

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

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 being 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."

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 follow :

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 erected into a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria, of which

Mr. C. J. Latrobe, the superintendent, was raised to the Governorship. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) householding resident occupation of dwelling-house value £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.

Steps leading up to responsible government.

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.

Responsible government.

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.

Qualifications of Members.

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, residing in province, or 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.

Council franchise.

Assembly
franchise.

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 £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.

Vote by
ballot.

Immediately preceding the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria is 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.

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 the 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 districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on the 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 freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or 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, 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 the 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 the 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.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on the 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is 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 was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1907. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the last Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,643 postal ballot papers were used for the Senate Election in Victoria, and 6,725 for the House of Representatives, or about 1½ per cent. of the votes recorded.

Voting by
post at
elections.

In cases where a person is entitled to become an elector and his name does not appear on the Ratepayers' or General Roll, such person could, by an Act passed in 1898, take out a Right at any time before the day of election, after giving seven days' notice, and apply to a Court of Petty Sessions for a Certificate enabling him to vote. The "Reform Act of 1903" has now, however, restricted the issue of these certificates. No certificate shall now be granted between the day of dissolution and the day of polling in the case of a Parliament dissolved before its expiry by effluxion of time; nor between 30 days before the time at which the Assembly would expire by effluxion of time, if not sooner dissolved, and the day of polling; nor between the day on which any member's seat becomes vacant and the day of polling.

Voters'
certificates.

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,

Constitutional
difficulties
experienced.

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 their service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, who were therefore unable to enforce their 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.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

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. Although the matters which will ultimately be dealt with by that body will remove from the State Parliament many of its present functions, the internal development of the State 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; neither the State railways nor the public debts have 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 that 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.

Division of
Govern-
mental
functions.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became abundantly 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 reserved for the Royal assent on the 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 26th November, 1903. This

Reform Act
1903.

Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provides for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; in the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but an increase in 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 members, and the Council 34.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, being 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.

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 already described. 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 tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is 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, generally the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the in-

dividual 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 any one against whom very serious objections exist, or propose a new and revolutionary arrangement.

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, or 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 decides 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.

Granting a dissolution.

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. These Executive 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 Executive Council.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; and 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—almost invariably fills the

Responsible Ministers.

office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier, the Hon. Thomas Bent, is also Treasurer and Minister of Railways.

The Parlia-
ment.

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; whilst others contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorizes the collection of money or the payment of officials may 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, 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 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 Legis-
lative
Council.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency at the first election who, of the two elected, receives the highest 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 male 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 that 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. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

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, and 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 manhood suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all males over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, and their names are on a general roll, and are resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district, although the occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered. Where a tenant finds that his landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied by him, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he shall vote in. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in

The Legis-
lative
Assembly.

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.

Limitation
of election
expenses.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses of a candidate 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.

JUBILEE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA.

On the 21st November, 1906, fifty years had passed since the first Parliament of Victoria under Responsible Government met, at 12 o'clock noon, "in the Parliament Houses on the Eastern Hill, in the City of Melbourne," pursuant to proclamation by His Excellency Major-General Edward Macarthur, the officer administering the government, and the jubilee of the event was celebrated by the presentation to Parliament of a paper prepared by Mr. Thos. Greenlees Watson, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. The paper from which the following extracts have been taken contains the rolls of Parliament and some statistics of progress from 1856 to 1906.

The names of 584 gentlemen are recorded on the roll of members of the Legislative Assembly. The Hon. Thomas Bent, the present Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, holds the honour of having been elected to the Legislative Assembly before any member now in the House, having been chosen to represent Brighton on the 16th March, 1871. Amongst the ex-members, the only one elected to the first Parliament who still takes part in public affairs is the Hon. John Dennistoun Wood, now representing the electorate of Cumberland in the House of Assembly, Tasmania. Mr. Wood was first elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in 1857, and is the oldest surviving member of the Executive Council.

There are 194 names recorded on the roll of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Nicholas FitzGerald, the present Chairman of Committees, has sat continuously as a member of that House since 1864, a period of nearly 43 years, the record for the Parliament of Victoria and probably for any Australian Parliament. The paper also contains "A Retrospect" of the principal events in Parliament during the 50 years, and the names of those who took the most prominent part therein.

The following are a few of the principal items in the statistics presented:—

POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1856 ...	255,827 ...	141,733 ...	397,560
1906 (30th Sept.)	613,228 ...	613,002 ...	1,226,230

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS.

	1856.	1906.
Legislative Council ...	10,775 ...	177,999
Legislative Assembly ...	60,000 ...	243,702

STATE EDUCATION.

	1856.	1906.
Number of Schools ...	455 ...	1,953
" " Scholars enrolled...	26,323 ...	229,179
Total expenditure, 1856 to 1905-6, £26,003,280.		

Of the total expenditure, £22,614,193 has been expended since the introduction of the present Education Act on the 1st January, 1873.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

	1856.	1905-6.
Number of Schools ...	145 ...	757
" " Scholars ...	3,545 ...	52,193

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).

Census Year.	Number of Persons in every 100 able to read and write.
1857 ...	84.82
1901 ...	97.02

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

	1856.	1905.
Students attending lectures ...	13 ...	802
Degrees conferred ...	3 ...	118

The total amount of money contributed by the Government to the University from 1853 to 1905-6 is £784,967, viz., building and apparatus, £168,467; annual endowment and other grants, £616,500.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Arrests and Convictions.

	1861.	1905.
Offences for which arrests were made per 1,000 of the population	47.62	21.49
Persons convicted and sentenced in superior Courts per 100,000 of the population	137.52	31.50

Prisoners in Confinement.

	1861.	1905.
Per 10,000 of population aged 15 years and over ...	51.58	13.17

In 1861 persons of Victorian birth comprised 26 per cent. of the population; in 1871, 45 per cent.; in 1881, 58 per cent.; in 1891, 63 per cent.; and in 1901, 73 per cent. The present Education Act came into force on 1st January, 1873.

FINANCE.

State Revenue and Expenditure.

	1856.	1905-6.
	£	£
State Revenue	2,972,496	7,793,981
State Expenditure	2,668,834	7,093,453

Loan Expenditure, 1856 to 30th June, 1906.

	£
Railways	38,866,197
Metropolitan Water Supply	2,621,178
Country Waterworks	5,885,067
Closer Settlement	965,079
Public Works, Public Buildings, and other services ...	4,947,113
Total	<u>£53,284,634</u>

The money has been well spent, as will be seen by the following table:—

NET BURDEN OF PUBLIC DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1906.

Loans outstanding, 30th June, 1906	£	53,079,801*
Covered by—	£	
Earnings of reproductive works	48,903,690	
Accumulated sinking funds, &c.	938,010	
	<u>49,841,700</u>	
Net burden, 30th June, 1906	3,238,101	
Net burden per head of population	£2 12s. 10d.	

Although the public debt at the 30th June, 1906, represented £43 5s. 9d. per head of the population, the people of Victoria had only to find the interest on £2 12s. 10d. of that amount—less than 2s. each for the year.

SAVINGS BANKS.

	1856.	1906.
Number of depositors	3,620	466,752
Amount deposited	£245,923	£11,764,179

* Includes £175,000 under Act 1451, borrowed in aid of revenue.

BANKS OF ISSUE.

	1856.	1906.
Number of banks ...	8	11
Paid-up capital ...	£5,068,378	£12,965,593
Assets ...	£11,944,545	£39,515,384

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

	Acres.
1855-6 ...	115,059
1905-6 ...	4,269,877

Value of Principal Crops

1855-6 ...	£1,513,151
1905-6 ...	£6,641,009

Value of some Primary Products.

	Year.	£	Year 1905.	£
Live stock—Value ...	1856	8,719,699	...	23,473,004
Wool produced ...	1856	1,488,322	...	3,313,550
Butter and cheese made ...	1860	74,725	...	2,599,143
Export of frozen meat ...	1893	1,838	...	518,832
Gold produced ...	1856	12,214,976	...	3,173,744
Coal produced ...	1891	19,731	...	79,035

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

	1880.	1905.
Number of factories ...	2,460	4,264
Hands employed ...	38,133	80,235
Estimated value of machinery and plant ...	£3,039,017	£6,187,919
„ „ land and buildings ...	4,416,461	7,771,238
„ „ materials used ...	7,997,745	15,058,471
„ „ articles produced ...	13,370,836	25,200,648

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

	1862.	1906.
Miles open for traffic ...	226	3,394
Passengers carried ...	12,000,000	65,088,394
Train miles travelled ...	936,404	9,392,069
Receipts—	£	£
From passenger traffic ...	251,610	1,501,597
From goods, live stock, &c. ...	184,130	2,286,022

In 1856 there were only two railway stations in Victoria, viz., Hobson's Bay and Sandridge. At the present time there are 829.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

	1856.	1905.
Number of post offices ...	125	1,673
Letters and newspapers despatched ...	6,126,755	161,608,384
Telegraph stations ...	66 (1863)	969

MUNICIPALITIES.

	1860.	1905-6.
Number ...	83	206
Rateable properties—	£	£
Total value ...	24,125,248	216,615,624
Annual value ...	2,803,216	11,795,143

GREATER MELBOURNE.

	1857.	1905.
Population	99,354	515,350
Number of dwellings	21,697	111,182
Total value of rateable property ...	£12,241,623	£88,116,415

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND BUILDINGS USED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

1856	...	...	...	...	473
1905	...	...	...	...	4,465

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

	1880.	1905.
Number of schools	1,742	2,842
„ „ teachers	14,063	20,554
„ „ scholars	130,274	209,656

NUMBER OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

1856	...	...	...	...	30
1905	...	...	...	...	208

FREE LIBRARIES.

1860	...	...	...	...	16
1905	...	...	...	...	414

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1864.	1905.
Number of societies	6	26
„ „ branches	186	1,306
„ „ members	15,130	111,557
Total amount of funds	£84,802	£1,568,425
Total income	£48,654	£417,782
Average capital per member ...	£5 12s.	£14 1s. 2d.

On page 8, some additional statistics will be found, comparing early years with the present time.

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH.

Wealth is widely diffused among the people of Victoria.

In 1905, 3,853 estates, of a total value of £6,003,478, were dealt with in the Probate Office; and as the number of deaths of persons over 21 years was 10,461, the figures show that on the average more than one in every three of the adults who died in 1905 left an estate of £1,558. Twenty years ago, the proportion was one in four, with an estate of £2,218.

The table relating to depositors and deposits in the Savings Banks shows that in 1906 the former numbered 466,752, with deposits amounting to £11,764,179; that is, more than one person out of every three in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) is a depositor in the Savings Bank, with a credit balance on the average of over £25.

CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS.

A conference of statisticians of the Commonwealth and States of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand was held in Melbourne in November and December, 1906, for the purpose of securing uniformity in statistical methods throughout Australia and New Zealand, of making more efficient provision for the mutual supply of statistical information to the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and of co-ordinating the entire scheme of work therein.

The following representatives constituted the conference:—

Commonwealth of Australia—G. H. Knibbs, Esq., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Commonwealth Statistician, President.

New South Wales—H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., Director of Intelligence Department and Bureau of Statistics.

Victoria—E. T. Drake, Esq., Government Statist.

Queensland—Thornhill Weedon, Esq., F.S.S., Government Statistician and Registrar-General.

South Australia—L. H. Sholl, Esq., I.S.O., Chief Under-Secretary and Government Statist.

Western Australia—C. H. Wickens, Esq., A.I.A., late Actuary and Compiler, Government Statistician's Office, Perth, Western Australia.

Tasmania—R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S., I.S.O., Government Statistician and Registrar-General.

New Zealand—E. J. Von Dadelszen, Esq., Registrar-General and Government Statistician.

The main objects of the conference were as indicated hereunder, viz. :—

1. To secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the whole method of collection, compilation, and presentation of statistics in all the States of the Commonwealth, and, if possible, also in New Zealand.

2. To make arrangements for the supply of statistical information, at the earliest possible moment, to all parties concerned.

3. To decide on the method by which these objects can be best secured, and to determine the forms desirable to be used as a means thereto.

4. To determine the general conditions under which the State Statisticians shall supply any statistical information needed by the Commonwealth Statistician, and reciprocally, under which the Commonwealth Statistician shall supply information needed by the State Statisticians.

5. To make such general arrangements in regard to the detail of the professional activities of the Commonwealth and State Statistical Bureaux as will render the statistical resources of the latter available to the Commonwealth Statistician, and conversely those of the Commonwealth Bureau to the State Statisticians.

6. To so delimit the activity of each, that unnecessary duplication of work, printing, and expense will be avoided.

A comprehensive memorandum, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, was communicated to the conference on the opening thereof, and a complete series of forms was submitted for consideration, indicating what might be attempted through an adequate organization of the State Statistical Bureaux, and illustrative of the range of the requirements of the Commonwealth Statistician. These were

reviewed in detail, and after examining the matter in its entirety, the conference accepted a series of resolutions to give effect to the above. The desirableness of a quinquennial enumeration was affirmed by the following resolution:—"That, having in view the characteristics of the movement of the population in Australia, as well as the expectation of a considerable increase in the total thereof, as the result of means taken to attract it, the conference is unanimously of opinion that it is desirable that there should be a limited quinquennial enumeration."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Electors—
Legislative
Council.

At the last elections for the Legislative Council, held on the 1st June, 1904, the number of provinces in which elections were contested was ten—in seven no contest took place. The total number of electors on the rolls was 172,256, and in contested provinces 104,865, of whom 66,182, or 63 per cent., voted. The next elections for the Legislative Council will be held in June, 1907, when seventeen seats will become vacant. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces and the number of electors on the rolls for each province in 1906-7:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH PROVINCE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1906-7.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors on the Rolls.		
	Ratepayers.	Non-Ratepayers.	Total.
Bendigo	8,544	14	8,558
East Yarra	13,838	51	13,889
Gippsland	9,468	17	9,485
Melbourne	13,963	38	14,001
Melbourne East	11,398	26	11,424
Melbourne North	13,012	24	13,036
Melbourne South	13,443	52	13,495
Melbourne West	13,526	8	13,534
Nelson	7,994	18	8,012
Northern	8,671	14	8,685
North-Eastern	8,897	35	8,932
North-Western	9,756	24	9,780
Southern	9,523	34	9,557
South-Eastern	10,868	23	10,891
South-Western	9,258	11	9,269
Wellington	8,686	19	8,705
Western	9,466	19	9,485
Total	180,311	427	180,738

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1907.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 45 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly (including voters' certificates issued by the Courts), was 261,088 (of whom 69,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 117,098 voted, being 61.26 per cent. of the number entitled. 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:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 15TH MARCH, 1907.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford	4,304	2,735	63.54
Albert Park	5,045	3,497	69.31
Allandale	3,153	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East	4,278	2,640	65.33
Ballaarat West	4,041		
Barwon	3,891	2,470	63.48
Benalla	3,563	(Uncontested)	
Benambra	2,672	2,644	68.83
Bendigo East	3,841		
Bendigo West	4,382	2,645	60.36
Boroondara	5,931	2,365	39.87
Borong	3,127	(Uncontested)	
Brighton	4,121	3,877	72.73
Brunswick	5,330		
Bulla	3,764	2,220	58.98
Carlton	4,439	2,570	57.89
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,388	2,464	72.73
Collingwood	4,499	2,936	65.26
Dalhousie	3,346	2,621	78.33
Dandenong	4,263	1,681	39.43
Daylesford	3,156	2,113	66.95
Dundas	3,098	2,059	66.46
Eaglehawk	3,582	2,399	66.97
East Melbourne	4,346	2,031	46.73
Essendon	5,810	3,581	61.63
Evelyn	3,641	(Uncontested)	
Fitzroy	4,269	2,721	63.74
Flemington	5,394	3,166	58.69
Geelong	4,414	2,800	63.43
Gippsland East	3,101	1,963	63.30
Gippsland North	3,060	1,762	57.58
Gippsland South	3,875	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West	3,303	..	..
Glenelg	3,600		
Goulburn Valley	3,257	..	

Electoral Districts—Legislative Assembly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 15TH MARCH,
1907—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville	3,693	(Uncontested)	
Gunbower	3,067	"	
Hampden	4,064	"	
Hawthorn	5,833	3,304	56·64
Jika Jika	5,660	3,167	55·95
Kara Kara	3,229	2,000	61·93
Korong	2,736	(Uncontested)	
Lowan	3,102	"	
Maryborough	3,828	2,614	68·28
Melbourne	5,918	2,821	47·67
Mornington	4,275	1,965	45·96
North Melbourne	5,364	3,352	62·49
Ovens	3,035	2,004	66·03
Polwarth	3,774	2,132	56·49
Port Fairy	3,580	2,542	71·01
Port Melbourne	5,483	(Uncontested)	
Prahran	4,903	3,133	63·90
Richmond	5,091	3,484	68·43
Rodney	3,542	2,666	75·27
Stawell and Ararat	3,260	2,081	63·83
St. Kilda	4,840	2,505	51·76
Swan Hill	3,114	(Uncontested)	
Toorak	4,751	2,345	49·36
Upper Goulburn	3,667	2,399	65·42
Walhalla	2,830	(Uncontested)	
Wangaratta	3,735	2,326	62·27
Waranga	2,953	2,009	68·03
Warrenheip	3,073	2,052	66·78
Warrnambool	3,278	(Uncontested)	
Williamstown	6,126	4,237	69·16
Less uncontested districts (20)	261,088	..	..
	69,957	..	..
Total	191,131	117,098	61·26

The number of persons who voted by post was 2,307, and 303 voters' certificates were issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Brunswick, viz., 72·73 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 78·33 per cent.; Rodney, 75·27 per cent.; Castle-maine and Maldon, 72·72 per cent.; and Port Fairy, 71·01 per cent., were the highest.

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

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1907.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1907.

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	1886	64·70
1868	61·59	1889	66·58
1871	65·02	1892	65·12
1874	61·00	1894	70·99
1877	62·29	1897	70·33
1880 (February) ...	66·56	1900	63·47
1880 (July)	65·85	1902	65·47
1883	64·96	1904	66·72
		1907	61·26

The first session of the twentieth Parliament (the first Parliament elected under the Reform Act) was opened on the 29th June, and prorogued on the 30th November, 1904; the second on 27th June, 1905, and prorogued 12th December; and the third session on 27th June, 1906, and prorogued 28th December, 1906, the Parliament being dissolved 21st February, 1907.

Twentieth
Parliament.

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 former :—

Duration of
Parlia-
ments and
sessions.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1907.

Number of Parliament.			Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
					Number.	Percentage to Duration.
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

Long
sessions
and
recesses.

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than 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 1906.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed during 1906 by the Victorian Parliament:—

Act No.	Date.	
2017.	July	11th.—This Act applies £1,022,868 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1906-7.
2018.	July	31st.—This Act applies £145,477 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1905-6.
2019.	August	9th.—The <i>Talbot Colony for Epileptics Act</i> 1906 is to be read with the Act of 1905, and gives power to erect homes for epileptics at "Masonmeadows"—a grant of 165 acres at Clayton made by Mr. James Mason, of Brighton-road, St. Kilda—and also to manage the property in such manner as the council may consider best.
2020.	August	9th.—The <i>Redbank Recreation Reserve Act</i> 1906 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the Shire of Avon and re-vests it in the Crown, to be dealt with as unoccupied Crown land.
2021.	August	9th.—The <i>Hamilton Land Act</i> 1906 cancels the reservation of certain land in the Borough of Hamilton as a site for market purposes and re-vests it in the Crown as unalienated land.
2022.	September	11th.—The <i>Trusts Act</i> 1906, to be read with the Act of 1890, amends the law relating to the investments by trusts in Government and other securities.
2023.	September	11th.—The <i>Opium Smoking Prohibition Act</i> 1906 amends the Act of 1905 by authorizing the issue of a special warrant by any justice, on information made on oath by a member of the police force, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that in any house or premises opium is being smoked. This warrant authorizes the police to enter (whether by breaking open doors or otherwise), seize and carry away all opium suitable for smoking, and arrest all persons found in such premises.
2024.	September	11th.—An Act to repeal the <i>South Melbourne Land Act</i> 1905 which provided for the sale by the Government to the City of South Melbourne, for £23,500, of about 15 acres of land for market and storage purposes.
2025.	September	11th.—The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1906 fixes the sum of £75,000 as the municipal endowment payable during 1906-7.
2026	September	11th.—The <i>Victorian Loans Redemption and Conversion Act</i> 1906 provides for creating, or issuing, Victorian Government stock or debentures when required for paying off, re-purchasing, or redeeming Government securities, or for exchanging therefor.

Act No. Date.

2027. September 11th.—The *Borhoneyghurk Land Act* 1906 revokes the permanent reservation, for the growth of timber, of certain land in the county of Grant, which land may be dealt with as unoccupied Crown land.
2028. September 11th.—The *Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act* 1906, which came into operation on 1st January, 1907, provides for the imposition of fines on all persons supplying tobacco to any one under the age of sixteen years on first and second convictions, and in the case of a third conviction the licence of the seller is cancelled. Such person is also disqualified for five years from holding a licence. The fact that the seller had reasonable cause to believe the person so supplied with tobacco was sixteen years of age or over, may be accepted as a defence. Parents may send a written order under which tobacco (other than cigarettes and cigarette tobacco) may be supplied, in a sealed packet, to persons under sixteen years of age. No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be commenced after the expiration of one month after the commission of the offence.
2029. September 11th.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1906 allocates the surplus revenue of 1905-6 as follows:—£500,000 to the Commissioners of Savings Banks in reduction of the amount owing to them under section 19 of the Savings Banks Amendment Act No. 1481; £50,000 for the erection and repairs of State Schools; £60,000 to the credit of the "Rolling Stock Replacement Fund;" and of the balance not appropriated or used for the purposes aforesaid a sum not exceeding £66,000 to be paid into the "Railway Loans Repayment Fund," and to be used only for additions to, and improvements on, existing lines, and for providing additional rolling stock.
2030. September 25th.—The *Income Tax Act* 1906 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1907, payable on incomes earned in 1906. Incomes of £200 a year or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £100, 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. The tax on the incomes of life insurance companies is 8d. in the £1, and on other companies 7d.
2031. September 25th.—This Act applies £756,100 for the service of the year 1906-7.
2032. October 9th.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act* 1906, to be read in conjunction with the 1890 and amending Acts, shows when certain amendments, relating to the duties on the estates of deceased persons, apply.
2033. October 9th.—The *Drainage Areas Act* 1906 amends the Acts of 1898 and 1905.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 2034. | October 30th. | —The <i>Railways Audit Act</i> 1906 abolishes the office of railway auditor, and authorizes the Public Service Commissioner to create such positions in the Public Service, and make appointments thereto, as may be necessary, to enable the Auditor-General to audit and report upon the accounts of the Railway Department. These officers may be taken from either the Public or Railway Service, and their salaries are to be chargeable to the Railway Department. |
| 2035. | October 30th. | —The <i>St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway Extension Act</i> 1906 authorizes the extension of the electric railway to the Brighton Beach Station—the cost, excluding rolling stock, not to exceed £6,500. |
| 2036. | November 13th. | —This Act applies £379,343 to the service of the year 1906-7. |
| 2037. | November 20th. | —The <i>South Africa Contingents Pensions Act</i> 1906 amends a similar Act of 1905, and directs that pensions be paid quarterly in advance. It also extends the periods in certain cases for which pensions are payable. |
| 2038. | December 4th. | —This Act applies £361,091 for the service of the year 1906-7. |
| 2039. | December 14th. | —The <i>Companies Act</i> 1906, to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, authorizes companies registered in Victoria to prepare and use an official seal in connexion with business done in countries outside Victoria. |
| 2040. | December 14th. | —The <i>Loans Acts Amendment Act</i> 1906 amends the <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1896 by reducing the amount available for expenditure under the latter Act by £6,639, and allocating it to railways and works connected therewith. The schedule to the Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock Act 1899 is struck out, and the third schedule to this Act takes its place. |
| 2041. | December 14th. | —The <i>Victorian Railway Loan Act</i> 1906 gives power to raise £1,250,000—£730,000 to be expended on railways and works, £70,000 on tramways or motors, £250,000 on irrigation and water supply works, and £200,000 for the improvement of Crown lands. Provision is made for the payment annually of 1 per cent. of the amount borrowed to the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. |
| 2042. | December 14th. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1906 authorizes the application of £388,439 out of loan funds and moneys in the Railway Loans Repayment Fund, for railways and works connected therewith. |
| 2043. | December 14th. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1906 authorizes the advance by way of loan of £64,484 to certain waterworks trusts and municipalities, and also the expenditure of £412,968 on national water supply and irrigation works. |
| 2044. | December 14th. | —The <i>Trust Funds Act</i> 1906, to be read with the Act of 1897 and amending Acts, directs that the interest accruing in respect of moneys invested under the latter Act be paid into the consolidated revenue to reduce the revenue deficiency (if any), or otherwise, into the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. |

Act No. Date.

2045. December 21st.—This Act applies £2,091,243 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1906-7, and appropriates the supplies granted in the parliamentary session, amounting to £4,756,122, to the service of the Government.
2046. December 28th.—The *Crown Grants Act* 1906 deals with the custody of undelivered Crown grants issued prior to the commencement of the *Real Property Act* 1862 on which the fees to the Crown chargeable on delivery have not been paid, and also regulates the payment of contributions to the assurance fund.
2047. December 28th.—The *Public Meetings Act* 1906 imposes a penalty for behaving in an offensive or threatening manner in or near any building where a public meeting is being held, and gives the chairman of the meeting power to direct a member of the police force to remove persons so offending.
2048. December 28th.—The *Lifts Regulation Act* 1906, to operate as from the 1st March, 1907, gives the Chief Inspector of Factories authority to inspect the working of lifts, and in the case of those considered dangerous, or in the operation of which these regulations are not being observed, to stop the working of such lifts until his directions for the improvement thereof are complied with. Persons under 18 years of age are not allowed to work lifts.
2049. December 28th.—The *Maldon Rates Act* 1906 enables the council of the Shire of Maldon to remit or excuse the payment of certain rates and interest.
2050. December 28th.—The *Vegetation Diseases Act* 1906, to be read with the Act of 1896 and amending Acts, gives power to seize any diseased tree, plant, or vegetable in Victoria, and to charge fees and expenses for taking any measures that may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act.
2051. December 28th.—The *Unclaimed Moneys Act* 1906 enacts that every company, bank, life assurance society, building society, or association carrying on business for gain in Victoria must keep a register of unclaimed moneys, such register to be open for inspection by all persons on payment of a fee of 2s. A copy of the register is to be advertised by the company in the *Government Gazette* annually during the month of January. All unclaimed moneys which have not been paid to the owner within 12 months after the first publication of the notice must be paid to the receiver of revenue in Melbourne to be placed to the credit of the "Unclaimed Moneys Fund." Should a lawful claimant arise, the Treasurer may direct payment to be made to him out of the fund. This Act does not apply to the Savings Banks Commissioners, nor to certain unclaimed moneys of trustee companies and insolvent estates.
2052. December 28th.—The *Stock Diseases Act* 1906, to be read with the Act of 1890, gives power to make regulations as to fees for services of inspectors examining stock entering Victoria. All fees so charged are to be paid into the revenue.

Act No. Date.

2053. December 28th.—The *Small Improved Holdings Act* 1906 empowers the Government to acquire land in rural districts and as close as possible to centres of population, in order to enable deserving persons to enter into the keeping of live stock, poultry, bees, or the growing of vegetables, fodder, plants, and the like.
2054. December 28th.—The *Waterworks Land Sales Act* 1906 provides for the sale of land originally acquired for water supply purposes, but in excess of the quantity required for that purpose.
2055. December 28th.—The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 provides severe penalties against illegal lotteries, and makes it unlawful to forward parcels to promoters of such lotteries. Power is given to the police to arrest, without warrant, persons found gaming in the streets. Betting houses or rooms are declared unlawful; newspapers are prohibited from publishing betting quotations before a race; betting placards or notices must not be posted anywhere; and advertising by tipsters, circulating or selling tips is an offence. Any house where a totalisator is in use is declared a common gaming house, and acting as totalisator agent, laying totalisator odds, wearing disguises in or about gaming houses, are offences. All race-courses must be licensed, the fee for which is £1, and the number of days on which races may be held is limited. An annual charge of 3 per cent. is levied on the gross revenue of race-courses if over £1,500, and 2 per cent. if between £600 and £1,500; where the gross revenue is less than £600 no contribution is exacted.
2056. December 28th.—The *Vacant Unclaimed Lands Act* 1906 authorizes the sale of certain undelivered Crown grants which have for over 30 years been unclaimed, and the disposal of the proceeds of such sale.
2057. December 28th.—The *South and East Melbourne Lands Act* 1906 provides for the sale of certain Crown land in South Melbourne to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and authorizes the said board to sell certain land in the City of Melbourne to the Eye and Ear Hospital.
2058. December 28th.—The *Children's Court Act* 1906 establishes and regulates courts for children, i.e., persons under 17 years of age. The principal object of this measure is to create legal machinery to allow charges against children to be heard *in camera*.
2059. December 28th.—The *Fruit Cases Act* 1906 provides for the size of cases to be used for fruit offered for sale and for export.
2060. December 28th.—The *Consolidated Revenue Application Act* 1906 authorizes the Treasurer to pay to the Commissioners of Savings Banks, or to the trustees under the Trust Funds Act, a sum not exceeding £520,360 in reduction of the liability in respect to certificates issued to the Commissioners or Trustees.

Act No. Date.

2061. December 28th.—The *Money Lenders Act* 1906 makes provision for the registration of money lenders, and also enacts that if the rate or total amount of interest is not expressly stipulated, not more than 12 per cent. per annum can be recovered. All loans purporting to be loans of money are to be made in bank notes or cheques on bankers, and must be paid in full without any deduction for interest. Any assignment of the right, title, or interest, whether actual or expectant, in property or in any contingent whatever, must be executed in writing before a magistrate, clerk of petty sessions, or an independent solicitor.
2062. December 28th.—The *Marriage Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1890 by giving the Prothonotary power to make the decree nisi absolute without request from the petitioner, but the petitioner may, in writing, request that the decree be not made absolute, and the Prothonotary can order its discharge.
2063. December 28th.—This Act continues the *Voting by Post Acts* Nos. 1701 and 1719.
2064. December 28th.—*St. James' Church Land Act* 1906 provides that the dioceses of Bendigo, Wangaratta, and Gippsland, formed since the passing of the original Acts, shall share in the disposition of the income from such lands, and also vests in the Trusts Corporation for each diocese, the land in that diocese formerly vested in the Church of England Trusts Corporation for the Diocese of Melbourne.
2065. December 28th.—The *Kingower Land Act* 1906 sanctions the exchange of certain land reserved for race-course and recreation purposes at Kingower for certain other land.
2066. December 28th.—This Act raises the classification and increases the salary of a State school teacher named William Burston, to take effect from the 1st July, 1905.
2067. December 28th.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1904 in several details, and also enacts that if an offer, in writing, to sell land or an estate be made, with a promise that the offer remain open for a specified time, such promise shall be binding as if made for valuable consideration. Provision is made for advertising in the *Government Gazette* lands available exclusively for persons residing in the United Kingdom and other countries. Applicants are directed to apply to the Agent-General in London, who will issue permits entitling them to enter into occupation of the land.
2068. December 28th.—The *Licensing Act* 1906, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890 is a very important measure. Full details of this Act will be found in part "Law and Crime."
2069. December 28th.—The *Medical Act* 1906, to be read with the Act of 1890, limits the number of members of the Medical Board to not more than nine, and prescribes the fees payable by medical men for registration. No person shall be entitled to registration as a legally qualified medical practitioner, unless he has passed through a regular course of medical and surgical study of five or more years' duration. Power is given to remove from the register any person convicted of felony or misdemeanour.

Act No. Date.

2070. December 28th.—The *Friendly Societies Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1890, and gives power to appoint an Acting Actuary for Friendly Societies, who may hold office until the 30th June, 1908.
2071. December 28th.—The *Boilers Inspection Act* 1906 provides for the registration and inspection of boilers. On the first inspection of a boiler, a record is to be made of the age and construction of such boiler, the name of the maker (if known), the pressure it is calculated to sustain, the working pressure allowed, and any other particulars relating to the state and condition of the boiler, the appliances used in connexion therewith, and their fitness for the purposes required. If the inspector is satisfied that the boiler is in good repair, he can give the owner written permission to use the boiler for 28 days, and must report to the Chief Inspector, who, after the fees for such inspection have been paid, issues a certificate, which remains in force for not more than 12 months. On the occurrence of an accident or explosion, notice must be sent to the Chief Inspector, stating the precise locality and the day and hour of the explosion or accident, the number of persons killed or injured, the purposes for which the boiler was used, and the part of the boiler which failed. The Minister may order an inquiry into the explosion by a police magistrate, who, in addition to the powers possessed by a Court of Petty Sessions, may appoint persons to enter and inspect the place or building used, require the attendance of such persons as are considered necessary, and enforce the production of any books or documents.
2072. December 28th.—This Act amends the *Printers and Newspapers Act* 1895 in several details.
2073. December 28th.—The *Companies Act Amendment Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1896 by making a member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors of Victoria who has been acting as accountant for five years before the passing of this Act, eligible to hold a licence as an auditor for companies. It also provides that after the 30th June, 1907, no person is qualified to hold such licence unless he has a thorough knowledge of accounts and auditing, and also of the provisions of the Companies Act.
2074. December 28th.—The *Widows and Young Children Maintenance Act* 1906 empowers the Supreme Court, in the event of a person disposing of his property either wholly or partly, by will or codicil, in such a manner that, upon his death, his widow or children are left without sufficient means of support, to order such provision, as may seem proper to be made out of the estate, towards the maintenance and support of such widow or children. A similar order may be made against the estate of a widow who has disinherited her children. No more than £1,000 per annum can be granted to a widow under this Act, nor more than the income or interest on the estate she would have been entitled to, had the deceased person died intestate.

Act No. Date.

2075. January 26th.—The *Constitution Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1903 (1907) by abolishing the separate representation of railways and public officers in the Parliament of the State. The number of members of the Legislative Council is consequently reduced from 35 to 34, and of the Legislative Assembly from 68 to 65. Officers in the service of the Government are forbidden to take any part in the political affairs of the State, otherwise than by recording a vote, and are prohibited from using any influence in respect to any matter affecting their remuneration or position in the Public Service.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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 Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B....	11th Sept., 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 Feb., 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 Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, (f G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th Nov., 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	6th Nov., 1886 ...	12th March, 1889

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
Major-General Hon Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
	25th April, 1904 ...	Still in office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th 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 appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

Ministers of
the Crown,
1851 to
1855.

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 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	Auditor-General ..	30th September, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	11th October, 1852
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	1st July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	20th July, 1853
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	5th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	8th December, 1853
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	4th January, 1854
		12th December, 1854

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

Ministries,
1856 to 1907.

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 MacPherson	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, Kt.	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. Thomas Bent ...	16th February, 1904	Still in office	

On the 16th February, 1904, the Irvine Ministry resigned, the Premier, Mr. Irvine, and the Minister of Railways, the late Mr. Shiels, retiring on account of ill-health. The Lieutenant-Governor intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. Thos. Bent, who held office in the Irvine Ministry as Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Health. The task was undertaken successfully. Mr. Bent took the offices of Treasurer and Minister of Railways in the new Ministry; Messrs. Davies, Sachse, Taverner, Murray, and Pitt retained the same positions that they held in the previous Ministry; Mr. Cameron was placed in charge of the departments of Public Health and Public Works in lieu of the Mines

The Bent
Adminis-
tration.

and Water Supply Departments then under his control; Mr. McLeod, an honorary Minister in the Irvine Government, was appointed Minister of Mines, and Mr. Thos. Langdon was selected as an honorary Minister. On the 18th February, 1904, Mr. J. E. Mackey was appointed honorary Minister. On the 19th February Mr. Taverner resigned the portfolios of Minister of Lands and Agriculture (subsequently being appointed Agent-General), which were taken by Mr. Murray, then Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, the latter offices being filled by Sir Samuel Gillott. On the 10th March Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Water Supply pending the arrival from England of Mr. George Swinburne, who assumed administration on the 26th April. On the 8th November Mr. Murray resigned the office of Minister of Agriculture, retaining that of Minister of Lands, and Mr. Swinburne took up the duties in addition to those of the Water Supply Department. On the same date Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Mines and Forests instead of Minister of Mines.

Change in
the
Ministry,
1906-7.

Mr. Murray resigned the portfolio of Minister of Lands on 15th August, 1906, and Mr. Mackey was appointed to the position on the 17th August, 1906. Sir S. Gillott vacated the office of Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour on the 4th December, 1906. Mr. Langdon temporarily took charge of the Department from 4th January to 22nd February, 1907, at which date Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., assumed control, Mr. Langdon retiring from the Ministry. On the 21st February, 1907, Messrs. D. Mackinnon and J. A. Boyd joined the Ministry as honorary Ministers. At that date Ministers and their offices were as follow:—

The State
Ministry
and depart-
ments.

STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Bent, Thomas ...	Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Davies, John Mark, M.L.C.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General.
Mackey, John Emanuel ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Peacock, Sir Alexander J., K.C.M.G.	Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Sachse, Arthur Otto, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction, Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Cameron, Ewen Hugh ...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McLeod, Donald ...	Minister of Mines and Forests.
Swinburne, George ...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Pitt, William, M.L.C.	Honorary Minister.
Mackinnon, Donald	Honorary Minister.
Boyd, James Arthur	Honorary Minister.

On the 19th March, the Premier, the Hon. Thos. Bent, left on a visit to England, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. J. H. Owen, the Under-Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Meakin, and the Chairman

of the Railways Commissioners, Mr. Thos. Tait. The Premier's mission is to deal with several important matters relating to the State. Prior to Mr. Bent's departure it was arranged that the Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C. (the Attorney-General), should be acting Premier and Treasurer, and Mr. Swinburne (the Minister for Agriculture and Water Supply) acting Minister for Railways.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1907.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. Sternberg	1910
	Hon. A. Hicks	1907
East Yarra ..	Hon. J. Balfour	1910
	Hon. E. Miller	1907
Gippsland ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1910
	Hon. W. Pearson	1907
Melbourne ..	Hon. W. Cain	1910
	Hon. J. M. Davies (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1907
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. Pitt (Honorary Minister)	1910
	Hon. A. McLellan	1907
Melbourne North..	Hon. D. Melville	1910
	Hon. F. Stuart	1907
Melbourne South..	Hon. T. H. Payne	1910
	Hon. T. Luxton	1907
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1910
	Hon. W. H. Edgar	1907
Nelson ..	Hon. E. H. Austin	1910
	Hon. J. D. Brown	1907
Northern ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu	1910
	Vacant	1907
North-Eastern ..	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Minister of Public Instruction)	1910
	Hon. W. Little	1907
North-Western ..	Hon. R. B. Rees	1910
	Hon. J. M. Pratt	1907
Southern ..	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	1910
	Hon. N. FitzGerald (Chairman of Committees)	1907
South-Eastern ..	Hon. J. C. Campbell	1910
	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1907
South-Western ..	Hon. T. C. Harwood	1910
	Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C., (President)	1907
Wellington ..	Vacant	1910
	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1907
Western ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1910
	Hon. R. B. Ritchie	1907

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: Sir G. H. Jenkins.

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

Usher and Accountant: R. W. V. McCall.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Vacant.

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. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	... Hon. J. W. Kirton.
Barwon	... J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	... A. W. Craven.
Bendigo East	... T. Glass.
Bendigo West	... D. Smith.
Boroondara	... Hon. Frank Madden.
Borung	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	... Hon. Thomas Bent (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways).
Brunswick	... F. Anstey.
Bulla	... A. R. Robertson.
Carlton	... F. H. Bromley.
Castlemaine and Maldon	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood	... E. Wilkins.
Dalhousie	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford	... Hon. D. McLeod (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Dundas	... J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk	... T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	... H. Weedon.
Essendon	... Hon. W. A. Watt.
Evelyn	... Hon. E. H. Cameron (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works).
Fitzroy	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington	... E. C. Warde.
Geelong	... Hon. W. Gurr.
Gippsland East	... J. Cameron.
Gippsland North	... H. P. Keogh.
Gippsland South	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West	... Hon. J. E. Mackey (Minister of Lands).
Glenelg	... H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	... Hon. George Graham.
Grenville	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower	... J. Cullen.
Hampden	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	... Hon. George Swinburne (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Jika Jika	... J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara	... P. McBride.
Korong	... Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan	... R. Stanley.
Maryborough	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	... Hon. J. A. Boyd (Honorary Minister).
Mornington	... A. Downward.
North Melbourne	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	... A. A. Billson.
Polwarth	... C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy	... J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne	... G. Sangster.
Prahran	... Hon. D. Mackinnon (Honorary Minister).
Richmond	... G. H. Bennett.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1907—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Rodney ...	H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda ...	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	J. Gray.
Toorak ...	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	T. Hunt.
Walhalla ...	A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	J. W. Mason.
Warrenheip ...	G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	Hon. John Murray.
Williamstown ...	J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly: T. G. Watson.
 Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills: H. H. Newton.
 Clerk of the Papers: J. M. Worthington.
 Accountant and Clerk: W. R. Heywood.
 Chief *Hansard* Reporter: E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria during the year 1906:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.					Countries Represented.
Name.					
Bosschart, W. L. ...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands.
Lyle, M. ...	...	...	...	...	Colombia.
Were, F. W. ...	...	...	...	...	Denmark.
Bray, John P. ...	...	...	...	...	United States.
Sanders, Lewis ...	...	...	...	...	Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. ...	...	...	...	...	Belgium.
Moore, Frederick H. ...	...	...	...	...	Hawaii.
Ryan, Dr. Charles ...	...	...	...	...	Turkey.
Smith, William Lamb ...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay.
Oustinoff, M. ...	...	...	...	...	Russia.
Bertola, Cav. C. ...	...	...	...	...	Italy.
Waddell, G. W. ...	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Pinard, A. ...	...	...	...	...	France.
Iwasaki, K. ...	...	...	...	...	Japan.
Walsh, F. ...	...	...	...	...	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto ...	...	...	...	...	Norway.
Irmer, George ...	...	...	...	...	Germany.
Tillock, Don Diego T. ...	...	...	...	...	Argentine Republic.
O'Carroll, Baron von H. ...	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R. ...	...	...	...	...	Greece.
CONSULS.					
Pinschof, Carl A. ...	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary.
Meyer, S. (Chancellor) ...	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander ...	...	...	...	...	German Empire.
Martin, Charles ...	...	...	...	...	Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David ...	...	...	...	...	Japan.
Langdon, Charles P. ...	...	...	...	...	Hawaii.
Pfaff, Alfred ...	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Jack, W. L. ...	...	...	...	...	Portugal.

CONSULS—continued.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Webster, A.	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	Turkey.
De Possel, H.	Bolivia.
Curtain, R.	Greece.
Walters, H. A.	Uruguay.
Passek, N.	Russia.
Corte, Cav. Pasquale	Italy.
Vanderkelen, F.	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M.	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A.	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry	Spain.
Oldham, J.	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A.	Mexico.

DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL.

Bouton, W. K.	United States.
----------------------	----------------

VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL.

Merrill, A. P.	United States.
-----------------------	----------------

VICE-CONSULS.

Gollin, Alfred	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, P. J.	Denmark.
Maistre, M. P.	France.
Belcher, George Frederick	Sweden and Denmark.
Gundersen, H. J.	Norway.
Martin, G.	Norway.
Moore, A. E.	Liberia.
Sheppard, H. A.	Brazil, United States of
Pirandello, A.	Italy.

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 now form a part:—

Chief Justice	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen. A. W. Chomley (acting)
County Court Judges	H. Molesworth. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	C. A. Topp, M.A., I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	...	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	Dr. T. F. Bride.
Director of Agriculture	...	T. Cherry, M.D., M.S.
Chief Crown Prosecutor	...	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—		
Chairman	...	S. Murray, C.E.
Commissioner	...	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	...	W. Cattanach.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

			Under Secretary, G. C. Morrison.
Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk, W. A. Callaway. Chief Electoral Inspector, H. E. Macdowell.
Audit Office	...	...	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Executive Council, &c.	...	...	Clerk to the Council and Secretary to Premier, R. S. Rogers.
Explosives	...	...	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Friendly Societies	...	...	Actuary, E. F. Owen (retired 31st Dec., 1906). Acting Actuary, D. Barry.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	...	...	E. T. Drake.
Inspection of Factories	...	...	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores	...	...	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board	...	...	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	...	...	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools			(Vacant).
Observatory	...	...	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	...	...	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery			Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	...	H. W. Meakin.
Accountant	...	M. A. Minogue.
Chief Clerk	...	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	...	J. W. Stranger.
Inspector of Charities	...	Inspector, F. T. Short.
Tender Board	...	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income Tax	...	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Henderson.
Government Printer	...	(Vacant). J. Kemp, Acting.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	S. J. Swindley.
Assistant Chief Inspector... ..	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Training College	Principal, John Smyth, M.A., D.Ph.
Secretary	C. W. H. James.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	W. R. Anderson.
Parliamentary Draftsman	E. Carlile, K.C.
Crown Solicitor	E. J. D. Guinness.
Police Magistrates	J. A. Panton, C.M.G., and 18 others.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	D. F. McGrath.
Master-in-Equity's Office	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole. Registrar of Probates, W. McDonald.
Prothonotary	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	W. S. A. Ponsford.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	J. Davidson.
Chief Examiner of Titles	D. C. Rees.
Registrar-General	T. Byrne.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	J. W. Skene.
Surveyor-General	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	J. Macgibbon.
Director of Botanic Gardens and Domain, &c.	W. R. Guilfoyle.
Closer Settlement, Secretary	J. E. Jenkins.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	D. Martin, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of Public Works	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	J. H. Marsden and 3 others.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	C. Catani, C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply	W. Dickson.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply	S. Murray, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	G. Groube.
Conservator of Forests	A. W. Crooke (acting).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	J. W. Colville.
------------------	-----------------

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	E. G. Duffus (acting).
Government Analytical Chemist	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Entomologist	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Chief Inspector of Stock	...	J. R. Weir.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	...	T. Tait (Chairman), W. Fitzpatrick, C. Hudson.
Secretary	...	...	L. J. McClelland.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	M. E. Kernot.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	...	E. B. Jones.
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	...	S. Jones.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	...	J. A. Robertson.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	...	John Richmond.
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.
Chief Engineer of Ways and Works	...	...	C. E. Norman.
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.

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp, Public Service Commissioner (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General; and D. Martin, Secretary for Public Works.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1906:—

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	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.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.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*PROFESSORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Musical 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.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs	Woinarski, C. J. Z., M.A., LL.M.
Law of Property	Guest, W. C., M.A., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	Allen, H. W., M.A.
Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
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	Jamieson, J., M.D., M.S.
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.
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.
Classics	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Classics	Ulrich, E. D., M.A.
Classics	Blackwood, R. L., B.A.
Metallurgy	Mills, A. L.
Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
History	Arthur, J. A., M.A., LL.M.
Bio-Chemistry	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology	Hall, T. S., M.A.
Natural Philosophy	Love, E. F. J., M.A., F.R.A.S.
Natural Philosophy	Grant Kerr, M.Sc.
Physiology and Histology	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Pathology	Ellis, Constance, M.D., B.S.
Drawing	Lupson, J. T.
Natural Philosophy	Holmes, W. M.
Natural Science	Grayson, H. J.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	Cornwall, W. E., M.A.
Librarian	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman	...	...	...	Major W. J. C. Riddell.
Commissioners—				
Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C., W. Strong, J.P., W. Cook, J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.				
J. Baragwanath, J.P., J. S. White, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, representing the City of South Melbourne.				
E. Naylor, Hon. T. Luxton, M.L.C., H. Upton, representing the City of Prahran.				
J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.				
J. G. Yager, J.P., George R. Jeffries, J.P. " " " " Fitzroy.				
E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P. " " " " Richmond.				
S. Jacoby, G. Connibere, J.P. " " " " St. Kilda.				
F. E. Shillabeer " " " " Footscray.				
J. S. Riddell " " " " Hawthorn.				
T. Wilson, J.P. " " " " Town of Brighton.				
Thos. Passfield " " " " Brunswick.				
Robert Beckett " " " " Camberwell.				
Major W. J. C. Riddell " " " " Caulfield.				
A. E. Young " " " " Essendon.				
Alex. Cameron " " " " Malvern.				
Chas. Mitchell " " " " Northcote.				
Henry N. Edwards, J.P. " " " " Port Melbourne.				
W. H. Treganowan " " " " Williamstown.				
E. A. Atkins, representing the Borough of Kew.				
A. Voice, J.P. " " " " Coburg.				
T. Latham, J.P. " " " " Shire of Heidelberg.				
C. T. Crispe, J.P. " " " " Preston.				
Secretary	...	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	W. Thwaites, M.A., M.C.E.
Superintending Engineer of Sewerage and Water Supply	...	...	...	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, M.L.C. (Chairman); J. B. Tucker; Hon. D. Melville, M.L.C.; D. Methven.
Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	...	A. Parker.
" Port Melbourne	...	...	...	T. N. Tarver.
" Williamstown	...	...	...	W. H. Treganowan.
" Footscray	...	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	...	...	...	H. C. Pigott.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	...	W. T. Appleton.
	...	...	...	E. Northcote.
	...	...	...	C. Duckett.
	...	...	...	G. Lush.
Secretary	...	...	...	W. M. McPherson.
Treasurer	...	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Engineer	...	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Harbor Master	...	...	...	John Halliday.
				W. G. Vincent.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	Wm. Perrin Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Members	...	Hon. J. Styles, appointed by Governor in Council.
		W. Burton, City of Melbourne.
		J. Johnston, M.D., North Yarra Group.
		F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group.
		J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs.
		C. C. Shoppee, J.P., Western Country Boroughs.
		A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
		H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Port Health Officers	...	J. C. Johnston, M.B., Quarantine Station, Portsea.
		H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Melbourne.
		H. Howard, M.B., Port of Melbourne.
		W. B. Docker, M.B., Portland.
		W. H. Orchard, M.B., Port Fairy.
		T. J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Geelong.
		T. J. Fleetwood, M.B., Warrnambool.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

President	...	Archibald Currie.
Vice-President	...	W. D. Garside.
Members	...	C. W. Maclean, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, G. W. Lilley, J. G. Little, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman-ship		H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	...	G. Bevis.
Counsel	...	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	...	J. G. McKie.

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

President	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	...	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, J. Garson, T. Boyd, A. McGowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, H. W. H. Chatfield.

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 from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 have lately been 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; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic, regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires

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 pound may be constituted a shire. There are 60 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 146 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.

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.

Townships.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number

Municipal
councillors.

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 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 one 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.

Rateable
property.

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.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in every 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 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.

Improve-
ment
charge.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, 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.

Incorpora-
tion of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1906—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	310,700
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Total Australia	2,972,906

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 proceeded to fix the permanent seat of government, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1904*:—

Dalgety.

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgety, in the State of New South Wales.

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 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 follow:—

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

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. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of 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. 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, State departments transferred, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power 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 Queen 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 in 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 is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.

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

Water rights.

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.

Inter-State Commission.

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

State Debts.

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

Protection to States.

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

Federal Capital.

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.

Alteration of Constitution.

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					<u>75</u>

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opening of
the first
Common-
wealth
Parliament.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on the 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 were 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.

ELECTIONS, 1906.

The third Commonwealth elections were held on the 12th December, 1906.

Franchise

All persons 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, 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, shall be entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, shall 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, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former, for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1906.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors who Voted.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In contested districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	672,054	672,054	381,185	381,265	56·72	56·73
New South Wales	737,599	678,500	381,336	357,377	51·70	52·67
Queensland ..	271,109	271,109	124,539	124,482	45·94	45·92
South Australia ..	193,118	80,643	70,517	32,519	36·51	40·32
Western Australia	145,473	145,473	52,712	52,716	36·23	36·24
Tasmania ..	90,209	72,618	48,879	40,194	54·18	55·35
Australia ..	2,109,562	1,920,397	1,059,168	988,553	50·21	51·48

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales—these being the only States in which more than 50 per cent. of the total were polled. The proportion of persons who voted for the House of Representatives in Australia, as a whole, was slightly higher than in 1903—51·48 per cent. as against 50·27 per cent.—but lower than at the first Commonwealth elections held in March, 1901, when 55·69 in every 100 electors exercised the franchise. In the State of Queensland remarkable apathy existed as compared with previous elections. This is manifest when it is considered that in 1901 and 1903, 60·35 per cent. and 57·03 per cent. respectively of the electors voted, but in 1906 only 45·92 per cent. performed this duty of citizenship. Western Australia, where in 1903 the polling was abnormally low—only 30·41 per cent. of the electors voting—shows an improvement at this election, the percentage recorded being 36·24. In tables further on full comparative details will be found of the voting at the three Commonwealth elections which have now been held.

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 December, 1906 :—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1906.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	209,252	171,933	62·30	51·14
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	229,654	151,682	58·57	43·90
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	79,567	44,972	53·03	37·14
South Australia	97,454	95,664	43,318	27,199	44·45	28·43
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	37,180	15,532	40·67	28·74
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	29,164	19,715	61·65	45·95
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	628,135	431,033	56·38	43·30

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1906.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	335,886	336,168	209,266	171,999	62·30	51·16
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	363,723	314,777	216,150	141,227	59·43	44·87
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	150,037	121,072	79,540	44,942	53·01	37·12
South Australia	97,454	95,664	42,065	38,578	19,850	12,669	47·19	32·84
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	91,427	54,046	36,976	15,740	40·44	29·12
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	37,779	34,839	23,753	16,441	62·87	47·19
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	1,020,917	899,480	585,535	403,018	57·35	44·81

It will be seen, by comparing the percentage of males who voted with the percentage who voted in State elections previously given, that a greater amount of interest is aroused in State elections than in elections for the Commonwealth, the percentage of votes recorded in the former fluctuating from 60 to 70 per cent. at various times. The above figures show that the female vote was exercised to a greater extent in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other States, New South Wales being next in this respect; but only about one female in every three entitled to vote in South and Western Australia took advantage of her right to do so. In Western Australia, at the previous election, only one female in every seven on the rolls voted.

The following tables contain some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the three Commonwealth elections held in 1901, 1903 and 1906:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

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

Percentage of electors who voted three Commonwealth Elections.

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
	Male.			Female.		Male.			Female.	
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.
Victoria ..	53.09	56.89	62.30	45.63	51.14	56.04	59.08	62.30	48.70	51.16
New South Wales ..	65.81	62.70	58.57	41.16	43.90	66.38	54.12	59.43	43.08	44.87
Queensland ..	49.45	62.49	53.03	44.94	37.14	60.35	64.64	53.01	47.17	37.12
South Australia ..	40.80	41.58	44.45	23.28	28.43	40.76	51.95	47.19	29.97	32.84
Western Australia ..	32.68	35.96	40.67	14.86	28.74	36.95	40.54	40.44	15.57	29.12
Tasmania ..	47.02	54.53	61.65	34.30	45.95	46.99	54.53	62.87	34.28	47.19
Australia ..	53.04	53.09	56.38	39.96	43.30	55.69	56.47	57.35	43.50	44.81

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

The following were the number and percentage of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903 and 1906:—

INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS, ELECTIONS, 1903 AND 1906.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1903.		1906.		1903.		1906.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2.23	23,481	6.16	4,818	1.83	14,515	3.81
New South Wales ..	15,796	4.87	28,016	7.35	7,834	2.77	11,705	3.28
Queensland ..	4,612	3.70	7,344	5.90	3,057	2.64	5,212	4.19
South Australia ..	1,208	2.20	2,735	3.88	542	2.69	1,622	4.99
Western Australia ..	2,001	6.03	3,550	6.73	1,251	5.89	2,228	4.23
Tasmania ..	1,441	3.89	2,192	4.48	1,164	3.15	1,583	3.94
Australia ..	32,061	3.61	67,318	6.36	18,666	2.52	36,865	3.73

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in 1906 in the number of informal ballot papers.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favor of successful candidates is very small, as will be seen from the following:—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED.

	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	28.18
New South Wales ..	30.13
Queensland ..	26.42
South Australia ..	23.63
Western Australia ..	22.43
Tasmania ..	29.54
Australia ..	28.05

Proportion of Electors voting for successful candidates.

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 16.31 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 28.02 for the highest successful candidate in Victoria.

Cost of Commonwealth Elections.

There was a decrease of about £4,700 in the cost of the Commonwealth elections in 1906 as compared with 1903, and of £9,600 compared with 1901.

EXPENDITURE ON THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1901, 1903 AND 1906 (including cost of Printing Rolls).

State.	1901.	1903.	1906.
	£	£	£
Victoria	13,827	12,924	14,281
New South Wales	19,027	21,254	15,739
Queensland	12,342	9,311	7,632
South Australia	5,873	3,160	4,002
Western Australia	3,613	2,301	2,673
Tasmania	1,650	2,464	2,352
Australia	56,332	51,414	46,679

Referendum (Constitution Alteration) 1906.

A referendum relating to a proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution was held on the same day as the general election. The result of the referendum was in favour of altering the Constitution, so that the elections may in future be held in the autumn.

RESULT OF REFERENDUM, 1906.

State.	Electors enrolled.			Number of Electors to whom Ballot-papers were issued.			Votes recorded.		Informal Ballot-papers.	Ballot-papers issued but unaccounted for.	Percentage of Voters to Electors enrolled.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	In favour of the proposed Law.	Not in favour of the proposed Law.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,177	171,776	380,953	282,739	57,487	38,936	1,791	62.28	51.10	56.68
New South Wales ..	392,077	345,522	737,599	229,561	151,458	381,019	286,888	55,261	37,929	941	48.55	48.83	51.66
Queensland ..	150,837	121,072	271,109	79,494	44,858	124,352	81,295	24,502	15,325	3,230	52.98	37.05	45.87
South Australia ..	97,454	95,664	193,118	43,299	27,180	70,479	54,297	8,121	7,892	169	44.48	28.41	36.50
Western Australia ..	91,427	54,046	145,473	37,180	15,532	52,712	34,736	9,274	6,312	2,390	40.97	28.74	36.23
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	90,209	29,121	19,641	48,762	34,056	7,825	5,761	1,120	61.56	45.78	54.05
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	2,109,562	627,832	430,445	1,058,277	774,011	162,470	112,155	9,641	56.35	43.24	50.17

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED.

The following is a short synopsis of the principal Acts passed from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the end of 1905 and of all Acts passed during 1906:—

- 1901.
- No. 4. 7th August.—The *Audit Act* 1901 makes provision for the collection and payment of the public moneys, the audit of the public accounts, and the protection and recovery of public property.
- No. 5. 5th September.—The *State Laws and Records Recognition Act* 1901 provides for the recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States.
- No. 6. 3rd October.—The *Customs Act* 1901 regulates the customs, and deals with the importation, exportation, and warehousing of goods, the administration and control of the customs, duties and drawbacks, ships' stores, the coasting trade, agents and officers, forfeitures and penalties, prosecutions and settlement of cases by the Minister. This is a machinery Act, and does not impose any duties.
- No. 7. 5th October.—The *Beer Excise Act* 1901 regulates the excise on beer, the licensing of brewers, and regulation of breweries, excise supervision, duty stamps, computation and payment of duty and refunds, removal of beer from breweries, powers of officers, and prohibition and penalties. The Act does not impose the rate of duty.
- No. 8. 5th October.—The *Distillation Act* 1901 regulates distillation, stills, licences, vigneron, excise supervision, removal of spirits, computation and payment of duty, powers of officers, and prohibitions and penalties.
- No. 9. 5th October.—The *Excise Act* 1901 regulates excise generally, and deals with administration, producers, and dealers, licensing of manufacturers and regulation and supervision of factories, payment of duty and excise control, drawbacks, officers, disputes, prohibitions, and penalties.
- No. 11. 16th October.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1901 provides for the service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process, and the judgments of the courts of the States and of other parts of the Commonwealth, and matters connected therewith.
- No. 14. 17th December.—The *Punishment of Offences Act* 1901 makes provision for the punishment of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, by enacting that the laws of each State respecting the arrest and custody of offenders, and the procedure for their summary conviction, or for their examination and commitment for trial on indictment or information, and for holding accused persons to bail, shall apply generally to persons charged with offences committed within that State against the Commonwealth laws.
- No. 16. 17th December.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1901 provides for the regulation, restriction, and prohibition of the introduction into the Commonwealth of labourers from the Pacific Islands. No Pacific Islander is to enter Australia after 31st March, 1904, nor, except under a licence, before that date.

1901.
No. 17. 23rd December.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901 places restriction on immigration of undesirables, and provides for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants. The persons whose immigration is prohibited are persons likely to become a charge upon the public, lunatics and idiots, persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, convicted criminals, persons living on prostitution, persons who fail to pass a prescribed education test, and persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour within the Commonwealth (subject to exemptions for special skill, or for crews of coasting vessels, if the wages are on a par with those ruling in the Commonwealth), and for others specially exempted by the Minister.
1902.
No. 5. 5th May.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1902 regulates the public service. It deals with the Commissioner and the inspectors, and their respective duties; the division of the service into administrative, professional, clerical, and general, and the officers included in each; salaries and wages; appointments, transfers, and promotions; dismissals and removals; life assurance; leave of absence, holidays, and furlough.
- No. 8. 12th June.—The *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902 provides for a uniform Federal franchise. Persons above 21 years of age of both sexes, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized, and who are enrolled for any electoral division, are entitled to vote for both the Federal Houses, and only one vote is permitted to each adult. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable for one year or longer, are disqualified from voting.
- No. 19. 10th October.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902 regulates Parliamentary elections, dealing with the appointment and duties of electoral officers, the partition of each of the States into electoral divisions, the fixing of polling places, the preparation of electoral rolls, the constitution and jurisdiction of special courts of revision, the issue and return of the writs, nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.
1903.
No. 2. 15th July.—*Senate Elections Act* 1903 provides that the election of Senators to fill periodical and casual vacancies shall be conducted as one election, and for a casting vote by the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State in the case of an equal number of votes. The powers of the Court of Disputed Returns are added to, and other formal matters dealt with.
- No. 4. 30th July.—*Sugar Bounty Act* 1903 provides for a bounty to every grower of sugar-cane or beet in the production of which white labour only has been employed, at the rate of 4s. per ton on cane giving 10 per cent. of sugar, or in the case of beet, at the rate of 40s. per ton on the sugar-giving contents of the beet. Ancillary provisions are included, and regulations may be made by the Governor-in-Council.

1903.

- No. 6. 26th August.—*Judiciary Act* 1903 provides for the establishment of the High Court of Australia, to consist of a Chief Justice and two other justices, to be appointed by Commission. The seat of Government shall be the principal seat of the Court, but district registries may be established in each State, where the Court shall sit when required. Chamber business, interlocutory proceedings, &c., may be dealt with by a Judge of the High Court, and (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State. Provision is made for a Full Court to hear appeals, and to grant appeals to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction, original and appellate, is fully defined and regulated. Provision is made for officers of the Court, and in regard to barristers and solicitors, those of any State being entitled to practise in any Federal Court. Suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States are regulated; and the criminal jurisdiction in regard to offences against the laws of the Commonwealth is fully regulated.
- No. 8. 28th August.—*Naval Agreement Act* 1903 ratifies an agreement entered into between the British Admiralty and the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand relating to the naval force on the Australian station. The Commonwealth is to pay the Imperial Government five-twelfths and New Zealand is to pay one-twelfth of the total annual cost of maintaining the naval force on the Australian station, not to exceed £200,000 and £40,000 respectively in any year.
- No. 11. 13th October.—*Naturalization Act* 1903. Any resident of the Commonwealth, not being a British subject, and not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, who intends to settle in the Commonwealth, has resided there continuously for the preceding two years, or has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, may, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, be naturalized. Provision is also made as to the naturalization of women by marriage, and of children of naturalized persons; and for the recognition of persons previously naturalized under State laws; and as to the exclusive power of the Commonwealth in regard to naturalization.
- No. 20. 22nd October.—*Defence Act* 1903. For the purposes of administration the Governor-General in Council may appoint a General Officer Commanding the Military Forces of the Commonwealth, a similar Naval Officer, and Commanding Officers of Districts, apportion the forces amongst the districts and sub-districts, and generally appoint and promote officers, and issue commissions. The powers, duties, and tenure of certain officers is provided for; and also seniority, promotion, and reserves. A Naval and Military College may be established to impart education in the various branches of naval and military science. The defence force is to consist of the permanent and citizen forces, the latter of which is divided into Militia, Volunteer Forces, and Reserve Forces, and provision is made for the raising of the force. The permanent forces are at all times liable to be employed on active service, and the citizen forces

1903.

may be called out in time of war by proclamation. The military forces are not liable to serve beyond the Commonwealth, but the naval forces are. Where the Governor of a State proclaims that domestic violence exists therein, the permanent forces may be called out. All male inhabitants (except persons specially exempt from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects and resident six months, shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Militia forces. Other general provisions of a comprehensive character are also included.

No. 21. 22nd October.—*Patents Act* 1903 provides for the transfer of the administration of the State Patent Acts and for the establishment of a new system, with the saving of rights accrued under State Acts. State patents in existence may be extended to the Commonwealth. A Commissioner of Patents is to be appointed, and a Patent Office established, and the mode of registration and procedure is fully dealt with.

1904.

No. 7. 15th August.—The *Seat of Government Act* 1904 determines that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgaty, in the State of New South Wales.

No. 12. 9th December.—The *Defence Act* 1904 is to be read with the *Defence Act* 1903. The positions of "General Officer Commanding" and "Naval Officer Commanding" are abolished, and, in their stead, those of Inspector-General of the Military Forces and Director of the Naval Forces are created, the duties appertaining to the new offices being defined. A Council of Defence is substituted for the Board of Advice, and Boards of Administration for the Military and Naval Forces are constituted. Provision is also made for the appointment of commanding officers in time of war.

No. 13. 15th December.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides for the prevention of lock-outs and strikes in relation to industrial disputes. It constitutes a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration having jurisdiction for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by conciliation, with a view to amicable agreement between employers and employé. In default of such amicable agreement, the Court is to exercise its jurisdiction by equitable award. States may refer industrial disputes to the Court, and the Court may call up cases under review by State industrial authorities, and may override such authorities. Its awards and orders are to prevail over theirs, and are to be binding on all parties to the dispute who appear or are represented before the Court, on all parties who have been properly summoned to appear, on all organizations and persons on whom the award is at any time declared by the Court to be binding, and on all members of organizations bound by the award. The organization of representative bodies of employers and employés, and their submission of industrial disputes to the Court is facilitated and encouraged, such organizations being registered, and preference being given to their members where other things are equal. Provision is made for the enforcement of orders and awards, and for their registration in the principal registry and in the district registry, which may be inspected by any person on payment of a fee of sixpence.

1904.

- No. 14. 15th December.—The *Sea Carriage of Goods Act* 1904, to come into operation on 1st January, 1905, declares to be null and void all clauses in bills of lading which relieve ship masters and owners from liability for loss or damage caused through negligence in loading or carelessness in stowage and custody of goods; or which lessen or destroy the obligations of ship-owners to properly man the ship, make and keep her seaworthy, and make and keep all parts of the ship where goods are carried fit and safe for their reception and preservation; or which lessen or destroy the masters' and agents' obligations to carefully handle and stow, and to preserve and properly deliver, all goods. Clauses thus declared illegal are not in future to be inserted in bills of lading. In bills of lading, a clause that the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped is to be implied; as also a clause whereby, if the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped at the beginning of the voyage, owners and masters are not responsible for damage resulting from errors in navigation, perils of the sea, acts of God or the King's enemies, inherent defect of the goods, or their faulty packing, or their seizure under legal process, or for omission of owner of goods or his agent, or saving or attempting to save life or property at sea.

1905.

- No. 4. 25th August.—The *Evidence Act* 1905 relates to the law of evidence, directing all courts to take judicial notice of the seal of the Commonwealth, and of the official signatures and seals of the Governor-General and other high officers, and defining how evidence of proclamations, commissions, orders, &c., by the Governor-General or a Minister, or of public documents, or of the Government Gazette, or of votes and proceedings of Parliament, may be given.
- No. 8. 18th October.—The *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905 gives to the Postmaster-General the exclusive privilege of establishing and using stations and appliances for the purposes of wireless telegraphy. The Minister may grant licences on fulfilment of prescribed conditions, and payment of prescribed fees. The Act does not apply to ships belonging to the King's Navy.
- No. 9. 16th November.—The *Papua Act* 1905 provides for the acceptance of British New Guinea as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof. The Act is to come into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- No. 10. 16th November.—The *Secret Commissions Act* 1905 applies to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and to agencies and contracts with the Commonwealth or any department or officer thereof. Under very heavy penalties, the following offences are defined:—Accepting by, or offering to, an agent, secret gifts as inducement or reward; giving an agent, or, being an agent, receiving and using, false documents or accounts, with intent to deceive the principal; being an agent, secretly buying from or selling to himself. Aiding and abetting offences under the Act, are declared to be punishable as the offence itself. The principal may recover the amount of secret gift.

1905.

- No. 11. 23rd November.—The *Representation Act* 1905 relates to the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives. The determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives, and of the representation of the States, is to be made by the Chief Electoral Officer, according to population, ascertained by an enumeration conducted as prescribed in the Act.
- No. 12. 23rd November.—The *Life Assurance Companies Act* 1905 relates to assurance on the lives of children, limiting the amount which life assurance companies may contract to pay in cases of deaths of children, to the sums set out in the schedule.
- No. 15. 8th December.—The *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 relates to the census and statistics of the Commonwealth. The appointment of a Commonwealth Statistician is authorized, and arrangements may be made with the States in regard to the collection of statistics. The census is to be taken in the year 1911, on a day to be appointed for that purpose by proclamation, and in every tenth year thereafter. The particulars required to be furnished in householders' schedules include the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession or occupation, sickness or infirmity, religion, education, birthplace, length of residence in Australia (where person born abroad), and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the census day, as well as the material of the dwelling, and the number of rooms, and any other matters that may be prescribed. Annual statistics, similar to those now collected by States' Statisticians, are to be collected and compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and published by him according to Ministerial direction. No person is bound to state his religion.
- No. 16. 8th December.—The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act* 1905 relates to commerce with other countries, and is incorporated with the *Customs Act* 1901. Customs officers may enter any ship, wharf, or other place, and inspect imports and exports, and take samples of them, for the purposes of the Act. Imports and exports of articles used for food or drink, or in the preparation thereof; medicines, manures, apparel (including boots and shoes), jewellery, and seeds and plants, not bearing the prescribed trade description, may be prohibited under the regulations. Importation and exportation of falsely-marked goods are forbidden.
- No. 17. 21st December.—The *Immigration Restriction Amendment Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1901. Several machinery clauses are more exactly defined. Subjects or citizens of a country with which an arrangement has been made are exempted from the dictation test, and a person who has resided five years in Australia may, on leaving the Commonwealth, obtain a certificate exempting him from the test on his return. The master, owners, &c., of a vessel bringing a prohibited immigrant to the Commonwealth must provide a return passage for him.

- 1905.
- No. 18. 21st December.—The *Queen Victoria Memorial Act* 1905 grants and applies £25,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is appropriated accordingly, for the purpose of enabling the Commonwealth to join with Great Britain and British countries throughout the world, in the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Queen Victoria.
- No. 19. 21st December.—The *Contract Immigrants Act* 1905 relates to immigrants under contract to perform manual labour in the Commonwealth. The provisions of the *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901, which prohibit the immigration of persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour are repealed. Such a person may unless otherwise prohibited by law, land in the Commonwealth, provided that the contract is in writing, and the Minister has approved of its terms.
- No. 20. 21st December.—The *Trade Marks Act* 1905 relates to the registration, &c., of trade marks. A trade marks office, with a registrar, is instituted, and a register, open to the inspection of the public, is to be kept. Rights and duties which have accrued under State Acts are continued, but their administration is transferred to the Commonwealth, otherwise they cease to operate. The Common Law of England applies generally. The essential and additional particulars which constitute a trade mark, which must be for particular goods, are set out. The machinery to be used in registering a trade mark, including the methods of application and opposition, is defined. Registration is for fourteen years, and may be renewed. It gives to the registered proprietor power to use and assign the trade mark; and the use of a mark substantially identical, or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive, is an infringement of the trade mark. Falsely applying to goods for trade or sale a trade mark registered by an Australian worker or workers, or knowingly trading in or importing goods so marked, is prohibited. A Commonwealth trade mark, consisting of a distinctive device, or label, bearing the words "Australian labour conditions," is provided for, and the authority of the Minister may be given for its use in regard to goods made under those conditions. Protection of trade marks is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for importing, selling, &c., goods with false marks.
- No. 23. 21st December.—The *Sugar Bounty Act* 1905 provides for a bounty, to be paid after 1st January, 1907, to growers of sugar cane and beet on plantations where white labour only is employed.
- No. 25. 21st December.—The *Copyright Act* 1905 relates to the registration, &c., of copyright. A Copyright Office, with a registrar, is instituted, and registers of literary copyrights, of fine arts copyrights, and of international and State copyrights are to be kept, and are to be open to the inspection of the public. The machinery of registration is defined. State copyright Acts are not to apply to copyright under this Act, but rights acquired under them are conserved, and the transfer of their administration to the Commonwealth may be declared by proclamation. The Common Law of England

1905.

applies generally. Copyright in a book, performing right, lecturing right, and artistic copyright, are defined, and decreed to subsist for forty-two years or for the author's life and seven years, whichever shall last the longer. The Minister may grant permission to translate a book into a particular language after ten years, if the owner of the copyright fails to make arrangements for translation. A lecture may be reported in a newspaper if no notification of prohibition to do so has been made. Protection of copyrights is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for dealing with pirated books, and for other infringements. Importation of pirated works is forbidden. Provision is made for the protection in Australia of international and State copyright, and for registration of the former. If a copyright owner refuses, after the author's death, to have the work republished, and such refusal withholds it from the public, the Governor-General may grant a licence for its republication to any person applying for it.

- No. 26. 21st December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1905, to be read with the Act of 1902, relates to parliamentary elections, and incorporates the *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902, the *Senate Elections Act* 1903, and the *Electoral Divisions Act* 1903. This Act modifies the provisions for appointment and duties of electoral officers, redistribution of the States into electoral divisions, and fixing of polling places, preparation of electoral rolls, and appeals to magistrates concerning them; nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1906.

1906.
No. 1. 28th June.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1906-7, grants and applies £459,064 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1906-7.
No. 2. 8th August.—The *Governor-General's Residences Act* 1906 provides that the Governor-General may enter into arrangements with the Governors of Victoria and New South Wales for the use and occupation of the Government House in Melbourne and that in Sydney, for a period not exceeding five years.
No. 3. 28th August.—The *Meteorology Act* 1906 provides for the establishment of observatories and the appointment of a Commonwealth Meteorologist. Amongst the duties which may be assigned to that officer are the taking and recording of meteorological observations; the forecasting of weather; the issue of storm-warnings; the display of weather, flood, frost, and cold-wave signals; the distribution of meteorological information, and such other duties as may be prescribed to give effect to the provisions of this Act. To facilitate this work, the Governor-General may enter into arrangements with the Governor of any State for the transfer to the Commonwealth, on such terms as may be agreed upon,

1906.

of any observatory, and the instruments, books, registers, records, and documents used or kept in connexion therewith; the taking and recording of meteorological observations by State officers; the interchange of meteorological information between the Commonwealth and State authorities; and any other matters that may be necessary in carrying out the Act.

- No. 4. 28th August.—The *Designs Act* 1906 relates to copyright in industrial design. A design is described as an industrial design applicable in any way to the purpose of the ornamentation, pattern, shape, or configuration of an article, or to any two or more of those purposes. No new registrations are to be made under State Acts unless made by virtue of a right acquired before the commencement of this Act. The Commissioner of Patents is appointed Registrar of Designs, and deputy-registrars, under his control, may be appointed. An office, called the Designs Office, is established, with a sub-office in each State. The Governor-General may, by proclamation, declare that on a specified date the State Designs Acts of each State shall cease to be administered by the State, and be thereafter administered by the Commonwealth; that the Registrar shall collect for each State all fees payable; and that all registers, deeds, and documents which are lodged in or belong to the office in which designs are registered, and which are subject to the control of the State, be vested in the Commonwealth. Copyright in a design is defined as the exclusive right to apply the design, or authorize another person to apply it, to the articles in respect of which it is registered, and shall subsist in every design registered under the Act. The author of a design is declared to be the first owner, and the person entitled to make application for the registration. Penalties are provided for infringement of copyright in designs, or for false representation to the registrar.
- No. 5. 28th August.—The *Judiciary Act* 1906 amends the *Judiciary Act* 1903 by providing for two extra Judges of the High Court of Australia, and authorizes the High Court to make rules for the admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in any Federal Court.
- No. 6. 29th August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1906-7, grants and applies £748,363 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1906-7.
- No. 7. 7th September.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1906-7 grants and applies £479,724 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 8. 24th September.—The *Audit Act* 1906 amends the *Audit Act* 1901, and is to be read in conjunction with that Act. It relates principally to the method of dealing with the public accounts and auditing the same.

1906.

- No. 9. 24th September.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1906 deals with the repression of monopolies and the prevention of "dumping." Monopolies are defined as combinations existing with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public, or with intent to destroy or injure by means of unfair competition any Australian industry. The penalty is a fine of £500. Unfair competition is deemed to be competition that would probably, or does in fact, result in an inadequate remuneration for labour in the Australian industry, or in creating substantial disorganization by throwing workers out of employment, also the giving of rewards, rebates, refunds, discounts, upon condition of dealing with certain corporations. In determining whether competition is unfair, regard shall be had to the management, processes, plant, and machinery employed in the Australian industry affected by the competition being reasonably efficient and up-to-date. Any person or corporation who monopolises, or attempts to monopolise, or combines or conspires with any other person to monopolise any part of the trade with other countries or among the States with intent to control to the detriment of the public the supply or price of any service, merchandise or commodity, is guilty of an offence for which a penalty of £500 may be exacted. With regard to "dumping," if the Comptroller-General of Customs is of opinion that imported goods have been purchased abroad at prices greatly below their ordinary cost of production, and for the purpose of destroying or injuring any Australian industry, he shall certify to the Minister accordingly, giving full particulars. On receipt of the certificate, the Minister may, by order in writing, refer to a Judge of the High Court the investigation and determination of the question whether the goods are being imported with the intent alleged, and if so whether the importation of the goods should be prohibited either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions, restrictions, or limitations. The determination of the Judge is to be final and without appeal. In all cases of prohibition the determination of the Judge must be laid before Parliament within seven days after publication in the *Gazette*.
- No. 10. 28th September.—The *Tasmanian Cable Rates Act* 1906 amends the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1902, by omitting the Tasmanian cable charges.
- No. 11. 8th October.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1906 makes provision for submission to the electors of any proposed alteration of the Constitution.
- No. 12. 8th October.—The *Electoral Validating Act* 1906 legalizes the new electoral names and boundaries of the electoral divisions for the State of New South Wales.
- No. 13. 12th October.—The *Lands Acquisition Act* 1906 relates to the mode of acquisition by the Commonwealth of land required for public purposes, and for dealing with land so acquired.

- 1906.
- No. 14. 12th October.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1906 amends the Customs Tariff 1902, by altering the rates of duties on strippers, stripper-harvesters, and parts of these machines. It also makes provision for the maximum selling price of Australian stripper-harvesters and drills; but if the Governor-General is satisfied that the cash price of these machines exceeds the price in the schedule, he may reduce the rates of duty, but not to less than one-half provided in the Act.
- No. 15. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff (Amendment) Act* 1906 amends the *Excise Tariff Act* 1905 relating to the excise duty payable on sugar.
- No. 16. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 imposes excise duties on agricultural machinery, but directs that such duties shall not apply if the goods are manufactured in the Commonwealth under reasonably remunerative conditions of labour, or in accordance with an industrial award or agreement of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904.
- No. 17. 12th October.—The *Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act* 1906 reduces the rates of duty on certain articles mentioned in the schedule, imported from and being the produce or manufacture of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates.
- No. 18. 12th October.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1906 amends the Commonwealth Electoral Acts in regard to the insertion of electoral advertisements.
- No. 19. 12th October.—The *Patents Act* 1906, which is to be read with the *Patents Act* 1903, gives power to extend the time limit under section 29 of the Principal Act, and also to revive any application for a patent which has lapsed by reason of an omission to take the necessary steps within the prescribed time. Provision is also made for dealing with applications which may have lapsed owing to errors in the Patents Office.
- No. 20. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1902 by increasing the rates of excise duty payable on spirits distilled in Australia. Exception is made in regard to spirits not having been matured by storage in wood for a period of two years, which may until the 31st December, 1907, be delivered at the old rates. If any distiller does not, after the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act, pay his employés a fair and reasonable rate of wages per week of forty-eight hours, or if he employs more than a due proportion of boys to men, an extra duty of 1s. per gallon may be imposed on such spirits as he distils.
- No. 21. 12th October.—The *Spirits Act* 1906 defines the different kinds of spirits, deals with the certificates and marking in relation to spirits, and enacts penalties for forging such marks or for describing spirits contrary to the Act. Imported and Australian spirits (other than gin, schnapps, or liqueurs), are required to be matured by storage in wood for not less than two years, and brandy delivered for human consumption is required to be distilled from grape wine. The Minister may order inferior spirits under the

1906.

control of the Customs to be methylated, or if imported, to be re-distilled in Australia or exported. Methylated spirits are described, and the use thereof, in the manufacture or preparation of any articles of food or drink, or of any scents, essences, tinctures, or medicines prohibited. Heavy penalties are imposed for refining methylated spirits in contravention of the Act, or for selling or having in possession any illicit methylated spirit or any article of food or drink, scents, essences, tinctures, or medicines containing such spirits. Spirits methylated before the Act came into operation are not to be deemed illicit methylated spirits. Licences to make or sell methylated spirits in prescribed quantities may be granted by the Collector of Customs.

No. 22. 12th October.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1901. A certificate of exemption may be granted to a Pacific Island labourer who proves (1) that he was introduced into Australia prior to the 1st September, 1879; (2) that he is of such extreme age or suffering from such bodily infirmity as to be unable to obtain a livelihood if returned to his native island; (3) that having been married before the 9th October, 1906, to a native of some other island than his own, he cannot be deported without risk to the life either of himself or his family; (4) that he has been married before the 9th October, 1906, to a female not a native of the Pacific Islands; (5) that he was on the 1st July, 1906, and still is, registered as the beneficial owner of a freehold in Queensland; or (6) that he has been continuously resident in Australia for a period of not less than twenty years prior to the 31st December, 1906. A special certificate (not to be issued or remain in force after 30th June, 1907) may be granted to a Pacific Island labourer whom, in the opinion of the Minister, it will not be convenient to return to his island immediately after the 31st December, 1906. Any certificate may be cancelled if obtained by means of false representation, and persons aiding and abetting in obtaining such certificate are liable to fine and imprisonment.

No. 23. 12th October.—This Act applies £3,054,780 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1906-7, and appropriates the supplies granted during the session, and amounting to £4,262,207, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

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 the 1st day of 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, C.B., who was in occupation of the office on the 31st December, 1906.

Governors of Australasian States.

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 follow:—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25 April, 1904
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales ...	Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.	27 May, 1902
	The Right Honorable Sir Fred. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Queensland ...	Frederick J. N. Thesiger Lord Chelmsford	30 Nov., 1905
South Australia ...	Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1903
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G.C.B.	24 March, 1903
Tasmania ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	28th Oct., 1904
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.V.O.	20th June, 1904
Fiji ...	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B.	11th Oct., 1904
New Guinea (British)	Captain Francis Rickman Barton, C.M.G.	16 June, 1904

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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:—

First Commonwealth Ministry.

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 of Home Affairs : The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Trade and Customs : The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.
 Minister of 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 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.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the bench of the newly-constituted High Court of Australia, several changes were made in the Ministry. The following were the members of the Ministry at the beginning of the first session of the second Commonwealth Parliament, in 1904:—

Changes in the Ministry

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Treasurer : The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs : The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
 Attorney-General : The Hon. James George Drake.
 Postmaster-General : The Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Defence : The Hon. Austin Chapman.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. Thomas Playford.

On 27th April, 1904, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by a Ministry with Mr. J. C. Watson as Prime Minister. This Ministry consisted of the following members:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer : The Hon. John Christian Watson.
 Minister of External Affairs : The Hon. William Morris Hughes.
 Attorney-General : The Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins, K.C.
 Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor.
 Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
 Minister of Defence : The Hon. Anderson Dawson.
 Postmaster-General : The Hon. Hugh Mahon.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. Gregor McGregor.

On 18th August, Mr. Watson's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by a Ministry with the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., as Prime Minister, constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: The Right Hon. George Houstoun Reid, P.C., K.C.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Allan McLean.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. Sir Josiah Henry Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. Dugald Thomson.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. James Whiteside McCay.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. Sydney Smith.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. James George Drake.

On 4th July, 1905, Mr. Reid's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Deakin again became Prime Minister, with the following Ministers:—

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. L. E. Groom.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. T. Playford.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. Austin Chapman.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. T. T. Ewing.
 Honorary Minister: The Hon. J. H. Keating.

As a result of the elevation of the Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C., to the High Court Bench, and the defeat of the Hon. T. Playford at the elections, several changes in the Ministry were made; and at the beginning of the first session of the third Commonwealth Parliament Ministers and their offices were as follow:—

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. L. E. Groom.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. J. H. Keating.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. T. T. Ewing.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. A. Chapman.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. R. W. Best.
 Honorary Minister: The Hon. S. Mauger.

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1906.

THE SENATE.

President: Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Albert John Gould.

Victoria—

Best, Hon. R. W.
 Findley, E.
 Fraser, Hon. S.
 McColl, Hon. J. H.
 Russell, E. J.
 Trenwith, Hon. W. A.

South Australia—

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

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE SENATE—*continued.*

New South Wales—	Western Australia—
Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. J.	Croft, J. W.
Gray, J. P.	De Largie, Hon. H.
Millen, Hon. E. D.	Henderson, G.
Neild, Col. Hon. J. C.	Lynch, P. J.
Pulsford, Hon. E.	Needham, E.
Walker, Hon. J. T.	Pearce, Hon. G. F.
Queensland—	Tasmania—
Chataway, T. D.	Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C.
Givens, T.	St. C.
St. Leger, A. J. J.	Clemons, Hon. J. S.
Sayers, R. J.	Dobson, Hon. H.
Stewart, Hon. J. C.	Keating, Hon. J. H.
Turley, H.	Macfarlane, Hon. J.
	Mulcahy, Hon. E.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G.

Victoria.

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Brown, J. T.	Indi	Mauger, Hon. S.	Maribyrnong
Cook, Hon. J. N. H.	Bourke	McDougall, J. K.	Wannon
Coon, J.	Batman	Palmer, A. C.	Echuca
Crouch, Hon. R. A.	Corio	Quick, Hon. Sir J.	Bendigo
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballaarat	LL.D., K.B.	
Fairbairn, G.	Fawkner	Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie
Harper, Hon. R.	Mernda	Sampson, S.	Wimmera
Irvine, H. W. H.	Grampians	Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra
Irvine, Hon. W. H.	Flinders	Wilson, J. G.	Corangamite
Knox, Hon. W.	Kooyong	Wise, G. H.	Gippsland
Maloney, W.	Melbourne	Wynne, Hon. A.	Balaclava
Mathews, J.	Melb. Ports		

New South Wales.

Bowden, E. K.	Nepean	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J., Hume
Brown, Hon. T.	Calare	K.C.M.G.
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie	Reid, Right Hon. G. East Sydney
Catts, J. H.	Cook	H., P.C., K.C.
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina	Smith, Hon. Bruce, Parkes
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro	K.C.
Cook, Hon. Joseph	Parramatta	Spence, Hon. W. G.
Ewing, Hon. T. T.	Richmond	Thomas, Hon. J.
Foster, F. J.	New England	Thomson, Hon. Dugald
Fuller, Hon. G. W.	Illawarra	Thomson, John
Hall, D. R.	Werriwa	Watkins, Hon. D.
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney	Watson, Hon. J. C.
Johnson, W. E.	Lang	Webster, W.
Kelly, W. H.	Wentworth	Wilks, Hon. W. H.
Liddell, F.	Hunter	Willis, Hon. H.
		Robertson

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.**Queensland.*

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Archer, E. W.	Capricornia	Groom, Hon. L. E.	Darling Downs.
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	Herbert	McDonald, Hon. C.	Kennedy
Edwards, Hon. R.	Oxley	Page, Hon. J.	Maranoa
Fisher, Hon. A.	Wide Bay	Sinclair, H.	Moreton
Foxton, J. F. G.	Brisbane		

South Australia.

Batchelor, Hon. E. L.	Boothby	Kingston, Right Hon. Adelaide	
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	Angas	C. C., P.C., K.C.	
Holder, Hon. Sir F.	Wakefield	Livingston, J.	Barker
W., K.C.M.G.		Poynton, Hon. A.	Grey
Hutchison, J.	Hindmarsh		

Western Australia.

Forrest, Right Hon. Sir Swan		Frazer, C. E.	Kalgoorlie
J., P.C., G.C.M.G.		Hedges, W. N.	Fremantle
Fowler, Hon. J. Mac-Perth		Mahon, Hon. H.	Coolgardie
kinnon			

Tasmania.

Atkinson, L.	Wilmot	McWilliams, W. J.	Franklin
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O.,	Denison	O'Malley, Hon. K.	Darwin
K.C.M.G.		Storrer, D.	Bass

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—E. G. Blackmore, C.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments; C. B. Boydell, Clerk Assistant; G. E. Upward, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives.—C. G. 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	...	...	...	Edward P. T. Griffith.
" " Justice Barton	...	...	...	N. G. Pilcher.
" " Justice O'Connor	...	...	...	C. O'C. Murray.
" " Justice Isaacs	...	...	...	E. L. Best.
" " Justice Higgins	...	...	...	B. G. Duffy.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary ...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk ...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Electrical Engineer ...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist ...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

Victoria ...	...	...	Lt.-Col. F. L. Outtrim, I.S.O.
New South Wales ...	...	...	E. J. Young.
Queensland ...	...	...	C. E. Bright.
South Australia ...	...	...	R. W. M. Waddy.
Western Australia ...	...	...	R. Hardman.
Tasmania ...	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Electrical Engineer ...	...	...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk ...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant ...	...	...	E. Miller.
Superintendent Mail Branch ...	...	...	J. A. Springhall.
Manager Telegraph Branch ...	...	...	W. Blandford.
Chief Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services			H. J. T. Tymms.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Comptroller-General ...	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.
Secretary ...	...	...	S. Mills.

State Collectors.

Victoria ...	...	...	A. W. Smart.
New South Wales ...	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.*
Queensland ...	...	...	W. H. Irving.
South Australia ...	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia ...	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania ...	...	...	J. Barnard.

* Mr. Lockyer is also Assistant Comptroller-General.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Sub-Collector ...	...	...	J. F. Bradley.
Accountant ...	...	...	F. M. Wheatland.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries		...	D. Ferguson.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary ...	...	...	A. Hunt.
Secretary to Prime Minister		...	M. L. Shepherd.
Secretary to Governor-General and Executive Council			Capt. G. C. T. Steward.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

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 the Representative of the Government in the Senate	A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B.
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.
Inspector-General of Public Works	... Lt.-Col. G. T. Owen.
Works Director, Victoria	... J. Blackburn.
Commonwealth Statistician	... G. H. Knibbs, F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer	... R. C. Oldham.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	... D. C. McLachlan, I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	... R. Betheras.
Secretary	... F. Reddin.
Examiner	... F. J. Healy, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar	... W. J. Skewes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary	... G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant	... J. R. Collins.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor-General	... J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk	... Percy Whitton.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	... G. Townsend.
-------------------------	------------------

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Secretary for Defence	... Capt. R. H. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Chief Accountant	... J. A. Thompson.
Chief Clerk	... Com. S. A. Pethebridge.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General	... Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Deputy Adjutant-General	... Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B.
Chief of Intelligence	... Colonel W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance	... Colonel J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	... Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Engineer Services	... Lieut.-Col. J. W. Parnell, C. of A.E.
Director of Works	... Capt. P. N. Buckley, C. of A.E.
Director of Stores	... F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	... Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces ...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
Commandant ...	...	Com. W. J. Colquhoun, D.S.O.

DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant ...	...	Lieut.-Col. and Temp. Col. P. R. Ricardo.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer		Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General		Major W. G. Patterson.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction		Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineer Services		Capt. G. F. Wilkinson, C. of A.E.
Principal Medical Officer ...	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	...	Major E. A. Kendall.
Paymaster ...	...	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer ...	...	J. J. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W. ...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Naval Commandant, N.S.W. ...	Lieut.-Com. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Queensland	Col. J. S. Lyster.
Naval Commandant, Queensland ...	Capt. F. Tickell, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, South Australia	Lieut.-Col. J. H. A. Lee.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Military Commandant, Tasmania ...	Col. H. Mackenzie.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Treasurer.
The Inspector-General.
The Director of Naval Forces.
The Chief of Intelligence.

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.

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Regular Members.**President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Chief of Intelligence.

The Chief of Ordnance.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

The Chief Clerk.

Consultative Members.

Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen., Officer Commanding Field Force, South Australia, and Commanding 10th A.I.R.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hall, V.D., Officer Commanding Garrison Troops, Victoria.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Campbell, V.D., Officer Commanding Garrison Troops, New South Wales.

Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

The Chief Clerk.