

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria, its territories 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."

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

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

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

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

Steps
leading
up to
responsible
government.

Responsible
government.

Qualifica-
tions of
Members

Council
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. Assembly franchise.

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. Vote by ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on 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.

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. Plural voting abolished.

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 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, 1906. 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. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act.

Voters'
certificates.

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.

Constitutional
difficulties
experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on

account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

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

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

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for 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*.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

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.

Division of
Govern-
mental
functions.

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, irrigation and 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.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act
1903.

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

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.

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 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.

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 individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs

The Governor.

Forming a new Ministry.

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.

Granting a
dissolution.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, 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.

The Execu-
tive
Council.

The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz.:—(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. 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.

Responsible
Ministers.

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 office either of Treasurer or Chief Secretary, but may occupy any

office. The Hon. W. H. Irvine, the last Premier, during the greater portion of the last Parliament held the position of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "Her 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.

The Parliament.

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 Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 35 members, one of whom is a representative of the State public officers and railways officers. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency 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 will 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

The Legislative Council.

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 Legis-
lative
Assembly.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 68 members, two of whom are special representatives of the railway officers, and one of whom is a special representative of the State public service proper, including the police and teachers of State schools. Officers employed under the Commonwealth, and temporary officers under the State still retain the ordinary franchise. Provision is also made for the reduction of the railways representation to one member in the event of the number of officers not exceeding the quota by one-half. The quota is determined by dividing the total number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly by 68. For the other 65 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 relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on 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.

Limitation
of election
expenses.

STATE ELECTIONS, 1904.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the General State Election held on 1st June, 1904, under the Reform Act of 1903, the number of provinces in which elections were contested was ten—in seven no contest took place—and the public and railway officers returned one representative. Each of the provinces returns two members, which, with the special representative of the Government service makes a House of 35 members. The total number of electors on the rolls for the electoral provinces was 172,526, of whom 5,696 were public and railway officers. The number of electors on the rolls in contested provinces was 104,865, of whom 66,182, or 63 per cent., voted. For the public officers' representative 4,800, or 84 per cent. of those entitled exercised the franchise. Excluding public servants, the proportion was about

General
Election—
Votes
polled, &c.

62 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors in each province, as well as of those who voted:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors on the Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Bendigo	8,911	6,161
East Yarra	12,899	7,077
Gippsland	9,154	5,579
Melbourne	13,410	(Uncontested)
Melbourne East	10,904	5,891
Melbourne North	11,783	6,036
Melbourne South	12,843	7,767
Melbourne West	12,422	6,667
Nelson	7,467	5,210
Northern	8,438	(Uncontested)
North-Eastern	8,757	"
North-Western	9,506	4,994
Southern	9,212	(Uncontested)
South-Eastern	10,037	"
South-Western	8,716	"
Wellington	8,976	6,000
Western	9,091	(Uncontested)
	172,526	
Less uncontested provinces (7) ..	67,661	
Total	104,865*	61,382

PUBLIC AND RAILWAYS OFFICERS.

	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Electors who voted—	
		Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Public Officers and Railways Officers ..	5,696	4,800	84.27

* Including Public and Railways Officers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

For the Legislative Assembly there were contests in 53 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. In addition, the public and railways officers were entitled to return three members, thus constituting a House of 68. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly, including voters' certificates issued by the court, was 264,709 (of whom 41,109 were in uncontested districts), and of these 149,192 voted, being 66.72 per cent. of the number entitled. The number of electors on the roll of public officers was 3,928, of whom 3,393, or 86.38 per cent., voted; the number on the roll of

railways officers was 6,336, of whom 5,672, or 89.52 per cent., voted. All these officers voted by post, and the percentage of votes recorded by them was much higher than in any other electorate in the State. The number of electors (less public and railways officers) entitled to vote in contested districts was 213,336, of whom 140,127, or 65.68 per cent., went to the poll. The following table shows the number of electors and the votes polled in the different electoral districts, the public and railways officers being included in the various constituencies, as there is no record of their numbers in each electorate :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Period of General Election, including Voters' Certificates Issued by Court.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Abbotsford	4,458	(Uncontested)]
Albert Park	5,056	3,468
Allandale	3,815	2,776
Ballaarat East	4,650	2,708
Ballaarat West	4,450	3,298
Barwon	3,788	2,423
Benalla	3,448	1,896
Benambra	2,786	(Uncontested)
Bendigo East	3,809	2,519
Bendigo West	4,459	2,939
Boroondara	5,016	2,771
Borung	3,207	2,233
Brighton	3,581	2,095
Brunswick	4,787	2,927
Bulla	3,894	(Uncontested)
Carlton	4,775	2,964
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,904	2,842
Collingwood	4,571	2,642
Dalhousie	3,986	2,591
Dandenong	4,146	(Uncontested)
Daylesford	3,333	"
Dundas	3,043	"
Eaglehawk	3,892	2,587
East Melbourne	4,545	2,067
Essendon	5,193	2,576
Evelyn	3,213	1,508
Fitzroy	4,642	2,953
Flemington	4,736	2,358
Geelong	4,728	2,857
Gippsland East	3,045	1,941
Gippsland North	2,995	2,054
Gippsland South	4,139	2,588
Gippsland West	3,375	(Uncontested)
Glenelg	3,367	2,224
Goulburn Valley	3,319	2,428

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL
ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.					Number of Electors on Rolls at Period of General Election, including Voters' Certificates Issued by Court.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Grenville	..	..	..	..	3,940	2,771
Gunbower	..	..	..	..	3,131	(Uncontested)
Hampden	..	..	..	..	4,244	2,697
Hawthorn	..	..	..	..	5,736	3,420
Jika Jika	..	..	..	..	4,644	2,583
Kara Kara	..	..	..	..	3,529	2,752
Korong	..	..	..	..	2,787	(Uncontested)
Lowan	..	..	..	..	3,029	"
Maryborough	..	..	..	..	4,401	3,206
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5,820	3,154
Mornington	..	..	..	..	4,231	2,256
North Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5,247	3,158
Ovens	..	..	..	..	3,351	2,506
Polwarth	..	..	..	..	3,589	(Uncontested)
Port Fairy	..	..	..	..	3,782	2,656
Port Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5,344	3,482
Prahran	..	..	..	..	4,980	3,282
Richmond	..	..	..	..	5,282	3,292
Rodney	..	..	..	..	3,906	2,704
Stawell and Ararat	..	..	..	..	3,674	2,438
St. Kilda	..	..	..	..	5,024	2,850
Swan Hill	..	..	..	..	3,294	1,724
Toorak	..	..	..	..	4,934	3,029
Upper Goulburn	..	..	..	..	3,825	2,467
Walhalla	..	..	..	..	2,817	1,517
Wangaratta	..	..	..	..	3,775	2,686
Waranga	..	..	..	..	3,381	2,306
Warrenheip	..	..	..	..	3,600	2,508
Warrnambool	..	..	..	..	3,538	(Uncontested)
Williamstown	..	..	..	..	5,723	3,450
Less uncontested districts (12) ..					264,709 41,109	140,127
Total					223,600*	140,127

PUBLIC AND RAILWAYS OFFICERS.

	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Electors who Voted.	
			Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Public Officers	1	3,928	3,393	86·38
Railways Officers	2	6,336	5,672	89·52

* Including Public and Railways Officers.

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

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1904.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1904.

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

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 session was opened on 27th June, 1905, and prorogued 12th December.

Twentieth
Parliament.

There were on 31st December last, 267,783 electors on the rolls for the Assembly, and 175,947 for the Council.

Electors on
the rolls.

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 1905.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th (First and Second Sessions)	1904-5	..	324	..

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 seems to be, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest continuous sessions were—one of 376 days, from July, 1880, to August, 1881; 368 days, during the first session of the first Parliament in 1856-7; 366 days in 1864-5; 341 days in 1859-60; 322 days in 1877-8; 321 days in 1869; 317 days in 1875-6; and 308 days in 1862-3; whilst at no time since 1880-1 has a session lasted 300 days. The longest sessions since 1881 were—295 days in 1892-3, 284 days in 1882-3 and 1895-6, and 275 in 1886; the longest since 1895-6 being 239 days in 1899-00, 188 days in 1901, 185 days in 1896, 176 days in 1898, and 175 days in 1902-3, during the last Parliament. The session of 376 days in 1880-1 was followed by another of 142 days, with only a recess of one day, thus making an almost continuous sitting extending over 518 days, or almost eighteen months. The first session of the present Parliament extended over 155 days. The second lasted 169 days. 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; the next longest being 220 days in 1883-4, 214 in 1878-9, 208 in 1904-5, 205 in 1893-4, 189 in 1897-8 and 1898-9, 185 in 1888-9, 181 in 1896-7, 173 in 1890-1 and 1886-7, and 169 in 1871-2.

STATE ACTS PASSED, 1905.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed during 1905 by the Victorian Parliament:—

- | Act. No. | Date. | |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 1963. | July 18th. | —This Act applies £1,298,754 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1905-1906. |
| 1964. | August 1st. | —This Act applies £59,481 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1904-1905. |
| 1965. | August 15th. | —The <i>Marine Act</i> 1905 amends the Act of 1896, so as to include boats let for hire or valuable consideration. |
| 1966. | August 29th. | —The <i>Registration of Deeds Act</i> 1905 provides that where, for the purpose of registering any deed or instrument, a memorial has been delivered for registration in the office of the Supreme Court or of the Registrar-General, such deed is not to be regarded as incompletely registered solely because after the signing of the memorial corrections necessary to make the same agree with the deed may have been made, or particulars required for the registration filled in, before the verification thereof. This Act also provides for memorials being written upon parchment only, by the repeal of the words "or paper," in section 185 of the <i>Real Property Act</i> 1890. |
| 1967. | August 29th. | —The <i>Friendly Societies Act</i> 1905 provides for the restriction of transfer of bonds and debentures (Government, Municipal, Metropolitan Board, and Savings Banks) held by the trustees of friendly societies or branches thereof, a note of ownership on the face of the bond, signed by one or more trustees, rendering it non-transferable. |

Act No. Date.

1968. August 29th.—The *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act* 1905 authorizes the borrowing of a further sum of £30,000 by the issue of debentures by the Board, for the purpose of paying the loan falling due on 1st October, 1905. If the Board fails to pay any money secured by these debentures, the Minister shall be entitled to receive moneys due to the Board from the Treasurer, the municipalities, and the insurance companies, and to pay the amount in default.
1969. August 30th.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1905 applies £508,117, surplus revenue of the year 1904-5, to purposes set out in the schedule. £40,000 is provided for the erection and repair of lunatic asylums, and for the erection of a receiving-house for supposed lunatics, and a retreat for inebriates; £147,000 to pay trust fund trustees (in reduction of the unfunded debt of the State); £20,000 to credit the Licensing Act fund, representing the amount taken from the fund in 1898 for charitable purposes; £20,000 toward forming a dock at Port Melbourne; £51,517 (£9,433 and £42,084) to make good shortages in the railway stores, caused by depreciation, &c.; £60,000 to credit the rolling stock replacement fund towards making good the deficiency in the inventory of rolling stock; and various amounts for other public works and purposes, and for loans to waterworks trusts.
1970. September 12th.—The *Probate Charges Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1903, further defining the professional charges for obtaining probate or letters of administration.
1971. September 12th.—The *Malvern Loan Act* 1905 authorizes the town of Malvern to construct and provide certain permanent works, in lieu of certain others, for which money was raised on loan, subject to the debenture-holders consenting.
1972. September 12th.—The *Municipal Grounds Act* 1905 gives municipalities power to make by-laws regulating charges for use of land belonging to them. These by-laws must be published in the Government Gazette, and may be disallowed and annulled by the Governor in Council.
1973. September 26th.—The *St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway Extension Act* 1905 authorizes the construction of a line of electric railway in St. Kilda. £8,000 is the limit of expenditure, and the line is to be a railway within the meaning of the railways Acts.
1974. October 6th.—The *Secret Commissions Prohibition Act* 1905 makes the receipt or solicitation of secret commission by an agent, or the gift or offer of secret commission to an agent, a misdemeanour. Valuable consideration given or offered to the parent, wife, child, partner, clerk, or employé of any agent are deemed gifts or offers to the agent; and valuable consideration received or solicited by such people are deemed receipts or solicitations by the agent. Giving to agent, or agent receiving, using, or giving to principal, a false or misleading receipt or account, is a misdemeanour. Offering or receiving secret commission for advice given, and aiding or abetting to deeds in contravention of the Act, are also misdemeanours. The penalty on conviction of a misdemeanour is very heavy. The burden of proof that a gift is not a secret commission is cast upon the accused.

Act No. Date.

1975. October 6th.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1905 consolidates the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories, work-rooms, and shops. The Acts so consolidated are Nos. 1091 of 1890, 1445 and 1476 of 1896, 1518 of 1897, 1597 of 1898, 1634 of 1900, 1804 of 1902, 1857 of 1903, and 1955 of 1904. See also Act No. 2008 (12th December, 1905).
1976. October 10th.—The *Artificial Manures Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1904, in regard to the analysis of samples, and the compilation and publication of lists.
1977. October 23rd.—The *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1905 further amends the Act of 1890, placing the roads at Pentall Island under the care and management of the Municipal Council of the Shire of Swan Hill.
1978. October 23rd.—This Act applies £705,139 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1905-1906.
1979. November 22nd.—The *Audit Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1890 by shortening the time within which accounts of the financial year are payable, July being substituted for August.
1980. November 22nd.—The *Municipal Endowment Reduction Act* 1905, dating from 1st July of that year, reduces the municipal endowment to £50,000 for the year 1905-6.
1981. November 22nd.—The *Dairying Companies Act* 1905 amends the Companies Acts regarding dairying companies. Any dairying company may by a special resolution include as one of its objects the acquisition and holding of shares in dairy produce, storage, or export companies.
1982. November 22nd.—The *Treasury Bonds Act* 1905 provides for the issuing of Treasury bonds bearing interest, at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. when required for paying off, repurchasing, or redeeming Government securities, or for exchanging defaced bonds. Bonds lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed may be replaced upon a Supreme Court Judge being satisfied as to their loss.
1983. November 22nd.—The *Victorian Railways Motor Act* 1905 enables the Victorian Railway Commissioners to construct, acquire, and use motor carriages or cars for passenger traffic.
1984. November 22nd.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act* 1905 relates to probate duties. Part V. of the 1890 Act as amended by the Probate Duties Acts of 1903 is to apply to the estates of persons dying between 31st December, 1905, and 1st January, 1907.
1985. November 22nd.—The *Income Tax Act* 1905 declares the rates for the year 1906 on incomes earned in 1905. The minimum income taxable is £157, the exemption being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500, no exemption being made for companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. for every pound of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. The tax on the income of life assurance companies is 8d.; and that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every pound of the taxable amount.
1986. November 22nd.—The *Poisons Act* 1905 further amends the Act of 1890, setting out in fuller detail the conditions under which certain poisons and medicines, which that Act exempted from its operation, may be sold.

Ac No. Date.

1987. November 22nd.—The *Friendly Societies' Gardens Act* 1905 authorizes the revesting in the Crown of the Friendly Societies' Recreation Gardens, at East Melbourne, and the cancelling of the Crown grant and certificate. No compensation is payable, but existing debts and liabilities are taken over by the Crown.
1988. December 5th.—This Act provides a superannuation allowance to Paul Anthony McNulty.
1989. December 5th.—The *Melbourne and Geelong Married Women's Municipal Franchise Act* 1905 enacts that married women are not disqualified by coverture for voting at Melbourne and Geelong municipal elections.
1990. December 5th.—The *Treasury Bonds Conversion Act* 1905 authorizes the raising of money for (1) the redemption or payment of certain Treasury bonds issued under Act No. 1847; and (2) for irrigation works and water supply.
1991. December 5th.—The *Land Act* 1905 amends the Land Acts. The Minister is empowered to cancel or modify expenditure for improvements on swamp or reclaimed lands. The conditions of bee farm sites' licences are set out.
1992. December 5th.—The *Water Supply Loans Application Act* 1905 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money (not to exceed £287,488) available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts.
1993. December 12th.—The *Voting by Post Act* 1905 continues in full force and effect during 1906, the Voting by Posts Acts of 1900.
1994. December 12th.—The *Carrum Drainage Works Act* 1905 provides for the extension of the Carrum Trust's district, and for the construction of new works to replace and augment those damaged by floods in April, 1904, and sets out how the money therefor is to be provided.
1995. December 12th.—The *Oakleigh Mechanics' Institute Act* 1905 empowers the trustees to borrow money for the purposes of erecting a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.
1996. December 12th.—The *Victorian Stock and Debentures Conversion Act* 1905 repeals the Act of 1872, and gives further facilities to the holders of Victorian Government stock or debentures. It also permits the conversion of Government debentures into Government stock, and, generally, makes these stocks more convenient securities than they were formerly.
1997. December 12th.—The *South Africa Contingents Pensions Act* 1905 provides pensions to certain members of Victorian contingents after active military service in South Africa, and also to certain relatives of deceased members. The rates of pension and dates of commencement are set out in schedules.
1998. December 12th.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1905 (No. 2) allots the surplus revenue of the years 1904-5, together with certain balances not now required for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated, and the proceeds of sale of land and material at Elwood, amounting in all to £32,860. The principal items authorized are £3,500 for Consumptive Sanatorium at Greenvale; £3,000 for a hospital for epileptics; £3,400 for building and repairing hospitals and charitable institutions; £1,000 for Yarra improvements; £1,000 for Mallee roads; £6,544 for improvements at Elwood Swamp and Point Ormond; £2,040 for new railway station at Footscray; £2,326 for works and improvements at Carrum Swamp; and £1,000 for technical education at the Working Men's College.

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1999. December 12th.—The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1905 sanctions the issue and application of £271,112 out of loan funds and moneys in the Railway Loans Repayment Fund for railways and works.
2000. December 12th.—The *Eaglehawk Land Act* 1905 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of the site for reservoir storm-water channel and public park at Eaglehawk.
2001. December 12th.—The *Stock and Debentures Registers Act* 1905 provides for the transfer of Victorian Government inscribed stock, or consolidated inscribed stock, or debentures from London registers to Melbourne registers.
2002. December 12th.—The *Drainage Areas Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1898 in some minor details.
2003. December 12th.—The *Opium Smoking Prohibition Act* 1905, to date from 1st May, 1906, enacts that no person shall smoke opium, or sell or traffic in, or prepare or possess opium suitable for smoking. Opium in a form not suitable for smoking, but which may be made suitable, may only be retained in possession by a permit issued by the Governor in Council. Premises may be searched for opium by the police under special warrant.
2004. December 12th.—The *South Melbourne Land Act* 1905 authorizes the sale by the Crown to the city of South Melbourne for £23,500 of about 15 acres of land for market and storage purposes.
2005. December 12th.—The *Education Act* 1905 amends the 1901 Act. The attendances required under the compulsory clauses are remodelled, children having now to attend a greater number of times than previously. Reasonable excuses for non-attendance are set out.
2006. December 12th.—The *Teachers Act* 1905 amends the law relating to State school teachers. The provisions of the new legislation are detailed in the part "Social Condition," dealing with education in the State.
2007. December 12th.—The *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1905 amends prior Acts. The Crown, the Railways Commissioners, and municipalities are to pay for sanitary services. Additional borrowing power is conferred upon the Board. An increase is made in the metropolitan general rate, and the rate on unsewered properties in the less thickly populated parts of the metropolis is continued till 1911. A maximum rate of 8d. in the £1, and a minimum total of 10s. per annum, are declared for water supply for domestic purposes where the water is not measured, and where measured the minimum quantity to be charged for is that which at 1s. per 1,000 gallons would produce an amount equal to the rate which would be payable if the water were supplied otherwise than by measure. The rates as amended by the Act are to operate from 1st July, 1906. A new schedule of the unsewered area is substituted for the one in the 1897 Act.

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- 2008 December 12th.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1905 (No. 2), to operate as from 1st March, 1906, amends the Act, passed earlier in the session, which consolidated factories legisla- tion, to the extent of removing some anomalies which judicial decisions had shown to exist. Other provisions introduce early closing and a compulsory half-holiday for shops in the metropolitan district, exceptions being made in the case of certain classes of shops.
2009. December 12th.—The *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1890. The powers of the Council are exercisable by the Minister, and the Council's acts may even be superseded by him.
2010. December 12th.—The *Pure Food Act* 1905, to be read with the *Health Act* 1890, is principally to prevent the adulteration of food. Inspections may be made by officers authorized in that behalf, of animals, carcasses, articles of food or drugs, intended for human consumption; samples may be taken; and if, upon analysis, the goods are proved to contain prohibited substances, they may be seized, and are to be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of contravention of the Health Acts. All reasonable facilities are to be afforded to the health officers, to inspect and sample goods, and penalties are provided in cases of obstruction. Articles of food in packages are to be labelled as to weight or volume, and the name of the vendor, maker, or agent. The person so named is liable in case of contravention of the law, unless it is shown to be due to the person on whose premises the package was found, or to deterioration or other uncontrollable causes. An article is deemed adulterated or falsely described when it contains any substance to the prejudice of the purchaser, or any preparation which diminishes its food value or nutritive properties, or any substance of lower value than itself; or when it does not comply with any standard for such article, as prescribed by regulation; or when it contains any prohibited substance; or when it bears on the package any false or incorrect label, purporting to indicate its nature, purity, or strength. The use of injurious utensils or appliances in manufacture is forbidden. Injurious substances are forbidden in toys, textile articles, leather, beer, and wine. Adulterated food must not be stored or sold. The sale of substances as disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics, or preservatives, is stringently conditioned. A "food standards committee" is instituted, to frame regulations for adoption by the board, prescribing standards and methods of analysis, and prohibiting deleterious substances and appliances in manufacture. Ice cream and aerated water factories must be registered. The board controls the appointment of analysts, and the Government analytical laboratory is available for the purpose of carrying out analyses.

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2011. December 12th.—The *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act* 1905 regulates the production and sale of milk and dairy produce. Inspectors and supervisors are to be appointed to visit and examine dairies, dairy farms, and factories, the owners of which must be licensed. Owners of diseased cows must notify a supervisor or police constable of the disease, and the sale of milk from such animals is prohibited. Dairy produce deemed by a supervisor unfit for human consumption must be seized. Restrictions regarding health are imposed on persons engaged or employed in dairying. Dairy buildings, additions, and alterations thereto must be constructed as prescribed. Onus of proof in cases of prosecution rests on the defendant. Employers are exempted from penalties on conviction of actual offenders. The Board is empowered to make regulations regarding licences, licence-fees, examination and isolation of diseased animals, prevention of infection, sale of milk which has been treated, and maintaining cleanliness and wholesomeness of farms, dairies, and factories. Milk areas are defined; and in those of the metropolis, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, the Act is to operate as from 1st July, 1906; in other areas, on dates to be fixed by the Governor in Council. There is provision for the establishment of model dairies and dairy farms by the State or municipal councils.

2012. December 12th.—The *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1905 provides for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong. Three Commissioners are to be appointed, to have the usual rights and duties of corporations. They are to appoint officers to carry on the business of the Trust. The port of Geelong and certain lands (described in the schedules) are vested in them, and their powers include the making of regulations for the facility and convenience of navigation. Four-fifths of the tolls, rates, and charges authorized, and all moneys borrowed under the authority of the Act are to form the Geelong Harbor Trust Fund, to be applied in the administration of the Act. The other fifth is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue. Power is given to the Trust to borrow up to £200,000, and to issue debentures, which may be made payable either in London or Melbourne.

2013. December 12th.—The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 provides for the registration of teachers and schools. A Board, made up of three representatives of the Education Department, four of schools other than State schools, two nominated by the University Council, and one as a representative of State-aided technical schools—is to be appointed, to make and keep a register of teachers and of schools, and to make regulations for teachers' courses of study and examinations, and the certification of persons as teachers in primary, secondary, or special schools. Persons who had been engaged in teaching in any school or who had been for three months teaching privately, at the passing of the Act, and who within six months register themselves, may be admitted to the

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- roll of teachers without other qualification. All others will have to prove themselves qualified. Un-registered persons are not to teach in schools. Provision is also made for the inspection of school buildings.
2014. December 12th.—This Act applies £2,247,914 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1905-6, and appropriates the supplies granted in the parliamentary session, amounting to £4,311,288, to the service of the Government.
2015. December 12th.—The *Talbot Colony for Epileptics Act* 1905 provides for the incorporation and Government of the Talbot colony for epileptics.
2016. December 12th.—The *Water Act* 1905 consolidates and amends the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, and declares the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, and the property in the beds and banks containing the same. The main provisions of this important Act are detailed in part "Production" of this work.

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.

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 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th Nov., 1889
	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 Robin- son, 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
	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, (K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting))	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	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 ..	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	12th December, 1854

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

Ministries,
1855 to 1904.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860 ...	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861 ...	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869 ...	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, 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 and Water Supply Departments then under his control; Mr. McLeod,

Formation
of new
Ministry.

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 Mr. 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.

The following were the names of, and the offices held by, the members of the State Ministry at the end of 1905 :—

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.
Murray, John ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Gillott, Sir Samuel ...	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.
Langdon, Thomas...	Honorary Minister.
Mackey, John Emanuel	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1905.

(Elected under the Reform Act of 1903.)

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1905—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
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. Hans W. H. Irvine	1910
	Hon. J. D. Brown	1907
Northern ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu	1910
	Hon. M. Cussen	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 ..	Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., K.C. ..	1910
	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1907
Western ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1910
	Hon. R. B. Ritchie	1907
State Employés ..	Hon. W. J. Evans	1910

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: The Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ..	... Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park ..	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allendale ..	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballarat East ..	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballarat West ..	... H. S. Bennett.
Barwon ..	... Hon. J. F. Levien.
Benalla ..	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ..	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East ..	... A. S. Bailes.
Bendigo West ..	... D. Smith.
Boroondara ..	... Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong ..	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton ..	... Hon. Thomas Bent (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways).
Brunswick ..	... F. Anstey.
Bulla ... ..	... A. R. Robertson.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1905—LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
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 ...	... H. Kirkwood.
East Melbourne ...	... Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, Kt. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
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 ...	... W. H. Colechin.
Gippsland East ...	... J. Cameron.
Gippsland North ...	... H. P. Keogh.
Gippsland South ...	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West ...	... Hon. J. E. Mackey (Honorary Minister).
Glenelg ...	... E. Cameron.
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 ...	... H. E. Beard.
Kara Kara ...	... P. McBride.
Korong ...	... Hon. Thos. Langdon (Honorary Minister).
Lowan ...	... Hon. W. H. Irvine.
Maryborough ...	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ...	... J. A. Boyd.
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 ...	... D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ...	... G. H. Bennett.
Rodney ...	... H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... G. Fairbairn.
Upper Goulburn ...	... T. Hunt.
Walhalla ...	... A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	... J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... Hon. J. Morrissey.
Warrenheip ...	... G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Minister of Lands).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.
Railway Service ...	... { R. H. Solly. M. Hannah.
Public Service ...	... D. Gaunson.

Clerk of the Assembly: T. G. Watson.

Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills: H. H. Newton.

Clerk of the Papers and Accountant: J. H. Bowman.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria during the year 1905:—

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.
Bonnard, E.	...	...	...	...	San Salvador
Waddell, G. W.	...	...	...	...	Peru
Pinnard, A.	...	...	...	...	France
Amora, J. H.	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica & Nicaragua
Iwasaki, K.	...	...	...	...	Japan
Walsh, F.	...	...	...	...	Honduras
Gundersen, H.	...	...	...	...	Norway
Buri, P. von	...	...	...	...	Germany
Tillock, Don Diego T.	...	...	...	...	Argentine Republic
O'Carroll, Baron von H.	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary
Love, J. R.	...	...	...	...	Greece

CONSULS.					
Pinschof, Carl A.	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary.
Weindorfer, G. (Chancellor)	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary
Meyer, S. (Chancellor)	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary
Brahe, William Alexander	...	...	...	...	German Empire.
Martin, Charles	...	...	...	...	Swiss Confederation.
McEacharn, Sir Malcolm D.	...	...	...	...	Japan.
Langdon, Charles P.	...	...	...	...	Hawaii.
Pfaff, Alfred	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Jack, W. L.	...	...	...	...	Portugal.
Webster, A.	...	...	...	...	Chile.
Gundersen, H. J.	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
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.

DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL.					
Bouton, W. K.	...	...	...	...	United States.

VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL.					
Merrill, A. P.	...	...	...	...	United States.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

VICE-CONSULS.

Gollin, Alfred	...	...	...	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, P. J.	...	...	...	...	Denmark.
Maistre, L. P.	...	...	...	...	France.
Belcher, George Frederick	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Gundersen, G.	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Moore, A. E.	...	...	...	...	Liberia.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	...	...	...	Brazil, United States of
Drion, Mon	...	...	...	...	Belgium.
Behr, W.	...	...	...	...	Russia
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, Posts and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, to which those Departments are now attached:

Chief Justice	...	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	...	Sir E. D. Holroyd, Kt., K.C. Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood.
County Court Judges	...	...	H. Molesworth. A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	and	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Taxes			
Commissioner of Titles	...	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	C. A. Topp, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	...	T. O'Callaghan
Registrar of Friendly Societies	...	...	G. B. Vasey, B.A., LL.B.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	Under Secretary, G. C. Morrison. Chief Clerk, W. A. Callaway. Chief Electoral Inspector, H. E. Macdowell.
Aborigines	...	...	General Inspector, F. A. Hagenauer.
Audit Office	...	...	Chief Inspecting Officer and Chief Clerk, E. T. Drake.
Executive Council, &c.	...	...	Clerk to the Council and Secretary to Premier, R. S. Rogers.
Explosives, &c.	...	...	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Friendly Societies	...	...	Actuary, E. F. Owen.
Government Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Statist	...	...	W. McLean (E. T. Drake, from 1st January, 1906).

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

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 Reform- atory Schools	Secretary and Inspector, Captain W. Davis (retired, 31/12/05).
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gao's	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	(Vacant).
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. Hender- son.
Government Printer	R. S. Brain.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	Dr. T. F. Bride.

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

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

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.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply	W. R. Anderson.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply ...	S. Murray, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey ...	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk	P. Cohen.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	G. Groube.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Secretary	... .. J. W. Colville.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture	...	T. Cherry, M.D., M.S.
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.
Government Botanist	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
Chief Inspector of Stock	...	J. R. Weir.
Dairy Expert	...	R. Crowe.
Fruit Expert	...	J. Knight.
Vegetable Pathologist	...	D. McAlpine.

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.
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 1905 :—

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.
Engineering	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.
English	Vacant.
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.
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.

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.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women...	...	...	...	Adam, G. R. W., M.B., C.M.
Forensic Medicine	...	...	...	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	...	...	...	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D.
Anatomy	...	...	...	Rennie, G.C., M.D.
Physiology of Special Senses	...	...	...	Barrett, J. W., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Bacteriology	...	...	...	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	...	...	...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Metallurgy	...	...	...	Mills, A. L.
Surveying	...	...	...	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Civil Engineering	...	...	...	Fowler, T.W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Education	...	...	...	Smyth, J., M.A., D. Ph.
English	...	...	...	Murdoch, W. L., M.A.

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.
Physiology and Histology	...	...	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.

DEMONSTRATORS.				
Anatomy	...	...	...	Kilvington, B., M.D., M.S.
"	...	...	...	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D.
Pathology	...	...	...	Ellis, Constance, M.D., B.S.
Bacteriology	...	...	...	Sayce, O. A.
Drawing	Lupson, J. T.

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

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J. Gahan, J.P.,	W. Cody, representing the City of Collingwood.			
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A. E. Young	"	"	"	Essendon.
Alex. Cameron	"	"	"	Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	"	"	"	Northcote.
G. Carter	"	"	"	North Melbourne.
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E. A. Atkins	"	"	"	Kew.
Robert Beckett	"	"	"	Shire of Camberwell and Boroondara.
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Secretary	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	W. Thwaites, M.A., M.C.E.
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Corporation of Melbourne	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	W. J. Mountain.
" Port Melbourne	T. N. Tarver.
" Williamstown	W. H. Treganowan.
" Footscray	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	H. C. Pigott H. B. Howard Smith. E. Northcote.
Merchants of Melbourne	C. Duckett. G. Lush. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	R. P. Rudd.
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Port Health Officers	J. C. Johnston, M.B., Quarantine Sta- tion, Portsea. H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Mel- bourne. 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.

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Secretary	J. G. McKie.

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President	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, J. Garson, G. Bevis, A. McCowan, D. Elder, 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 62 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.

Townships.

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

Municipal
councillors.

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

must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or 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.

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:—

Municipal electors.

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.

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

Rateable property.

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—
general,
separate,
&c.

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.

Improve-
ment
charge.

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.

Incorporation
of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

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.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1905—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. Its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the area of New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square

miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed :—

AREA OF STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.						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
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	104,471
Total Australasia	...	...	...	...	...	3,077,377

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

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

State or Colony.	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
New Zealand	Wellington	41	16	25	174	46	38

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was site. 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* :—

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.

Leading features of the Commonwealth 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:—

Parliament.

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.

Senate.

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.

House of Representatives.

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.

Powers of Parliament.

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.

Money Bills.

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.

Dead-locks.

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.

Executive.

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

Departments transferred.

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

Judicature.

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.

Finance and Trade.

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

Water rights.

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.

Inter-State Commission.

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

State Debts.

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.

Protection to States.

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

Federal Capital.

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

Alteration of Constitution.

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.

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.

An important change is pending in the representation of New South Wales and Victoria. The members of the House of Representatives are to number, as nearly as practicable, twice the senators, and their distribution among the States is to be in proportion to population, except that no State shall have less than five. The number of members to be chosen in each State at the first Commonwealth elections was fixed in the Constitution Act on this basis as follows:—New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. By the Representation Act, No. 11 of 1905, the Chief Electoral Officer is charged with the duty of ascertaining (for the purpose of determining each State's representation), the population of the Commonwealth, and of the several States. The census of 1901 being taken as a standard, increases of population due to births and arrivals are to be added, and decreases due to deaths and departures are to be deducted, races disqualified from voting being of course excluded from consideration.

The Registrar-Generals' returns are to be accepted for births and deaths. In the case of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, 10 per cent. is to be added to the Railways Departments' returns as allowance for unrecorded migration by land. The sea migration is to be fixed, for the purposes of the Act, by taking the figures of the Trade and Customs Department of arrivals and departures by sea, plus an allowance for unrecorded departures, equal in the case of New South Wales and Victoria, to 9 per cent. of the recorded departures by sea, 10 per cent. for Queensland, 7 per cent. for South Australia, 5 per cent. for Western Australia, and 12½ per cent for Tasmania. The population being thus ascertained, the Chief Electoral Officer is to determine the allotment of members of the House of Representatives of the several States, by dividing twice the number of senators into the population of the Commonwealth, thus obtaining the quota. This quota is then divided into the population of each State, and the result gives the number of members for that State, except that no State is to get less than five, and an additional member is to be given to those States where the remainder from the division is greater than one-half of the quota—in other words, the number of members for those States which get more than five is to be the nearest whole number to the ratio of population to quota.

The Chief Electoral Officer, under the authority of the Act, fixed 11th December, 1905, as the day for enumeration, and ascertained the effective population (*i.e.*, the population exclusive of full-blooded aborigines, and of aliens disqualified under section 25 of the Constitution Act) as on that day, as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	1,483,393
Victoria	...	...	1,214,098
Queensland	...	...	506,935
South Australia	...	...	372,768
Western Australia	...	...	247,072
Tasmania	...	...	178,627
Total	...	...	4,002,893

This number divided by 72 (twice the number of senators) gives the quota as 55,596. The quotients and remainders obtained by dividing the quota into the States' populations are:—

State.	Quotient.	Remainder.
New South Wales	26	37,897
Victoria	21	46,582
Queensland	9	6,571
South Australia	6	39,192
Western Australia	4	24,688
Tasmania	3	11,839

The representation is, therefore, allowing the additional member to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, whose respective remainders are greater than 27,798 (half the quota), and bringing the number for Western Australia and Tasmania up to five:—

New South Wales	27
Victoria	22
Queensland	9
South Australia	7
Western Australia	5
Tasmania	5
Total members, House of Representatives	75

The provisions of the Representation Act are to apply to the next general election, unless the States concerned have not been redistributed into electoral divisions, as indicated above, on a population basis. New South Wales will thus gain, and Victoria lose, one member from the House as at present constituted. Commissioners have been appointed to effect the redistribution, and are now (February, 1906) engaged upon the work. Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., Public Service Commissioner, is the Commissioner for Victoria.

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, 1903.

The Commonwealth elections, held on 16th December, 1903, are notable by reason of the fact that female franchise was, on that occasion, universal throughout the Commonwealth.

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, 1903.

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 ..	612,472	488,223	313,487	262,789	51·18	53·83
New South Wales	687,049	578,017	324,364	282,514	47·21	48·88
Queensland ..	227,080	202,925	124,507	115,731	54·83	57·03
South Australia ..	167,775	49,645	54,785	20,122	32·65	40·53
Western Australia	116,942	69,824	33,148	21,233	28·35	30·41
Tasmania ..	82,268	82,268	37,021	37,013	45·00	44·99
Commonwealth	1,893,586	1,470,902	887,312	739,402	46·86	50·26

It will be seen that the greatest activity was displayed by voters in Queensland and Victoria, which were the only two States in which more than half the votes were polled; but in Western Australia the polling was abnormally low, less than one-third of the votes being polled. At the first Commonwealth elections, held in March, 1901, the polling was higher in every State, the percentage of electors who voted in contested districts for the House of Representatives being 66·38 in New South Wales, 60·35 in Queensland, 56·04 in Victoria, 46·99 in Tasmania, 40·76 in South Australia, and 36·95 in Western Australia.

Males and
females—
votes
recorded.

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, 1903:—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1903.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	302,069	310,403	171,839	141,648	56·89	45·63
New South Wales	360,285	326,764	189,877	134,487	52·70	41·16
Queensland ..	127,914	99,166	79,938	44,569	62·49	44·94
South Australia	85,947	81,828	35,736	19,049	41·58	23·28
Western Australia	74,754	42,188	26,878	6,270	35·96	14·86
Tasmania ...	43,515	38,753	23,729	13,292	54·53	34·30
Commonwealth	994,484	899,102	527,997	359,315	53·08	39·96

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1903.—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 ..	302,069	310,403	241,134	247,089	142,460	120,329	59·08	48·70
New South Wales	360,285	326,764	303,254	274,763	164,133	118,381	54·12	43·08
Queensland ..	127,914	99,166	114,550	88,375	74,042	41,689	64·65	47·17
South Australia	85,947	81,828	23,856	25,789	12,394	7,728	51·95	29·97
Western Australia	74,754	42,188	41,500	28,324	16,824	4,409	40·54	15·56
Tasmania ...	43,515	38,753	43,515	38,753	23,729	13,284	54·53	34·28
Commonwealth	994,484	899,102	767,809	703,093	433,582	305,820	56·47	43·50

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 Queensland than in the other States, New South Wales being next in this respect; but only about one female in every seven entitled to vote in Western Australia took the trouble to do so.

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

Informal votes are included in the votes recorded, set out in the two preceding tables. The following were the number and percentage of votes which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament:—

INFORMAL VOTES, ELECTIONS, 1903.

State.	Senate.		House of Representatives.	
	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
Victoria	7,003	2·23	4,818	1·83
New South Wales ..	15,796	4·87	7,834	2·77
Queensland	4,612	3·70	3,057	2·64
South Australia ..	1,208	2·20	542	2·69
Western Australia ..	2,001	6·03	1,251	5·89
Tasmania	1,441	3·89	1,164	3·15
Commonwealth ..	32,061	3·61	18,666	2·52

No general election has taken place since that of 1903. There were, on 30th September last, 1,907,896 electors on the rolls—999,537 males and 908,359 females.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED.

The following is a short synopsis of the principal Acts passed from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the end of 1904 and of all Acts passed during 1905:—

1901.

- No. 2. 12th July.—The *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901 details the methods of interpreting Acts of Parliament, and of shortening their language.
- 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.

1901.

- 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. 12. 16th November.—The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1901 relates to the postal and telegraphic services of the Commonwealth, which were transferred from the States on 1st March, 1901, and deals with the appointment, powers, and privileges of officers, arrangements and contracts for the carriage of mails, newspapers, and packets, arrangements for money orders and postal notes, the control of telegraphs and protection of telegraph lines, prohibitions and penalties, legal proceedings, and notice of limitation of actions.
- No. 13. 12th December.—The *Property for Public Purposes Acquisition Act* 1901 provides for the acquisition of property for public purposes, for dealing with property so acquired, and for other 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. 11. 26th July.—The *Excise Tariff* 1902 declares the time of the imposition of uniform duties of excise, and validates the collections made under tariff proposals, and imposes the rates of excise duty on beer, spirits, starch, sugar, and tobacco.
No. 14. 16th September.—The *Customs Tariff* 1902 declares the time of the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and validates the collections made under tariff proposals, and declares the rates of duties on imports.
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.

- 1903.
- No. 3. 30th July.—*Sugar Rebate Abolition Act* 1903 abolishes as from the date of this Act, the rebate of excise on sugar, provided for in the Schedule to the *Excise Tariff* 1902.
- 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.
- 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. 7. 28th August.—*High Court Procedure Act* 1903 relates to the procedure of the High Court, and formulates rules.
- 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. 9. 11th September.—*Electoral Divisions Act* 1903 retains the electoral divisions determined under the State laws for the first elections.
- 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.

- 1903.
- No. 12. 21st October.—*Extradition Act* 1903 relates to the extradition of criminals from the Commonwealth and from foreign States.
- No. 13. 21st October.—*High Court Procedure Amendment Act* 1903 relates to the transfer of applications to a registry where the court is sitting.
- No. 18. 22nd October.—*Rules Publication Act* 1903. This Act regulates the manner in which any rules authorized to be made under any Statute, shall be made and published.
- 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 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 Dalgety, 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.

1904.
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.

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,

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1905.

No. 1. 8th July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1905-6 grants and applies £418,751 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1905-6.

1905.

- No. 2. 17th August.—The *Jury Exemption Act* 1905 exempts certain persons holding public positions in the Commonwealth from serving as jurors, viz., the Governor-General, the members of the Federal Executive Council, the Justices of the High Court and of other courts created by the Parliament, the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, the members of the Inter-State Commission, Federal Public Service officers, and members of the permanent Naval and Military Forces.
- No. 3. 25th August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1905-6 grants and applies £363,283 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1905-1906.
- 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. 5. 25th August.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1901, providing for the issue of a provisional warrant by Justices of the Peace.
- No. 6. 28th September.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1905-6 grants and applies £416,911 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1905-6 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 7. 28th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1905-6 grants and applies £660,185 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1905-6.
- 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. 13. 23rd November.—The *Amendments Incorporation Act* 1905 directs the incorporation of amendments in reprints of Acts, a reference to the enactment by which each amendment is made being inserted in the margin or a footnote.
- No. 14. 30th November.—The *Appropriation Act* 1905-6 grants and applies £2,569,151 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1905-6, and appropriates the supplies granted in the Parliamentary session, amounting together to £4,011,370, to the service of the Government.
- 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 aliding 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.

1905.

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.

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.

- 1905.
- No. 21. 21st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act 1903-4 and 1904-5*, appropriates £6,768 and £84,414, which sums have been issued from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 respectively.
- No. 22. 21st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1903-4 and 1904-5* appropriates £50,017 for the service of those years, for purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- 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. 24. 21st December.—The *Excise Tariff 1905* amends the Tariff of 1902 in regard to the excise duty on sugar, which, after 1st January, 1907, is to be 4s. per cwt. of manufactured sugar.
- 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 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.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 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, 1904.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth

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

Governors of Australasian States

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, K.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 ...	The Right Honorable Frederick I. 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, K.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.M.G., 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.

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

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

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister 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.

Changes
in the
Ministry

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 have been 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:—

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, 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 Houston 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.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1905.

THE SENATE.

President: The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Victoria—

Best, Hon. Robert Wallace
 Findley, Hon. Edward
 Fraser, Hon. Simon
 Styles, Hon. James
 Trenwith, Hon. William Arthur
 Zeal, Hon. Sir William Austin,
 K.C.M.G.

Queensland—

Dawson, Hon. Anderson
 Drake, Hon. James George
 Givens, Hon. Thomas
 Higgs, Hon. William Guy
 Stewart, Hon. James Charles
 Turley, Hon. Henry

South Australia—

Baker, Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Guthrie, Hon. Robert Storrie
 McGregor, Hon. Gregor
 Playford, Hon. Thomas
 Storr, Hon. William Harrison
 Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah Henry,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.

New South Wales—

Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Albert John
 Gray, Hon. John Proctor
 Millen, Hon. Edward Davis
 Nield, Lt.-Col. Hon. John Cash
 Pulsford, Hon. Edward
 Walker, Hon. James Thomas

Western Australia—

Croft, Hon. John William
 de Largie, Hon. Hugh
 Henderson, Hon. George
 Matheson, Hon. Alexander Perceval
 Pearce, Hon. George Foster
 Smith, Hon. Miles Staniforth Cater

Tasmania—

Clemons, Hon. John Singleton
 Dobson, Hon. Henry
 Keating, Hon. John Henry
 Macfarlane, Hon. James
 Mulcahy, Hon. Edward
 O'Keefe, Hon. David John

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Victoria.

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Cook, J. N. H.	Bourke	McColl, Hon. J. H.	Echuca
Crouch, R. A.	Corio	McLean, Hon. A.	Gippsland
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballarat	Phillips, Hon. P.	Wimmera
Gibb, James	Flinders	Quick, Sir J., LL.D.,	Bendigo
Harper, R.	Mernda	K.B.	
Higgins, Hon. H. B.,	Northern Melb.	Robinson, A.	Wannon
K.C.		Ronald, Rev. J. B.	Southern Melb
Isaacs, Hon. I. A.,	Indi	Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie
K.C.		Skene, Thos.	Grampians
Kennedy, Thos.	Moira	Tudor, F. G.	Yarra
Knox, Wm.	Kooyong	Turner, Right Hon. Sir	Balaclava
Maloney, Wm.	Melbourne	G., P.C., K.C.M.G.	
Mauger, S.	Melb. Ports	Wilson, J. G.	Corangamite
McCay, Lt.-Col. Hon.	Corinella		
J. W.			

New South Wales.

Brown, Thomas	Canobolas	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J.,	Hume
Chanter, J. M.	Riverina	K.C.M.G.	
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro	Reid, Rt. Hon. G. H.,	East Sydney
Conroy, A. H. B.	Werriwa	P.C., K.C.	
Cook, Joseph	Parramatta	Smith, Bruce, K.C.	Parkes
Edwards, G. B.	South Sydney	Smith, Hon. S.	Macquarie
Ewing, T. T.	Richmond	Spence, W. G.	Darling
Fuller, G. W.	Illawarra	Thomas, J.	Barrier
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney	Thomson, Hon. Dugald	North Sydney
Johnson, W. E.	Lang	Watkins, D.	Newcastle
Kelly, W. H.	Wentworth	Watson, Hon. J. C.	Bland
Lee, H. W.	Cowper	Webster, W.	Gwydir
Liddell, F.	Hunter	Wilks, W. H.	Dalley
Lonsdale, E.	New England	Willis, H.	Robertson

Queensland.

Bamford, F. W.	Herbert	McDonald, C.	Kennedy
Culpin, M.	Brisbane	Page, James	Maranoa
Edwards, R.	Oxley	Thomson, D. A.	Capricornia
Fisher, Hon. A.	Wide Bay	Wilkinson, J.	Moreton
Groom, L. E.	Darling Downs		

South Australia.

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

Western Australia.

Carpenter, W. H.	Fremantle	Fowler, J. M.	Perth
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir	Swan	Frazer, C. E.	Kalgoorlie
John, P.C., G.C.M.G.		Mahon, Hon. H.	Coolgardie

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

Tasmania.

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

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—E. G. Blackmore, G.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; 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.
Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	Edward P. T. Griffith.
Associate to Justice Barton	...	...	...	E. A. Barton.
Associate to Justice O'Connor	...	...	...	H. E. Manning.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

Victoria	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. F. L. Outtrim, I.S.O.
New South Wales	...	...	...	G. P. Unwin.
Queensland	...	...	...	C. E. Bright.
South Australia	...	...	...	R. 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.
Controller Money Order Branch	...	...	...	J. Ryan.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	J. A. Springhall.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Croft.
Chief Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	H. J. T. Tymms.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

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	...	...	F. W. Ringwood.
Western Australia	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	J. Barnard.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

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

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. H. Finn.
Staff Officer and Secretary	...	...	Capt. J. K. Forsyth.
Deputy Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	...	...	Col. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Chief of Intelligence	...	...	Lieut.-Col. W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Director of Departmental Corps	...	...	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Engineer Services	...	...	Major J. W. Parnell.
Director of Stores	...	...	F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	...	...	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

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	...	...	Col. P. R. Ricardo.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	...	...	Lieut.-Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major W. G. Patterson.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	Capt. J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineer Services	...	...	Capt. G. F. Wilkinson, C.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.
Naval Commandant	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

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. E. T. Wallack, C.B.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	Lieut.-Col. R. Wallace, R.A.A.
Military Commandant, Tasmania ...	Col. H. Mackenzie

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.

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.
Chief Clerk	S. McHutchison.

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 ...	Col. G. T. Owen.
Superintendent of Works	J. Blackburn.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

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

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.
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PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

- The Hon. the Minister of State for Defence (Senator Playford),
president.
- The Rt. Hon. the Treasurer (Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.).
- The Inspector-General.
- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Chief of Intelligence.
- The Secretary for Defence (secretary).

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Regular Members.

- The Hon. the Minister of State for Defence (Senator Playford),
President.
- The Deputy Adjutant-General.
- The Chief of Intelligence.
- The Chief of Ordnance.
- The Chief Accountant (finance member).
- The Chief Clerk (secretary).

Consultative Members.

- Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., Commanding 10th Australian Infantry
Regiment.
- Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hall, V.D., Commanding Australian Garrison
Artillery (Victoria).
- Lieut.-Col. G. R. Campbell, Commanding 1st N.S.W. Scottish Rifles.
- Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

- The Hon. the Minister of State for Defence (Senator Playford),
President.
- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Chief Accountant (finance member).
- The Chief Clerk (secretary).