912. They will carry eight 6-in. guns and two submerged torpedo tubes; displacement, 5,000 tons; speed, 26 knots.

The torpedo boat destroyers *Parramatta* and *Yarra* arrived in Australia in 1910. Their armament is one 4-in. B.L. gun, three 12-pr. Q.F. guns, and three deck torpedo tubes (18-in.); displacement 700 tons; speed, about 28 knots. They have turbine engines with three propellers, and burn oil fuel. The torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* has been re-erected at the New South Wales Government Dockyards, Sydney, the parts having been sent out from Scotland. She was launched in 1911. Two submarines are being built at

Barrow by the Vickers-Maxim Company, and it is anticipated that the work of building the three torpedo boat destroyers, which complete the Fleet Unit, will be initiated in 1912.

The registrations of Senior Cadets, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of October, 1911, are shown hereunder :—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND
EXEMPTIONS TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1911.

Senior Cadets.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.	Total Medical Examinations.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit or Temporarily Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Total number Liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
Queensland ..	24,429	14,240	13,212	92·8	1,028	7·2	11,524	12,462	11,917
New South Wales ..	54,200	38,377	35,721	93·1	2,656	6·9	18,901	34,390	33,353
Victoria ..	48,457	32,925	30,924	93·9	2,001	6·1	16,198	29,818	28,965
South Australia ..	14,702	11,219	10,513	93·7	706	6·3	5,439	9,263	8,821
Western Australia ..	6,878	5,167	4,635	89·7	532	10·3	2,675	4,203	3,366
Tasmania ..	6,136	3,396	3,240	95·4	156	4·6	2,751	3,385	3,074
Commonwealth ..	154,802	105,324	98,245	93·3	7,079	6·7	57,488	93,521	89,996

The medical examinations of Junior Cadets in the Commonwealth show that those who are unfit, or temporarily unfit, represent a very small percentage of the whole. This is made manifest by the following tabulation :—

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE END OF
OCTOBER, 1911.

Junior Cadets.

Military District.	Total Number Medical Examinations.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
Queensland ..	4,334	4,192	96·7	142	3·3
New South Wales ..	10,827	10,541	97·4	286	2·6
Victoria ..	11,987	11,850	98·9	137	1·1
South Australia ..	510	493	96·6	17	3·4
Western Australia ..	976	948	97·1	28	2·9
Tasmania ..	220	219	99·5	1	·5
Commonwealth ..	28,854	28,243	97·9	611	2·1

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1911-12:—

Commonwealth
Military
Forces
in Victoria
1911-12.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF
VICTORIA, 1911-12.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	6	14	20
„ Pay Department—Civilians... ..	...	11	11
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery	4	90	94
Ordnance Department ... ..	...	63	63
Instructional Staff	16	136	152
Rifle Range Staff ... ..	...	9	9
Armament Artificers ... ..	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery	12	200	212
Royal Australian Engineers	5	73	78
Australian Army Medical Corps ... ..	...	6	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ... ..	...	4	4
Australian Army Service Corps— Remount Section... ..	1	29	30
Total (Permanent)	44	646	690
MILITIA.			
Field Force	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress	2	...	2
Light Horse—			
3rd Light Horse Brigade	74	920	994
4th „ „ „ „	74	920	994
Australian Field Artillery	22	482	504
Australian Garrison Artillery	17	310	327
Corps of Australian Engineers	16	337	353
Infantry	173	3,083	3,256
Corps of Signallers	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps	15	...	15
Army Service Corps	13	133	146
Australian Army Medical Corps	82	194	276
Australian Army Veterinary Corps	8	...	8
Area Officers	65	...	65
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps	10	...	10
Total (Militia)	577	6,451	7,028
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Total (Volunteers) ... ..	...	26	26
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	621	7,123	7,744

Rifle Clubs.

The rifle club movement has attained larger dimensions in Victoria than in any other part of Australia. On 30th September, 1911, there were 1,117 clubs, with a membership of 50,599 in the Commonwealth, and of these 349 clubs with 18,787 members were located in this State.

Common-wealth Naval Forces of Victoria.

The Commonwealth Naval Forces of the State of Victoria comprise a permanent force, naval reserve, and cadets undergoing training. The establishment was as under on 31st December, 1911:—

**VICTORIAN NAVAL FORCES—NUMBERS BORNE ON 31ST
DECEMBER, 1911.**

	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Total.
Administrative and Instructional Staff	3	24	27
Permanent Naval Forces ...	14	79	93
Royal Australian Naval Reserve ...	2	297	299
Cadets (Universal Training) ...	...	823	823
Total ...	19	1,223	1,242