

1913. 19th December.—Decision of the Privy Council announced that the Commission inquiring into the condition of the Australian sugar industry is unable to compel answers to be given to its questions.
- „ 20th December.—Federal Parliament prorogued.
- „ 22nd December.—Fire at Chelsea, seaside watering place, near Melbourne. Damage estimated at £30,000.
- „ 23rd December.—New Watt Ministry formed.
- „ „ „ Sir Samuel Griffith, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, reached Fremantle on return from England.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria. Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were : (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100 ; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house of the value of £10 per annum ; (3) holding of a pasturing licence ; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

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

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value ; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being

Steps leading
up to
responsible
government.

Responsible
government.

Qualifications
of members.

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.

Council franchise. The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in province and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

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

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

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, and the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

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

Voting by post at elections. To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted similarly, or 3·13 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the fifth election held on 31st May, 1913.

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 dead-lock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

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

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

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

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

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

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. The internal development of the State, however, still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; the public debts have not yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before the Commonwealth Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Geelong 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 evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

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

The Governor.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal

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

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

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

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

the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

**Responsible
Ministers.**

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

**The
Parliament.**

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

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

**The
Legislative
Council.**

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

**The
Legislative
Assembly.**

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed

a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act (*Electoral Act* 1910, No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

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

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1913.

The fifth Commonwealth elections were held on 31st May, 1913.

Franchise. All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled

to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1913.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria	830,391	830,391	626,861	626,861	75.49	75.49
New South Wales ..	1,036,187	1,036,187	717,855	717,855	69.28	69.28
Queensland	363,082	363,082	280,525	280,525	77.26	77.26
South Australia ..	244,026	175,313	195,468	140,020	80.10	77.87
Western Australia ..	179,784	149,658	132,149	110,064	73.50	78.93
Tasmania	106,746	106,746	80,398	80,398	75.32	75.32
Australia	2,760,216	2,661,377	2,033,251	1,955,723	73.66	78.49

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in South Australia, where about four-fifths of the electors went to the poll. Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania come next in order, in each of which a percentage of about three-fourths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1913 election as compared with previous elections. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—73.93—is remarkable when contrasted with the percentage recorded at the first three elections, when only about a third of the electors voted.

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 May, 1913 :—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1913.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	407,852	422,539	326,856	300,005	80.14	71.00
New South Wales ..	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73.13	64.85
Queensland	206,727	156,355	163,380	117,145	79.03	74.92
South Australia ..	124,222	119,804	103,739	91,724	83.51	76.56
Western Australia ..	106,264	73,520	80,011	52,138	75.29	70.92
Tasmania	54,856	51,890	43,589	36,859	79.37	71.03
Australia	1,453,949	1,306,267	1,122,677	910,574	77.22	69.71

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1913.— MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors. Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	407,852	422,539	407,852	422,539	326,856	300,005	80·14	71·00
New South Wales ..	554,028	482,159	554,028	482,159	406,152	312,703	73·13	64·85
Queensland ..	206,727	156,355	206,727	156,355	163,380	117,145	79·03	74·92
South Australia ..	124,222	119,804	90,009	85,304	74,316	65,704	82·57	77·02
Western Australia ..	106,264	73,520	87,570	62,088	65,754	44,310	75·09	71·37
Tasmania ..	54,856	51,890	54,856	51,890	43,539	36,859	79·37	71·03
Australia ..	1,453,949	1,306,267	1,401,042	1,260,335	1,078,997	876,726	77·01	69·56

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in South Australia than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Queensland. In each of these States about three out of every four women whose names were on the rolls attended the polling booths. For the whole Commonwealth 77 men and 69 women in every 100 of each sex recorded their votes.

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

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria ..	53·09	51·18	56·72	66·58	75·49	56·04	53·83	56·73	66·58	75·49
New South Wales ..	65·81	47·21	51·70	61·44	69·28	66·38	48·88	52·67	61·84	69·28
Queensland ..	49·45	54·83	45·94	61·15	77·26	60·35	57·03	45·92	61·15	77·26
South Australia ..	40·80	32·65	36·51	53·21	80·10	40·76	40·53	40·32	55·33	79·87
Western Australia ..	32·68	28·35	36·23	62·15	73·50	36·95	30·41	36·24	62·15	73·93
Tasmania ..	47·62	45·00	54·18	58·51	75·32	46·99	44·99	55·35	58·51	75·32
Australia ..	53·04	46·86	50·21	62·16	73·66	55·69	50·27	51·48	62·80	73·49

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.									
	Male.					Female.				
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	
Victoria ..	53·09	56·89	62·30	70·99	80·14	45·63	51·14	62·32	71·00	
New South Wales ..	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	73·13	41·16	43·90	54·21	64·85	
Queensland ..	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	79·03	44·94	37·14	54·78	74·92	
South Australia ..	40·80	41·58	44·45	60·19	83·51	23·28	28·43	46·03	76·56	
Western Australia ..	32·68	35·96	40·67	66·30	75·29	14·86	28·74	55·92	70·92	
Tasmania ..	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	79·37	34·30	45·95	51·51	71·03	
Australia ..	53·04	53·09	56·38	67·58	77·22	39·96	43·30	56·17	69·71	

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED—*continued.*

State.	House of Representatives.								
	Male.					Female.			
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria ..	56.04	59.08	62.30	70.99	80.14	48.70	51.16	62.32	71.00
New South Wales ..	66.38	54.12	59.43	68.11	73.13	43.08	44.87	54.71	64.85
Queensland ..	60.35	64.64	53.01	66.00	79.03	47.17	37.12	54.78	74.92
South Australia ..	40.76	51.95	47.19	62.42	82.57	29.97	32.84	43.47	77.02
Western Australia ..	36.95	40.54	40.44	66.30	75.09	15.57	29.12	55.92	71.37
Tasmania ..	46.99	54.53	62.87	64.83	79.37	34.28	47.19	51.51	71.03
Australia ..	55.69	56.47	57.35	68.12	77.01	43.50	44.81	56.93	69.56

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

The following are the numbers and percentages of **Informal ballot-papers.** ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the last four elections:—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906,
1910, AND 1913.

State.	Senate.							
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2.23	23,481	6.16	21,414	4.57	27,896	4.45
New South Wales ..	15,796	4.87	28,016	7.35	24,213	4.72	48,195	6.71
Queensland ..	4,612	3.70	7,344	5.90	8,854	5.19	14,403	5.13
South Australia ..	1,203	2.20	2,735	3.88	3,675	3.33	11,204	5.73
Western Australia ..	2,001	6.03	3,550	6.73	4,554	5.43	8,251	6.24
Tasmania ..	1,441	3.89	2,192	4.48	1,893	3.29	4,998	6.22
Australia ..	32,061	3.61	67,318	6.36	64,603	4.60	114,947	5.65

State.	House of Representatives.							
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria ..	4,818	1.83	14,515	3.81	7,411	1.58	12,677	2.02
New South Wales ..	7,834	2.77	11,705	3.28	8,002	1.59	22,262	3.10
Queensland ..	3,057	2.64	5,212	4.19	5,069	2.97	7,635	2.74
South Australia ..	542	2.69	1,623	4.99	3,356	5.01	6,734	4.81
Western Australia ..	1,251	5.89	2,223	4.23	1,759	2.10	3,445	3.13
Tasmania ..	1,164	3.15	1,583	3.94	1,447	2.51	2,551	3.17
Australia ..	18,666	2.52	36,865	3.73	27,044	2.00	55,354	2.83

It will be seen that there was an increase in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for both the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1913 as compared with the previous election.

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

**PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES
IN FAVOUR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL
NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED, 1906, 1910, AND 1913.**

				House of Representatives.		
				1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria	..	..	..	28·18	37·57	44·42
New South Wales	..	..	..	30·13	36·00	40·34
Queensland	..	..	..	26·42	36·11	44·99
South Australia	..	..	..	23·63	30·91	42·99
Western Australia	..	..	..	22·43	39·65	38·62
Tasmania	..	..	..	29·54	32·82	39·97
Australia				28·05	36·33	42·31

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 33·73 for the lowest successful candidate in New South Wales to 40·07 for the highest successful candidate in Queensland.

FEDERAL REFERENDA.

Proposals to alter the provisions of the Federal Constitution, relating to the control of industrial matters, corporations, trusts, &c., were submitted to the electors at the date of the general election, with the following result :—

**REFERENDA ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS OF THE CON-
STITUTION, HELD ON 31ST MAY, 1913.**

State.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot papers Rejected	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected
	In Favour.	Against.			In Favour.	Against.		
TRADE AND COMMERCE.					CORPORATIONS.			
Victoria ..	297,290	307,975	- 10,685	21,268	298,479	308,915	- 10,436	19,139
New South Wales	317,848	359,418	- 41,570	39,333	317,668	361,255	- 43,587	37,676
Queensland ..	146,187	122,813	+ 23,374	11,304	146,936	123,632	+ 23,304	9,736
South Australia ..	96,085	91,144	+ 4,941	8,017	96,309	91,273	+ 5,036	7,664
Western Australia	66,349	59,181	+ 7,168	6,286	66,595	59,445	+ 7,150	5,776
Tasmania ..	84,660	42,084	- 7,424	3,528	34,724	42,304	- 7,580	3,244
Australia ..	958,419	982,615	- 24,196	89,736	960,711	986,824	- 26,113	83,235

REFERENDA ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS, ETC.—*continued.*

State.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected.
	In Favour.	Against.			In Favour.	Against.		
INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.					RAILWAY DISPUTES.			
Victoria ..	297,892	309,804	- 11,912	18,837	296,255	310,921	- 14,666	19,357
New South Wales	318,622	361,044	- 42,422	36,933	316,928	361,743	- 44,815	37,928
Queensland ..	147,171	123,554	+ 23,617	9,579	146,521	123,859	+ 22,662	9,924
South Australia ..	96,626	91,361	+ 5,265	7,259	96,072	91,262	+ 4,810	7,912
Western Australia	66,451	59,612	+ 6,839	5,753	65,957	59,965	+ 5,992	5,894
Tasmania ..	34,839	42,236	- 7,397	3,197	34,625	42,296	- 7,671	3,351
Australia ..	961,601	987,611	- 26,010	81,558	956,358	990,046	- 33,688	84,366
TRUSTS.					NATIONALIZATION OF MONOPOLIES.			
Victoria ..	301,729	305,268	- 3,539	19,536	287,379	298,326	- 10,947	40,828
New South Wales	319,150	358,155	- 39,005	39,294	301,192	341,724	- 40,532	73,683
Queensland ..	147,871	122,088	+ 25,783	10,345	139,019	117,609	+ 21,410	23,676
South Australia ..	96,400	90,185	+ 6,215	8,661	91,411	86,915	+ 4,496	16,920
Western Australia	67,342	58,312	+ 9,030	6,162	64,988	57,184	+ 7,804	9,644
Tasmania ..	34,839	41,935	- 7,096	3,498	33,176	40,189	- 7,013	6,907
Australia ..	967,331	975,943	- 8,612	87,496	917,165	941,947	- 24,782	171,658

These figures show that the proposed alterations were rejected by Australia as a whole, although in three States, viz., Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, there were majorities in favour. Section 128 of the Federal Constitution declares that before an alteration of the Constitution can be effected, a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, as well as a majority of all the electors voting, must approve of the proposed change.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1913.

Elections. Legislative Council, 1913. At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 6th June, 1913, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 6TH JUNE, 1913.

Provinces.	Number of Electors. on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-Rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	23,970	10,672	25	10,697	95	143	Per cent. 44·63
Melbourne ..	18,454			Uncontested.			
" East ..	17,332						
" North ..	23,499	12,145	8	12,153	87	132	51·72
" South ..	21,460			Uncontested.			
" West ..	21,460	10,640	3	10,643	94	44	49·59
Bendigo ..	11,069			Uncontested.			
Gippsland ..	12,866			"			
Nelson ..	10,780			"			
Northern ..	12,225	6,004	11	6,015	39	67	49·20
North-Eastern ..	12,439			Uncontested.			
" Western ..	15,224			"			
Southern ..	13,033			"			
South-Eastern ..	18,492	8,205	6	8,211	93	359	44·40
" Western ..	14,593			Uncontested.			
Wellington ..	10,276			"			
Western ..	13,003			"			
	270,175	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (12) ..	170,529	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	99,646	47,666	53	47,719	408	745	47·89

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911.

Elections. Legislative Assembly. At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November, 1911, there were contests in 56 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. Women exercised the franchise for the first time in State elections. The number of electors on the rolls was 701,451—341,027 males and 360,424 females—and in contested districts 63·61 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being

68·43 per cent. and for females 59·12 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts :—

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.			
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
Abbotsford ..	5,887	6,693	12,580	3,897	3,561	7,458	66·19	53·20	59·28	
Albert Park ..	8,029	10,000	18,029	5,028	5,066	10,094	62·62	50·66	55·98	
Allandale ..	3,156	3,553	6,709	2,355	2,521	4,876	74·61	70·95	72·67	
Ballaarat East	4,490	5,782	10,272	3,404	4,016	7,420	75·81	69·45	72·23	
Ballaarat West	4,176	6,008	10,184	3,189	4,121	7,310	76·36	68·59	71·77	
Barwon ..	5,032	5,341	10,373	3,753	3,458	7,211	74·58	64·74	69·51	
Benalla ..	3,958	3,736	7,694	2,689	2,090	4,779	67·93	55·94	62·11	
Benambra ..	3,633	2,977	6,610	2,660	1,911	4,571	73·21	64·19	69·15	
Bendigo East ..	4,297	5,137	9,434	2,950	2,850	5,800	68·65	55·48	61·47	
Bendigo West ..	4,732	5,560	10,292	3,326	3,358	6,684	70·28	60·39	64·94	
Boroondara ..	8,447	10,974	19,421	4,761	5,388	10,149	56·36	49·09	52·25	
Borong ..	4,159	3,267	7,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton ..	5,975	7,482	13,457	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick ..	8,249	9,122	17,371	5,257	4,857	10,114	63·72	53·24	58·22	
Bulla ..	5,002	4,512	9,514	3,308	2,533	5,841	66·13	56·13	61·39	
Carlton ..	5,803	6,482	12,285	3,384	3,308	6,692	58·31	51·03	54·47	
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,347	3,818	7,165	2,726	2,838	5,564	81·44	74·33	77·65	
Collingwood ..	6,274	7,104	13,378	4,019	3,960	7,979	64·05	55·74	59·64	
Dalhousie ..	3,740	3,902	7,642	2,972	2,967	5,939	79·46	76·03	77·71	
Dandenong ..	5,839	5,389	11,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daylesford ..	3,811	3,594	7,405	3,100	2,704	5,804	81·34	75·23	78·37	
Dundas ..	4,009	3,815	7,824	3,064	2,658	5,722	76·42	69·67	73·13	
Eaglehawk ..	4,092	4,039	8,131	3,165	2,634	5,799	77·34	65·21	71·31	
East Melbourne	5,071	5,955	11,026	2,905	3,249	6,154	57·28	54·55	55·81	
Essendon ..	8,445	10,049	18,494	5,951	6,295	12,246	70·55	62·64	66·21	
Evelyn ..	4,693	3,999	8,692	2,744	2,195	4,939	58·47	54·88	56·82	
Fitzroy ..	6,203	7,502	13,705	3,613	3,535	7,148	58·24	47·12	52·15	
Flemington ..	8,056	8,074	16,130	5,040	3,980	9,020	62·56	49·29	55·92	
Geelong ..	5,215	6,300	11,515	4,070	4,439	8,509	78·04	70·46	73·89	
Gippsland East	3,686	2,660	6,346	2,630	1,750	4,380	71·35	65·78	69·02	
Gippsland North	4,346	3,901	8,247	3,170	2,691	5,861	73·19	68·98	71·06	
Gippsland South	5,033	3,958	8,991	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland West	4,500	3,646	8,146	2,899	2,080	4,979	64·42	57·04	61·12	
Glenelg ..	4,227	4,227	8,454	3,261	3,064	6,325	77·14	72·48	74·81	
Goulburn Valley	4,430	4,077	8,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenville ..	3,494	3,414	6,908	2,677	2,300	4,977	76·61	67·36	72·04	
Gunbower ..	4,667	3,178	7,845	3,298	2,534	5,832	70·66	79·73	74·34	
Hampden ..	5,845	5,163	11,008	4,062	3,314	7,376	69·49	64·18	67·00	
Hawthorn ..	8,420	12,190	20,610	6,037	7,336	13,373	71·69	60·18	64·88	

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Jika Jika ..	8,665	9,688	18,353	6,085	6,010	12,095	70·22	62·03	65·90
Kara Kara ..	3,925	3,522	7,447	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korong ..	3,633	3,052	6,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowan ..	4,835	4,224	9,059	3,263	2,630	5,893	67·48	62·26	65·05
Maryborough ..	3,884	4,061	7,945	2,954	2,916	5,870	76·05	71·80	73·88
Melbourne ..	4,166	3,560	7,726	2,412	1,967	4,379	57·89	55·25	56·67
Mornington ..	6,215	6,693	12,908	4,795	3,080	7,875	77·15	46·01	61·00
North Melbourne	6,937	8,071	15,008	4,795	4,927	9,722	69·12	61·04	64·77
Ovens ..	3,508	3,447	6,955	2,435	2,035	4,470	69·41	59·03	64·27
Polwarth ..	5,763	4,804	10,567	4,488	3,633	8,121	77·87	75·62	76·85
Port Fairy ..	3,990	3,634	7,624	3,194	2,654	5,848	80·05	73·03	76·70
Port Melbourne	7,781	7,614	15,395	4,487	3,298	7,785	57·66	43·31	50·56
Prahran ..	7,365	10,478	17,843	4,363	5,050	9,413	59·23	48·19	52·75
Richmond ..	6,806	7,676	14,482	4,284	3,715	7,999	62·94	48·39	55·23
Rodney ..	4,634	4,243	8,877	3,508	3,066	6,574	75·70	72·26	74·05
St. Kilda ..	7,947	11,393	19,340	4,475	5,281	9,756	56·31	46·35	50·44
Stawell and Ararat	4,082	4,014	8,096	3,178	2,960	6,138	77·85	73·74	75·81
Swan Hill ..	6,256	3,722	9,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toorak ..	7,216	11,360	18,576	4,852	6,786	11,638	67·23	59·73	62·65
Upper Goulburn	4,193	3,593	7,786	3,003	2,176	5,179	71·61	60·56	66·51
Walhalla ..	3,349	2,602	5,951	1,976	1,333	3,309	59·00	51·22	55·60
Wangaratta ..	4,196	3,892	8,088	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waranga ..	3,882	3,294	7,176	3,084	2,647	5,731	79·44	80·35	79·86
Warrenheip ..	3,019	2,774	5,793	2,031	1,627	3,658	67·27	58·65	63·14
Warrnambool	4,352	4,316	8,668	3,234	3,020	6,254	74·31	69·97	72·15
Williamstown	7,960	8,117	16,077	5,401	4,156	9,557	67·85	51·20	59·44
Total ..	341,027	360,424	701,451	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less nine uncon- tested districts	43,446	38,361	81,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested districts ..	297,581	322,063	619,644	203,661	190,528	394,189	68·43	59·12	63·61

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

Preferential
Voting.

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

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

The following are the proportions of electors who voted

at the last nineteen general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested :—

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

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.			Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.		
	Per cent.				Per cent.		
1866	55·10	1892 ... ..	...	...	65·12
1868	61·59	1894 ... ..	...	...	70·99
1871	65·02	1897 ... ..	...	...	70·33
1874	61·00	1900 ... ..	...	...	63·47
1877	62·29	1902 ... ..	...	...	65·47
1880 (February)	66·56	1904 ... ..	...	...	66·72
1880 (July)	65·85	1907 ... ..	...	...	61·26
1883	64·96	1908 ... ..	...	...	53·64
1886	64·70	1911 ... ..	...	...	63·61
1889	66·58				

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

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

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912, the second session on 3rd July of the same year and prorogued on 3rd January, 1913, and the third session on 2nd July, 1913, and prorogued on 20th February, 1914.

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1914.

Number of Parliament	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sessions)	1911-14	..	450	..

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

Long sessions and recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1913.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1913 and the early part of 1914:—

Act No.	Date.	
2450 ..	10th July	.. This Act applies £1,649,366 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2451 ..	2nd September	.. The <i>Royal Agricultural Show Day Act</i> 1913 alters the date of Show Day as a public and bank holiday.
2452 ..	"	.. This Act applies £283,671 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1912-13.
2453 ..	"	.. The <i>Sheep Dipping Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1909.
2454 ..	9th September	.. The <i>Ballaarat Land Act</i> 1913 enables the municipality of the City of Ballaarat to transfer to the Crown certain lands in the parish of Dowling Forest, reserved as a site for a public park.
2455 ..	"	.. The <i>Willaura Land Act</i> 1913 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Willaura.
2456 ..	"	.. This Act applies £1,827,952 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2457 ..	23rd September	.. The <i>Wire Netting Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1909 by reducing the price of wire netting for fences adjoining Crown lands.
2458 ..	"	.. The <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1890, gives power to the Governor in Council to validate irregular registration of births and deaths.
2459 ..	"	.. The <i>Marriage Act</i> 1913 extends the scope of the Act of 1900 in relation to persons allowed to be present in court at the hearing of pre-maternity cases.
2460 ..	7th October	.. The <i>Oaths Act</i> 1913 provides alternative methods of administering the oath in courts of justice.
2461 ..	14th October	.. The <i>Municipalities Powers Extension Act</i> 1913 gives power to municipal councils to contribute towards district high schools and higher elementary schools.
2462 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £400,000 to £500,000, and provides that the payment of one-fifth of certain moneys into the Consolidated Revenue cease after 31st March, 1913, until otherwise provided.
2463 ..	"	.. The <i>Spirit Merchants' Licences Act</i> 1913, to be read with the <i>Licensing Act</i> 1890, enables a spirit merchant's licence to be granted to a body corporate, and also subjects such body to the same penalties for any offence against the Act as if it were a private person.
2464 ..	21st October	.. The <i>University Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1890, amends the constitution of the Council and Senate so that females as well as males are eligible for membership of these bodies.
2465 ..	"	.. The <i>Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Sale Act</i> 1913, to come into operation on 1st July, 1914, regulates the method of packing and selling fruit and vegetables. It is an offence if the shown surface of

Act No.	Date.	
		the fruit or vegetables is so arranged that it is not a true indication of the fair average quality of the whole of the fruit or vegetables, and also if these contain any foreign substance in a greater proportion than is indicated in the outer layer or shown surface. A vendor is exempt from the penalty on conviction of the actual offender; and, likewise, an agent not concerned in the packing or re-packing, who sells on commission.
2466 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Cressy Land Act</i> 1913 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the township of Cressy.
2467 ..	..	.. The <i>Dunolly Land Act</i> 1913 provides for the sale of certain Crown land at Dunolly, and for other purposes.
2468 ..	..	.. The <i>Wonthaggi Land Act</i> 1913 varies the conditions defined in the Act of 1912 relating to revision of rent and payment of purchase money for certain allotments of land at Wonthaggi.
2469 ..	4th December ..	.. This Act applies £669,055 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2470 ..	5th December ..	.. The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1890 relating to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons.
2471 ..	..	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues for the year 1914 the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250.
2472 ..	..	.. The <i>Public Account Advances Amendment Act</i> 1913 repeals the provision in the Act of 1910 which limits the amount remaining unpaid to the Public Account to £100,000 on 30th June each year.
2473 ..	..	.. The <i>Savings Banks Act</i> 1913 limits the amount of mortgage bonds and debentures unredeemed to £6,000,000, and raises the rate of interest that may be paid from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. per annum. The limit of the currency of debentures is extended from 20 to 25 years. Power is given to use repayments to make new advances on farm houses or shops. The rate of interest that may be charged on advances is increased from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Other sections relate to the repayment of advances, audit of stock ledgers, Government guarantee, and freedom from income tax of debentures issued under the Act.
2474 ..	..	.. The <i>Victorian Loans (Rates of Interest) Act</i> 1913 relates to the rates of interest payable on certain Victorian Government loans.
2475 ..	..	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1914, the annual endowment of £100,000 payable to municipalities.
2476 ..	31st December ..	.. The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Act, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1914, payable on incomes earned in 1913. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however,

Act No. Date.

- does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500 ; 4d. from £500 to £1,000 ; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500 ; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d., and life insurance companies at the rate of 8d. in the £1. The Income Tax Acts are to continue in force until the 31st December, 1916.
- 2477 .. 31st December .. This Act applies £1,302,815 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
- 1914.
- 2478 .. 3rd February .. The *Rating on Unimproved Values Act* 1914 provides for the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property.
- 2479 The *Workers' Dwellings Act* 1914 enables municipal councils to provide homes for working people, and to borrow money for such purpose.
- 2480 The *Victorian Government Loan Act* 1914 authorizes the raising of £2,500,000, to be expended on the construction of railways and rolling-stock.
- 2481 The *Victorian Loan Act* 1914 gives authority to raise £1,500,000, to be expended on railways and tramways, irrigation and water supply works, drainage and flood protection works, the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities, the erection of State schools, and on any other public works directed by Parliament.
- 2482 The *Geelong Land Act* 1914 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land in the City of Geelong as a site for Botanical Gardens.
- 2483 The *South Melbourne Lands Act* 1914 provides for the exchange of certain allotments of private lands in the City of South Melbourne for certain allotments of Crown land in the said city, and for other purposes.
- 2484 .. 17th February .. The *Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Act* 1914 provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Brunswick and Coburg, and for other purposes.
- 2485 The *Mining Development Act* 1914, to be read with the Act of 1896 and all amending Acts, appropriates the sum of £100,000 to be expended in the development of mining, and in prospecting for gold, coal, and other minerals.
- 2486 The *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1914 increases the borrowing power of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust from £350,000 to £425,000.
- 2487 The *Rushworth to Colbinabbin Railway Construction Amendment Act* 1914 authorizes an extension of the railway from Rushworth to Colbinabbin, and increases the amount that may be expended on the construction.

Act No.	Date.	
2488 ..	17th February	.. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Melbourne, Richmond, Hawthorn, and Camberwell, the acquisition of the Hawthorn horse tramway, and for other purposes.
2489 The <i>Mines Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, makes comprehensive alterations in the law relating to mining, provides for the constitution of drainage boards and drainage areas, and abolishes mining boards.
2490 The <i>Mildura Crown Grants Act 1914</i> authorizes the issue of Crown grants of certain lands at Mildura.
2491 The <i>Kew Tramway Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of an electric tramway in the municipal district of Kew and certain adjoining municipalities, the acquisition of the Kew horse tramway, and for other purposes.
2492 The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1914</i> sanctions the issue and application of £3,861,000 out of loan funds for railways (including electrification), tramways, and other works.
2493 The <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1914</i> relates to the management of the Queen's Memorial Hospital at Fairfield. The board of management is to consist of twelve members—six of whom are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, one by the Melbourne City Council, and five by the suburban municipalities, which are divided into five groups for this purpose. The expenditure of the institution is to be defrayed in equal portions by the Government and the municipalities concerned, the amount of the contribution of each municipality being determined by the value of the rateable property in the district.
2494 The <i>Melbourne Tramways Trust Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1903 in regard to the method of dealing with debentures.
2495 The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act 1914</i> authorizes the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to borrow a further sum of £100,000 for twelve years, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. A sinking fund, to be invested in Government securities, is to be established for the purpose of paying off the loan when it matures.
2496 ..	20th February	.. The <i>Workers' Compensation Act 1914</i> provides for compensation to workers for injuries which occur in the course of their employment. A digest of this measure appears in Part "Social Condition."
2497 The <i>South Melbourne Tramways Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the City of South Melbourne.
2498 The <i>Country Roads Act 1914</i> makes several minor amendments in the Act of 1912.
2499 The <i>Registration of Teachers and Schools Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1905 dealing with the registration of schools and teachers.

Act No.	Date.	
2500 ..	20th February	.. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1914</i> increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £500,000 to £675,000, and provides that the consent of the Governor in Council must be obtained before moneys are borrowed.
2501 The <i>Railways Advances Act 1914</i> apportions the instalments and extends the time for the repayments into "The Public Account" of certain moneys advanced or to be advanced under the Acts of 1910 and 1912.
2502 The <i>Cavendish to Toolondo Railway Construction Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Cavendish to Toolondo.
2503 The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1914</i> sanctions the issue and application of £398,024 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2504 The <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Neerim South to Toorongo River.
2505 The <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, enacts that it is an offence, punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, for any person of or above the age of 21 years to carnally know any unmarried female aged 16 and under 18 years of age.
2506 The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, provides that the Commonwealth land tax paid, from 1st January, 1913, on land in Victoria be deducted from the gross amount of income of taxpayers, but this deduction is not allowed for tax due before 1st January, 1914, unless objection to the assessment has been made prior to that date.
2507 This Act applies £2,065,191 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14, and appropriates supplies granted during the session, amounting to £7,798,050, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856 ...	26th Dec., 1856

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	6th November, 1886	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- { son, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. { (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 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 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 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 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
	26th July, 1909 ...	10th August, 1909
	2nd February, 1910	9th February, 1910
	18th February, 1910	24th February, 1910
	28th July, 1910 ...	8th August, 1910
	19th May, 1911 ...	24th May, 1911
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	28th August, 1913...	23rd February, 1914
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	27th July, 1908 ...	19th May, 1911
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ...	31st January, 1914
	23rd February, 1914	

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

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

Ministers of
the Crown
1851 to 1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Ministries
1855 to 1914.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860 ...	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861 ...	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869 ...	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886 ...	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890 ...	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892 ...	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893 ...	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894 ...	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899 ...	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900 ...	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901 ...	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904 ...	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909 ...	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913 ...	205
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913 ...	13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	In office	

On 9th December, 1913, the Hon. William Alexander Watt placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., who intrusted the formation of a Government to

Elmslie
Ministry.

Mr. George Alexander Elmslie. The following are the names and offices of the Elmslie Ministry :—

ELMSLIE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Elmslie, George Alexander ..	Premier and Treasurer.
Prendergast, George Michael ..	Chief Secretary.
Evans, William John, M.L.C. ..	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Health.
Lemmon, John	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Plain, William	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and Minister of Agriculture.
Outtrim, Alfred Richard ..	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Billson, John William ..	Minister of Railways and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McLellan, Adam, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Jones, John Percy, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Fielding, William Harris, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Smith, David	Honorary Minister.
Hannah, Martin	Honorary Minister.

The Ministry formed by Hon. George Alexander Elmslie remained in office only from 9th December to 22nd December, 1913, when the Lieutenant-Governor again requested Hon. W. A. Watt to construct an Administration. The names of the Ministers in May, 1914, are as follow:—

Second
Watt
Ministry.

SECOND WATT MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Watt, William Alexander	Premier and Treasurer.
Murray, John	Chief Secretary.
Peacock, Sir Alexander James, K.C.M.G. ..	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Mackinnon, Donald	Attorney-General, Solicitor General, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ..	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Hagelthorn, Frederick William, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Hutchinson, William	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Adamson, William Addison, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Livingston, Thomas	Honorary Minister.
Gray, John	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1914.**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.					Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks					1919
	Hon. J. Sternberg					1916
East Yarra ..	Hon. R. Beckett					1919
	Hon. J. K. Merritt					1916
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson					1919
	Hon. E. J. Crooke					1916
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)					1919
	Hon. J. McWhae					1916
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan					1919
	Hon. J. P. Jones					1916
Melbourne North	Hon. W. J. Evans					1919
	Hon. D. Melville					1916
Melbourne South..	Hon. A. Robinson					1919
	Hon. T. H. Payne					1916
Melbourne West ..	Hon. W. H. Fielding					1919
	Hon. J. G. Aikman					1916
Nelson	Hon. J. D. Brown (Minister of Mines, Forests, and Public Health)					1919
	Hon. T. Beggs					1916
Northern ..	Hon. F. G. Clarke					1919
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)					1916
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little					1919
	Hon. A. O. Sachse					1916
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Commissioner of Public Works)					1919
	Hon. R. B. Rees					1916
Southern ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke					1919
	Hon. W. C. Angliss					1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde					1919
	Hon. W. A. Adamson (Honorary Minister)					1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin					1919
	Hon. H. F. Richardson					1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald					1919
	Hon. F. W. Brawn					1916
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White					1919
	Hon. W. S. Manifold					1916

Clerk of the Legislative Council: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk Assistant: H. H. Pearson.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees: W. R. Heywood.

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park ..	Hon. Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East ..	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West ..	M. Baird.
Barwon ..	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla ..	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ..	J. W. Leckie.
Bendigo East ..	A. J. Hampson.
Bendigo West ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara ..	Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung ..	Hon. W. Hutchinson (Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture).
Brighton ..	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla ..	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton ..	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Minister of Lands).
Collingwood ..	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie ..	R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ..	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas ..	Hon. J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk ..	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne ..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon ..	Hon. W. A. Watt (Premier and Treasurer).
Evelyn ..	Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy ..	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington ..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong ..	Hon. W. Plain.
Gippsland East ..	Hon. J. Cameron.
Gippsland North ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ..	Hon. T. Livingston (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland West ..	Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Glenelg ..	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley ..	Hon. George Graham.
Grenville ..	J. Chatham.
Gunbower ..	H. Angus.
Hampden ..	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ..	W. M. McPherson.
Jika Jika ..	J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara ..	J. W. Pennington.
Korong ..	Hon. Thos. Langdon (Chairman of Committees).
Lowan ..	J. Menzies.
Maryborough ..	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ..	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth ..	J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy ..	J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne ..	G. Sangster.
Prahran ..	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General).
Richmond ..	E. J. Cotter.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1914—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Rodney	Hon. H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	Hon. J. Gray (Honorary Minister).
Toorak	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn	M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla	S. Barnes.
Wangaratta	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool	Hon. John Murray (Chief Secretary).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : H. H. Newton, J.P.

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

Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of Committees, and Serjeant-at-Arms : J. M. Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record : W. R. Barstow.

Accountant and Assistant Clerk of Committees : P. P. Conlan.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Names.
Argentine Republic	Tillock, James T.
Austria-Hungary	Freyesleben, Dr. F.
Belgium	Lauwers, E.
Brazil	Dunn, E. W. T.
China	Ah Ket, Wm. (Acting).
Colombia	Lyle, M.
Denmark	Were, F. W., K.D.
Ecuador	Gundelach, M. S.
France	Chayet, M.
Germany	Kiliani, Richard.
Greece	Love, James R.
Honduras	Walsh, Frederic.
Italy	Eles, Cav. E.
Japan	Shimizu, S.
Netherlands	Bosschart, W. L.
Norway	Römecke, Otto.
Paraguay	Royle, F. A.
Peru	Paxton, J. M.
Russia	D'Abaza, A. N.
Turkey	Ryan, Dr. Charles.
United States	Bray, J. P.

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

Country.		CONSULS.		Names.
Austria-Hungary	Mayer, G. (Acting).
Belgium	Vanderkelen, F.
Chili	Driffield, Lancelot G.
Ecuador	Phillips, Edwin.
France	Homery, M.
German Empire	Adena, W. F. C.
Greece	Curtain, R. J.
Guatemala	De Bavay, Auguste.
Mexico	McKinley, Alexander.
Netherlands	Assche, O. Van.
Nicaragua	Medina, R.
Panama	Phillips, Edwin.
Paraguay	Bloomfield, A. S.
Peru	Loyer, J. F.
Portugal	Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.
Servia	Oldham, A. E.
Spain	de Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
Sweden	Waern, J. D.
Swiss Confederation	Stahel, G.
Turkey	Jaboor, S. M.
United States	Magelssen, W. C.
Uruguay	Walters, H. A.
Venezuela	Paxton, J. Maitland

VICE-CONSULS.

Argentine Republic	..	..	..	Gollin, A.
Brazil, United States of	..	..	..	Sheppard, H. A.
Denmark	..	..	..	Holdenson, P. J.
"	..	..	..	Belcher, E. N.
Germany	..	..	..	Amschel, J.
Norway	..	..	..	Fay, H. H. T.
"	..	..	..	Martin, G.
Russia	..	..	..	Sleigh, H. C.
Sweden	..	..	..	Bechervaise, E.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

Office.		Name.	
Chief Justice	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
County Court Judges	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. T. P. Webb, K.C.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	
Commissioner of Titles	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ..	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane ..	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	Hon. P. McBride.
Auditor-General	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police ..	A. G. Sainsbury.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	J. W. Stranger.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ..	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.
Lands Purchase and Management Board—	
Chairman	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	Thos. Hastie.
Member	F. E. Lee.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	Chief Clerk, H. C. H. Agg.
Explosives	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer ..	F. B. Lincoln.
Government Medical Officer ..	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	A. M. Loughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy.
Inspection of Stores	Inspector, A. B. Stanhope.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	Superintendent (Vacant).
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	Inspector-General (Vacant).
Police	Chief Clerk, F. Hemmy.
Premier	Secretary, F. T. Short.
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.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.		Name.
Under-Treasurer .. ..	..	M. A. Minogue.
Accountant .. ..	..	J. A. Norris.
Chief Clerk .. ..	..	T. E. Meek.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne ..	..	J. H. Kerr.
Inspector of Charities .. ..	..	H. C. Malcolm.
Tender Board .. ..	..	Secretary, J. G. White.
Income Tax .. ..	..	Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Weldon.
Land Tax .. ..	..	Deputy Commissioner, W. B. House.
Government Printer .. ..	..	A. J. Mullett.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary .. ..	..	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman .. ..	..	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor .. ..	..	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates .. ..	..	P. J. Dwyer and 19 others.
Coroner, &c. .. ..	..	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk .. ..	..	A. T. Lewis
Master-in-Equity's Office .. ..	..	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary .. ..	..	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff .. ..	..	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c. ..	..	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c. ..	..	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c. ..	..	H. A. Templeton.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands .. ..	..	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Surveyor-General .. ..	..	A. B. Lang.
Chief Clerk .. ..	..	W. H. Gregson.
Closer Settlement .. ..	..	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.
Curator, Botanic Gardens .. ..	..	J. Cronin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works .. ..	..	E. T. Drake.
Chief Clerk and Accountant .. ..	..	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect .. ..	..	G. W. Watson.
Chief Engineer .. ..	..	C. Catani, C.E.
Engineer, Ports and Harbors .. ..	..	G. Kermode.
Electric Inspector and Electrician ..	..	F. W. Chambers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary .. ..	..	T. W. H. Holmes.
Assistant Medical Inspector.. ..	..	Dr. J. Johnston.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name.
Secretary for Agriculture	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Government Analytical Chemist	P. R. Scott.
Entomologist	C. French.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Commissioners	W. F. J. Fitzpatrick, C.M.G. (Chairman), C. E. Norman, L. J. McClelland.
Acting Secretary	E. B. Jones.
Secretary to the Minister	J. R. Paterson.
Chief Clerk	J. S. Rees.
General Superintendent of Transportation	C. Macaw.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	E. C. Blazey.
Deputy General Passenger and Freight Agent	W. E. N. Keast.
Chief Accountant	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	W. M. Shannon.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer	A. E. Smith.
Workshops Manager	R. Ferguson.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works	W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Way	E. H. Ballard.
Chief Electrical Engineer	W. Stone.
Telegraph Superintendent	W. A. Holmes.
Chief Storekeeper	G. H. Sutton.
Superintendent of Printing	A. Valentine.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	M. E. Kernot.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1913:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

PROFESSORS—continued.

Office.	Name.
English Language and Literature ..	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
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.D.
Music	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology ..	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy ..	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Agriculture	Cherry, T., M.D., M.S.
Veterinary Pathology ..	Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

LECTURERS.

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.
LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

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

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy .. ..	..	..	Downes, R. M., M.D., M.S.
" .. ..	..	..	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Chemistry .. ..	..	..	Green, Miss Leila, M.Sc.
Pathology .. ..	..	..	Embelton, D. M., M.B., B.S.
" .. ..	..	..	Campbell, S. J., M.B., B.S.
Surveying .. ..	..	..	Lupson, J. T.
Engineering, Design, and Drawing ..	..	..	Kernot, W. N., B.C.E.
Petrology .. ..	..	..	Grayson, H. J.
Natural Philosophy ..	..	..	Rossiter, A. L., M.S.
Bacteriology .. ..	..	..	Thomas, Miss Elsie L., M.B., B.S.
" .. ..	..	..	Gross, Miss Rachel H., M.B., B.S.
Biology .. ..	..	..	Raff, Miss J. W., M.S.

OFFICE STAFF.

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

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

	Office.		Name.
Chairman..	W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, W. Strong, J.P., H. C. Elliott, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.
 J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicholson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.
 A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
 A. F. Fear, H. H. Bell, representing the City of Richmond.
 S. Jacoby, J.P., H. B. Gibbs, representing the City of St. Kilda.
 F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
 H. Henningsen, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.
 J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
 W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.
 T. Carroll, representing the City of Malvern.
 P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.
 Robert Beckett, J.P., representing the City of Camberwell.
 A. E. Woolhouse, representing the City of Northcote.
 E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*

Commissioners—*continued.*

T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
 Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
 W. H. Treganowan, J.P., representing the Town of Williamstown.
 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

	Office.	Name.
Commissioners—		
Chairman	G. F. Holden.
Representative of shipping interests	W. T. Appleton.
Representative of exporters	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers	W. M. McPherson.
Representative of primary producers	D. McLennan.
Secretary	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	A. C. Mackenzie.
Harbor Master	W. G. Vincent.
Superintendent of Dredging	D. Kerr.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

	Office.	Name.
Commissioners	J. Hill (Chairman); E. J. Bechervaise, R. McGregor, M.L.A.
Secretary	J. Dudley.
Engineer	R. T. Williams.
Inspecting Engineer	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	Captain George A. Molland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

	Office.	Name.
Chairman and Medical Inspector	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council. Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Mel- bourne. Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group. Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs. Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Secretary	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A.
Senior Clerk	A. P. Kane.
Inspectors and Engineers ..	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors ..	J. Johnston, M.D., and J. H. Jones, M.R.C.S.
Analyst	A. E. Cresswell.
Analyst—Medico-Legal ..	C. A. E. Price.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

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

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Office.	Name.
President	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	J. A. Roberts, W. McFarlane, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, H. Press, R. Wills.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Office.	Name.
Chairman.. ..	Robert Barr.
Members	Thomas F. Cumming. James Lock.
Acting Secretary and Accountant ..	W. H. Banks.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Office.	Name.
Chairman.. ..	Hon. S. Mauger.
Members	W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Office.	Name.
Chairman.. ..	W. Calder, M. Inst. C.E.
Members	W. T. B. McCormack, C.E. F. W. Fricke.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,472
Queensland	670,500
South Australia	380,070
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Territories—	
Northern	523,620
Federal	900
Total Australia	2,974,581

Position of
Australasian
capitals.

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

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Site.

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

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 follows :—

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

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

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. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the numbers shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

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. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. The *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* provides that all persons not under 21 years of age who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural born or naturalized subjects, are entitled to vote at elections for the Federal Parliament. 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, and transferred State departments, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the jurisdiction 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.

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

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

Departments transferred. 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.

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

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

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 2s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. A special grant of £500,000 to the State of Tasmania is provided for by Act No. 13 of the Federal Parliament assented to on 6th November, 1912. The payments are to extend over ten years, commencing with £95,000 in 1912-13, decreasing by £10,000 a year until 1921-22, when a final payment of £5,000 will be made. A further grant of £400,000 was made to the same State by Act No. 22 assented to 19th December, 1913. The first payment under this Act is £5,000 in 1913-14, £15,000 in 1914-15, increasing by £10,000 in each subsequent year, until 1921-22, when a final amount of £80,000 will be payable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The representation of the States in the Federal House of Representatives in each Parliament is shown hereunder:—

	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
New South Wales	26	26	27	27	27
Victoria	23	23	22	22	21
Queensland	9	9	9	9	10
South Australia	7	7	7	7	7
Western Australia	5	5	5	5	5
Tasmania	5	5	5	5	5
Total Members, House of Representatives	75	75	75	75	75

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1913.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1913 :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| No. 1 .. 10th July | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 1) 1913-14 grants and applies £1,687,967 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 2 .. 29th August | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 2) 1913-14 grants and applies £964,596 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 3 .. 29th September | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 3) 1913-14 grants and applies £1,121,979 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 4 .. 24th October | .. The <i>Navigation Act</i> 1912, to come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation, outlines the law regarding navigation and shipping from and to the Commonwealth. The Act is to be read subject to the Constitution, and so as not to exceed the legislative power of the Commonwealth in dealing with this matter. |
| No. 5 .. 30th October | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 4) 1913-14 grants and applies £812,622 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 6 .. ,, | .. The <i>Excise Tariff Act</i> 1913, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, imposes an excise duty of 4s. per cwt. on sugar produced from cane delivered for manufacture after 1st May and before 26th July, 1913, and all other sugar produced in Australia which was subject to the control of the Customs on 25th July, 1913. |
| No. 7 .. ,, | .. The <i>Sugar Bounty Act</i> 1913, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, provides for the payment of a bounty of 2s. 2d. per ton, from 1st May to 26th July, 1913, in respect of cane, and 2s. per ton from 1st January to 26th July, 1913, in respect of beet sugar. The bounty is payable to growers who employ white labour only. |

- No. 8 .. 6th November .. The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1913-14 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,266,569 for the service of the year 1913-14 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 9 .. 28th November .. The *Supply Act* (No. 5) 1913-14 grants and applies £767,143 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14.
- No. 10 .. 19th December .. The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1911-12 appropriates a sum of £46,876 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 11 .. " .. The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1912-13 appropriates a sum of £62,689 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 12 .. " .. The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1911-12 appropriates £247,761 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 13 .. " .. The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1912-13 appropriates £378,239 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13.
- No. 14 .. " .. The *Appropriation Act* 1913-14 grants and applies £5,475,545 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £10,829,852, to the service of the Government.
- No. 15 .. " .. The *Norfolk Island Act* 1913 provides for the acceptance of Norfolk Island as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof.
- No. 16 .. " .. The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1913 amends the Act of 1911-12, by making provision for the payment of any sum of money that is adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction in the United Kingdom to be payable in respect of any Commonwealth stock.
- No. 17 .. " .. The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1913 alters the provisions of the Act of 1902-1911 in relation to the eligibility for appointment to the Public Service of the Commonwealth by reason of State service.
- No. 18 .. " .. The *Defence Lands Purchase Act* 1913 grants and applies £300,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purchase of land for defence purposes.
- No. 19 .. " .. The *Committee of Public Accounts Act* 1913 provides for the appointment of a joint Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts, consisting of three members of the Senate and six of the House of Representatives. The duties of the committee are to examine the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Commonwealth, and to report to Parliament any items in those accounts or any circumstance connected with them to which they think that attention should be directed; to report on any alteration in the form of public accounts or the method of keeping them, or in the mode of receipt, control, issue, or payment of public moneys, and any other questions in connexion with these matters that may be referred to it.

- No. 20 .. 19th December .. The *Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act* 1913 provides for the establishment of a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, consisting of three members of the Senate and six of the House of Representatives.
- No. 21 The *Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Act* 1913 authorizes the construction of a railway in the Northern Territory from Pine Creek to the Katherine River, the appointment of officers, the making of charges, and the appropriation of money in connexion with the railway.
- No. 22 The *Tasmania Grant Act* 1913 applies a further sum of £400,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purpose of financial assistance to the State of Tasmania. The payments are to extend over nine years, commencing with £5,000 in 1913-14, £15,000 in 1914-15, increasing by £10,000 in each subsequent year, until 1921-22, when a final payment of £80,000 will be made.
- No. 23 The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1913 amends the Act of 1901-1912, and the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1902-1911, in relation to the conditions of receipt, transmission, and delivery of letter telegrams.
- No. 24 The *Loan Act* 1913 authorizes the raising and expending of the sum of £2,780,000 for the following services:—Transcontinental Railway, £1,400,000; railway, Pine Creek to the Katherine River, Northern Territory, £400,000; railway and construction of wharves, New Guinea, £60,000; post and telegraphs, £595,000; machinery and construction of wharves, Cockatoo Island, New South Wales, £175,000; and the erection of Commonwealth Offices, London, £150,000.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

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

the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Lord Denman retired on 18th May, 1914, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, G.C.M.G.

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

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria	Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Feb., 1914 29 April, 1899
New South Wales ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	14 March, 1913
Queensland	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909
South Australia ...	Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G. The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant- Governor)	18 April, 1914 29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	17 March, 1913
Tasmania	Sir William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G.	6 June, 1913
New Zealand	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G.	22 June, 1910
Fiji	Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.	25 July, 1912
Papua	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray	23 Nov., 1908
Northern Territory ...	Professor John Anderson Gilruth	16 April, 1912
Federal Territory ...	Colonel David Miller, V.D., I.S.O. (Acting)	1913

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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

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

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

Minister for Defence : The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G. Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General : The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. Succeeded in January, 1901, by the Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1914.

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office.
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	23rd Sept., 1903	996
2. Deakin " ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson " ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean " ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin " ...	5th July, 1905	12th Nov., 1908	1,227
6. Fisher " ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook " ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher " ...	29th April, 1910	20th June, 1913	1,148
9. Cook " ...	20th June, 1913	Still in office ...	..

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

MEMBERS OF THE NINTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1914.

Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs: THE HON. J. COOK.
Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General: THE HON. W. H. IRVINE, K.C.
Minister for Defence: THE HON. E. D. MILLEN.
Minister for External Affairs: THE HON. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.
Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. L. E. GROOM.
Postmaster-General: THE HON. A. WYNNE.
Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. J. H. MCCOLL.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. W. H. KELLY.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. J. S. CLEMONS.

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1914.

THE SENATE.

President THE HON. T. GIVENS.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. D. J. O'KEEFE.

Victoria.

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

South Australia.

*Guthrie, R. S.
 *McGregor, Hon. G.
 Newland, J.
 O'Loughlin, J. V.
 Senior, W.
 *Story, W. H.

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1914—
continued.

THE SENATE—*continued.*

New South Wales.

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

Queensland.

Ferricks, M. A.
*Givens, Hon. T.
Maughan, W. J. R.
Mullan, J.
*Stewart, Hon. J. C.
*Turley, H.

Western Australia.

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

Tasmania.

Bakhap, T. J. K.
Clemons, Hon. J. S.
Keating, Hon. J. H.
*Long, J. J.
*O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
*Ready, R. K.

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1916; the remaining members on 30th June, 1919.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker THE HON. W. E. JOHNSON.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. J. M. FOWLER.

VICTORIA.

Member.					District.
Ahern, C. J.	..	..	..	..	Indi
Anstey, F.	..	..	..	..	Bourke
Arthur, J. A.	..	..	..	..	Bendigo
Bennett, J.	..	..	..	..	Gippsland
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.	..	..	..	..	Kooyong
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	..	..	..	..	Henty
Brennan, F.	..	..	..	..	Batman
Fenton, J. E.	..	..	..	..	Maribyrnong
Hannan, J. F.	..	..	..	..	Fawkner
Irvine, Hans W. H.	..	..	..	..	Grampians
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C.	..	..	..	..	Flinders
Kendell, W.	..	..	..	..	Corio
Maloney, W. R. N.	..	..	..	..	Melbourne
Manifold, Hon. J. C.	..	..	..	..	Corangamite
Mathews, J.	..	..	..	..	Melbourne Ports
McGrath, D. C.	..	..	..	..	Ballaarat
Palmer, A. C.	..	..	..	..	Echuca
Rodgers, A. S.	..	..	..	..	Wannon
Sampson, S.	..	..	..	..	Wimmera
Tudor, Hon. F. G.	..	..	..	..	Yarra
Wynne, Hon. A.	..	..	..	..	Balaclava

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Member.					District.
Abbott, P. P.	..	..	..	..	New England
Burns, G. M.	..	..	..	..	Illawarra
Carr, E. S.	..	..	..	..	Macquarie
Catts, J. H.	..	..	..	..	Cook
Chapman, Hon. A.	..	..	..	..	Eden-Monaro

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Member.	District.
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Conroy, Hon. A. H. B.	Werriwa
Cook, Hon. J.	Parramatta
Falkiner, F. B. S.	Riverina
Fleming, W. M.	Robertson
Greene, W. M.	Richmond
Howe, R.	Dalley
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney
Johnson, Hon. W. E.	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H.	Wentworth
Orchard, R. B.	Nepean
Patten, R.	Hume
Pigott, H. R. M.	Calare
Riley, E.	South Sydney
Ryrie, Colonel G. de Laune	North Sydney
Smith, Hon. B., K.C.	Parkes
Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
Thomson, J.	Cowper
Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Webster, W.	Gwydir
West, J. E.	East Sydney

QUEENSLAND.

Member.	District.
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	Herbert
Finlayson, W. F.	Brisbane
Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C.	Wide Bay
Groom, Hon. L. E.	Darling Downs
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	Capricornia
McDonald, Hon. C.	Kennedy
Page, Hon. J.	Maranoa
Sharpe, J. B.	Oxley
Sinclair, H.	Moreton
Stumm, J.	Lilley

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Member.	District.
Archibald, W. O.	Hindmarsh
Dankel, G.	Boothby
Foster, Hon. R. W.	Wakefield
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	Angas
Livingstone, J.	Barker
Poynton, Hon. A.	Grey
Yates, G. E.*	Adelaide

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Member.	District.
Burchell, R. J.	Fremantle
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Swan
Fowler, Hon. J. M.	Perth
Mahon, Hon. H.†	Kalgoorlie
Gregory, Hon. H.	Dampier

* Elected 10th January, 1914, in place of Hon. E. A. Roberts, deceased.

† Elected 22nd December, 1913, in place of Hon. C. E. Frazer, deceased.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

TASMANIA.

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

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Charles Powers.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. George Edward Rich.
Associate to Chief Justice	..	..	..	N. McGhie.
"	"	"	Justice Barton	E. L. Best.
"	"	"	Isaacs	Miss Nancy Isaacs.
"	"	"	Higgins	F. K. Officer.
"	"	"	Duffy	J. L. G. Duffy.
"	"	"	Powers	R. T. Powers.
"	"	"	Rich	A. L. Campbell.
Principal Registrar	..	..	..	Vacant.
Marshal	..	..	..	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Comptroller-General	..	..	S. Mills.
Chief Clerk	..	..	Vacant.
Chief Surveyor	..	..	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	..	..	J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst	..	..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	..	..	H. C. Dannevig.

STATE COLLECTORS.

Victoria	..	..	P. Whitton.
New South Wales	..	..	W. H. Barkley.
Queensland	..	..	O. S. Maddocks.
South Australia	..	..	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	..	..	R. McK. Oakley.
Tasmania	..	..	W. J. Bain.

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	..	..	S. H. Rowe.
Accountant	..	..	A. R. Fenton.
Inspector of Excise	..	..	C. H. Green.
Inspector, 1st Class	..	..	S. Symons.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	..	..	M. L. Shepherd.
Auditor-General	..	..	J. W. Israel, I.S.O.
Secretary, Auditor-General's Office	..	..	G. H. Gatehouse.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary	..	..	A. A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk	..	..	F. J. Quinlan.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—continued.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	..	D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	..	W. B. Edwards.
Inspector (Central Staff)	..	W. J. Skowes.
Secretary	..	W. J. Clemens.
Registrar	..	H. McTaggart.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions)	J. R. Collins.
Accountant	C. J. Cerutti.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions for Victoria	A. B. Weire.
Official Secretary to the Governor-General*	Major G. C. T. Steward, C.M.G.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

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

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	..	G. Townsend.
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INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Chief Commissioner	..	A. B. Piddington, K.C.
Commissioner	..	The Hon. George Swinburne, C.E.
Commissioner	..	N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O.
Secretary	..	A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B.
Senior Clerk	..	H. McConaghy.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary for Defence	..	Com. S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk	..	T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	..	J. B. Laing, J.P.
Senior Clerk	..	M. M. Maguire.

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	..	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Adjutant-General	..	Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G.
Quartermaster-General	..	Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Chief of Ordnance	..	Col. R. Wallace, O.C., R.A.A.
Finance Member	..	J. B. Laing, J.P.
Commonwealth Representative on the Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	..	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade).
Director of Military Operations	..	Major C. B. B. White, P.S.C., R.A.G.A.
Director-General of Medical Services	..	Col. and Hon. Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Director of Personnel	..	Major T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.

* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Director of Military Training	..	Major D. J. Glasfurd, P.S.C.
Director of Army Signals	..	Capt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E.
G.S.O., 2nd Grade	..	Major E. H. Reynolds, P.S.C., R.A.G.A.
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade	..	Capt. (temp.) W. J. Foster (temp.).
Director of Equipment	..	Major J. K. Forsyth (temp.).
Director of Ordnance Services	..	Major J. G. Austin, A.O.D.
Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training		Capt. J. T. Marsh, A.S.C. (Imp.).
Director of Remounts	..	Qr. and Hon. Major W. St. L. Robertson.
Director of Artillery	..	Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A.
Director of Engineers	..	Capt. H. O. Clogstoun, R.E. (Acting).
Director of Works	..	Capt. T. Murdoch, R.A.E.
Inspecting Ordnance Officer	..	Major H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A.
Director Rifle Associations and Clubs	..	Capt. W. H. Osborne, Engrs.
Director of Physical Training	..	Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bjelke Petersen.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Inspector-General	..	Vacant.
Staff Officer to Inspector-General	..	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson.
Attached	..	Capt. (temp.) J. L. Whitham.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

Military Commandant	..	Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
Assistant Adjutant-General	..	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hawker.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	..	Major R. Dowse.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	..	Capt. E. F. Harrison, P.S.C., R.A.G.A.
G.S.O., 3rd Grade (temp.)	..	Lieut. D. V. J. Blake.
Staff Officer for Field Artillery	..	Major S. S. Ryrie, R.A.F.A.
Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery	..	Lieut.-Col. A. H. Sandford, R.A.G.A.
Staff Officer for Engineers	..	Capt. O. W. E. Robson, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer (Militia)	..	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia)	..	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.V.C.
Paymaster	..	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	..	J. J. F. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

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

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The principal defence councils are as follows :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—continued.

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE—continued.

MEMBERS.

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

SECRETARY.

The Secretary for Defence.

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

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

SECRETARY.

Hon. Captain T. Griffiths.

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Director of Naval Works	..	..	H. Herbert Fanstone, C.E.
Director of Navy Accounts	..	..	Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin.
Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts			Fleet Paymaster Alfred M. Treacey.
Senior Clerk	..	..	Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie.

CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF NAVAL RESERVES.

Director of Naval Reserves	..	Captain Frederick Tickell, C.M.G., <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor- General.</i>
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COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES—*continued.*

SYDNEY DISTRICT.

District Naval Officer Captain Frederick H. C. Brownlow,
*Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the
Governor-General (Sydney).*

MELBOURNE DISTRICT.

District Naval Officer Captain John Tracy Richardson (Wil-
liamstown).

BRISBANE DISTRICT.

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

PORT ADELAIDE DISTRICT.

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

FREMANTLE DISTRICT.

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

HOBART DISTRICT.

District Naval Officer Commander Alfred C. Dunn (Hobart).

DEFENCES.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Bearing in mind the smallness of the population—
Compulsory Training. $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions—when compared with the vast extent of the
Australian continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366
square miles, and possesses a coastline of 12,210 miles, combined with
the advent of new naval powers in the Pacific—it is obvious that any
voluntary system of service would be inadequate for the defence of the
continent. To provide for an efficient defence, nothing short of a
universal system of training would suffice, and such a system has been
adopted by Australia.

The following shows briefly the service required under the Scheme
of Universal Training at present in force :—

JUNIOR CADETS.

From the age of twelve to fourteen each boy is required to undergo
a certain amount of training in schools. This consists of physical
training, and a little elementary marching drill, &c., and is chiefly
carried out by the school teachers. Junior cadets are not formed into
any military organizations, nor is any uniform supplied or worn.

SENIOR CADETS.

During January of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen
years, they are required to be registered for military training. After
registration, the boys, if residing in an area in which training is carried

out, are medically examined, and, if passed as "fit for training," are required to undergo sixty-four hours' instruction each year, which is divided into whole-day, half-day, and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality. There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the work is carried out in the locality of their homes.

Senior Cadets are organized in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but they are not liable to be called out to fight. No payment is made to Senior Cadets for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets lasts until the 30th June in each year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years. Boys liable for training, who reside in a sparsely-populated district, *i.e.*, in a district which, on account of the difficulties of providing efficient instruction owing to the scattered nature of the population, has been proclaimed an exempt area, are required to register, but are granted a certificate exempting them from attendance whilst residing in the area.

CITIZEN FORCES.

Between the 1st January and the 30th June of the year in which boys reach the age of eighteen, they are again medically examined, and if passed as "fit," they are on the 1st July transferred to the Citizen Forces. As far as possible they are allotted to the "arm" they elect to join, but if transferred to the Artillery or Engineers, they are required to undergo an equivalent of twenty-five days' training each year, of which seventeen must be in a camp of continuous instruction; in other arms the period is sixteen days, of which eight are in camps of continuous training.

Service in the Citizen Forces of the Commonwealth is practically the same as service in the Territorial Force of Great Britain, with the exception that the training is compulsory for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, night parades, arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the trainees.

The only training which requires a trainee to be absent from his home overnight is the short period spent in camp each year (seventeen days for Artillery and Engineers, eight for other arms), the other parades being as far as practicable carried out on holidays, Saturday afternoons, and evenings.

Pay is granted for attendance at parades of the Citizen Forces. Recruits, *i.e.*, those undergoing training during the first year, are paid at the rate of 3s. per day, 1s. 6d. per half-day, and 9d. per night drill. During the second and subsequent years' training, the rates are:—For privates, 4s. per day, 2s. per half-day, 1s. per night drill; for corporals, 9s. per day, and equivalent for half-day and night drills; and for sergeants, 10s. per day, and equivalent for half-day and night drills; and so on according to rank.

An additional allowance is made to married members receiving less than 8s. per day, for attendance at camp, as follows :—

(a) For wife (living at home)	..	..	1s. 3d. per diem
(b) For each child	..	..	7½d. ..

A similar allowance as in (a) is paid to a soldier who is the sole support of a widowed mother. The total amount earnable each year being limited to the allowance for twenty-five days for Artillery and Engineers, and sixteen days for other arms. Promotion to each rank in the Citizen Forces is by competitive examination from those on the next lower grade. All must start on the bottom as privates. The privates compete for promotion to corporal, the corporals for promotion to sergeant, the sergeants and higher non-commissioned ranks for promotion to lieutenant, and so on. Uniform and equipment are provided.

The remarks under the heading of Senior Cadets regarding exemption from training from those who live in sparsely-populated districts apply equally to the Citizen Forces.

Service in the Citizen Forces lasts until 30th June of the year in which the trainee reaches the age of twenty-six years. Members of the Citizen Forces are liable for service within the Commonwealth only.

The establishment of the Military Forces under the Universal Training Scheme provides for approximately 175,000 men.

The establishment of the year 1913-1914 is—

Permanent .. .. .	..	..	..	3,456
Militia (Citizen Forces)	..	..	..	54,310
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers	..	..	..	1,589
				<hr/> 59,355
In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs	..	..	..	49,802
Senior Cadets	..	..	..	88,941

The Militia (Citizen Forces) will be increased, some 20,000 each year (consequent on the transfer of Senior Cadets on reaching their eighteenth year, to the Citizen Forces) until 1920, when the maximum establishment will be reached; thereafter, although the usual quota of trainees will join, there will be a corresponding decrease due to time-expired men.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

To provide a supply of thoroughly well-trained officers capable of undertaking the duties of administration and instruction of the Citizen Forces, a Military College has been established somewhat on the lines of West Point in the United States. The College course is free—entrance to the College being by competitive examination, which is open to all who fulfil certain prescribed conditions. No charges of any description are made to parents of successful candidates for admission.

MILITARY FACTORIES.

Military Factories.

To make Australia as far as possible independent of other countries for the supply of military stores, factories have been established by the Commonwealth for—

- (a) The manufacture of cordite,
- (b) The manufacture of rifles, small arms,
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and all kinds of leather equipment,
- (d) The manufacture of clothing,

and a factory for the manufacture of cloth is about to be established.

Universal Training— Registrations of Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of December, 1913, are shown hereunder :—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1913. SENIOR CADETS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempt.	Total Number liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
	Quota, 1896.	Quota, 1897.	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Total.											
1st (Qld.)	6,288	6,469	5,530	5,138	23,425	13,670	11,967	87·5	556	4·1	1,147	8·4	11,328	130	11,967	11,810
2nd (N.S.W.)	13,522	13,963	11,723	11,506	50,714	35,917	32,766	91·2	1,132	3·2	2,019	5·6	17,745	203	32,766	31,780
3rd (Vic.)	11,884	11,891	10,563	10,037	44,375	31,334	28,218	90·0	853	2·8	2,263	7·2	15,938	219	28,218	27,762
4th (S.A.)	3,786	3,635	3,173	3,340	13,934	9,866	8,914	90·3	222	2·3	780	7·4	4,026	94	8,914	8,787
5th (W.A.)	1,857	1,889	1,953	1,983	7,682	5,179	4,650	89·8	144	2·8	385	7·4	2,958	74	4,650	4,604
6th (Tas.)	1,648	1,805	1,455	1,399	6,307	3,496	3,078	88·0	49	1·4	369	10·6	2,987	242	3,078	2,910
Total	38,985	39,652	34,397	33,403	146,437	99,462	89,593	90·0	2,956	3·0	6,913	7·0	55,882	962	89,593	87,653

MILITIA FORCES.**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, ETC., TO
31st JANUARY, 1914.**

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.			Exemptions Granted.			Number liable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	
1st (Qld.)	5,682	6,371	12,053	3,417	3,955	7,372	4,681
2nd (N.S.W.)	12,220	13,091	25,311	5,784	6,486	12,270	13,041
3rd (Vic.)	10,625	11,631	22,256	5,265	5,970	11,235	11,021
4th (S.A.)	2,824	3,314	6,138	1,339	1,564	2,903	3,235
5th (W.A.)	1,655	1,720	3,375	802	879	1,681	1,694
6th (Tas.)	1,400	1,532	2,932	739	835	1,574	1,358
Total	34,406	37,659	72,065	17,346	19,689	37,035	35,030

Medical
examinations
of Junior
Cadets.

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

JUNIOR CADETS.**SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE
31st DECEMBER, 1913.**

Military District.	Total Number Medically Examined.			Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
	Quota, 1900.	Quota, 1901.	Total.				
1st (Qld.) ..	3,630	3,016	6,646	6,452	97·1	194	2·9
2nd (N.S.W.)	9,113	11,360	20,473	19,858	97·0	615	3·0
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,022	7,320	15,342	15,153	98·8	189	1·2
4th (S.A.) ..	1,978	1,822	3,800	3,685	97·0	115	3·0
5th (W.A.) ..	1,502	1,302	2,804	2,727	97·8	77	2·7
6th (Tas.) ..	855	590	1,445	1,416	98·0	29	2·0
Total ..	25,100	25,410	50,510	49,291	97·6	1,219	2·4

Common-
wealth
Military
Forces in
Victoria
1913-14.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1913-14:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1913-14.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	7	27	34
„ Pay Department—Civilians... ..	...	15	15
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery	7	109	116
Ordnance Department ... ..	...	84	84
Instructional Staff	20	171	191
Provost Staff	1	6	7
Physical Training Staff	3	1	4
Rifle Range Staff ... ..	...	13	13
Armament Artificers	1	13	14
Royal Australian Garrison Artillery ...	10	202	212
Royal Australian Engineers	11	81	92
Army Medical Corps	1	13	14
Army Veterinary Corps	1	1	2
Rifle Clubs Staff ... ..	...	8	8
Army Service Corps	1	57	58
Crew, Launch <i>Mars</i> ... ..	...	5	5
Total (Permanent)	63	806	869
MILITIA.			
Port Phillip Defences	1	...	1
Light Horse—			
5th Light Horse Brigade	70	1,144	1,214
7th „ „	91	1,491	1,582
Field Artillery	39	845	884
Garrison Artillery	14	208	222
Engineers	29	610	639
Infantry	619	10,876	11,495
Australian Intelligence Corps	15	...	15
Army Service Corps	24	274	298
Army Medical Corps	69	491	560
Army Veterinary Corps	13	...	13
Area Officers	65	...	65
Total (Militia)	1,049	15,939	16,988
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Volunteer Automobile Corps	8	...	8
Total (Volunteers)	18	26	44
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	1,130	16,771	17,901

Rifle Clubs. Under the Defence Act Rifle Clubs form portion of the Reserve of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. There is a larger number of Rifle Clubs in the 3rd Military District (Victoria) than in any other. On the 16th December, 1913, there were 325 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1912-13 for the whole Commonwealth totalled 71 per cent.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1913.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland)	217	9,951	2	15
2nd Military District (New South Wales)	302	14,060	1	11
3rd Military District (Victoria)	325	14,972	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia)	123	5,032	1	8
5th Military District (Western Australia)	130	4,014	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania)	46	1,773	1	5
Commonwealth	1,143	49,802	7	64

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Naval Defence. The Fleet Unit which Australia, at the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909, undertook to provide, is nearing its final stages, as, of the twelve vessels composing it, eight are already in active commission, and the others, with the exception of the light cruiser *Brisbane*, are expected to be ready in 1914.

The 1909 Agreement provided for three Fleet Units, one being the Australian Unit, whilst the others, to be known as the China and East India Units, were to be provided by the Imperial Government. The Australian Fleet Unit is, however, the only part of the decisions of the 1909 Conference which has been realized, the British Government not yet having commenced the construction of the other units. With a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution of matters arising out of the unfulfilled portion of the 1909 Agreement, the Commonwealth Government during 1913 put forward proposals for a further Conference, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the Imperial authorities thereto.

The outstanding event of importance during 1913 so far as the Royal Australian Navy was concerned, was the arrival in Australian waters of the battle-cruiser *Australia*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Patey, K.C.V.O., who holds appointment as the first admiral in command of the Royal Australian Navy.

On 1st July, 1913, the Commonwealth Government took over from the Admiralty the Imperial Naval Establishments at Sydney. In the early part of the year, the Commonwealth authorities assumed control of the dockyard and building slips at Cockatoo Island,

Sydney, from the New South Wales Government, and at this dock-yard the construction of the cruiser *Brisbane* and the destroyers *Torrens*, *Swan*, and *Derwent* is being proceeded with.

Orders for an oil supply steamer and a submarine dépôt ship—auxiliaries to the Fleet Unit—have yet to be placed. Particulars of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are as follows :—

Battle-cruiser *Australia*, 19,200 tons; 44,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines; speed, 26 knots; length, 578 feet; beam, 79 ft. 6 in.; draught, 28 feet; coal capacity, 1,000–2,500 tons; oil, 500 tons; armament, eight 12-in. guns (50 calibres) in pairs in turrets, one forward, one aft, two diagonal amidships; sixteen 4-in. guns, two 21-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour complete belt, 7 inches amidships; complement, 900; keel laid, 23rd June, 1910; launched, 25th October, 1911; date of trials, January, 1913; date of arrival in Australian waters, 19th September, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Melbourne*, 5,600 tons; 22,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines, speed, 26 knots; length, 430 feet; beam, 48 ft. 6 in.; draught, 15 feet; coal capacity, 1,000 tons; armament, eight 6-in. guns (50 calibres) in shields, four 3-pounder, two torpedo tubes, 21-in., submerged broadside; armour, deck, 2 inches; complement, 376; keel laid, 4th August, 1911; launched 30th May, 1912; steam trials, September, 1912; arrived in Melbourne, 10th March, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Sydney*, sister ship to the *Melbourne*, keel laid, 11th February, 1911, launched 29th August, 1912; date of arrival in Australian waters, 19th September, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Brisbane* (builders, Commonwealth Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney), sister ship to the *Melbourne*; date of laying keel, 25th January, 1913; anticipated date of delivery, February, 1915.

Light Cruiser *Encounter* (lent by the Admiralty for training purposes), 5,880 tons; I.H.P., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; length, 355 feet; beam, 56 feet; draught, 21 feet; coal capacity, 500–1,225 tons; armament, eleven 6-in. guns (45 calibres) in shields, nine 12-pounder, two 18-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour, deck 3 inches; complement, 400.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Ocean-going Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Parramatta*, 700 tons; S.H.P., 13,000; turbine engines, three screws; speed, 26 knots; length, 245 feet; beam, 24 ft. 3 in.; draught, 8 ft. 9 in.; armament, one 4-in. gun, three 12-pounder, three 18-in. torpedo tubes; complement, 72.

Yarra and *Warrego*, sister ships to the *Parramatta*.

Derwent, *Swan*, and *Torrens*, all of similar dimensions, &c., to the *Parramatta*, are being built at the Commonwealth Dockyard.

SUBMARINES.

A.E.1 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), 800 tons; length, 176 feet; beam, 22 feet; speed above, 17 knots; below, 10 knots; armament, three torpedo tubes; complement, 15; keel laid 14th November, 1911; launched 22nd May, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, May, 1914.

A.E.2 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), sister submarine to above; keel laid, 10th February, 1912; launched 18th June, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, May, 1914.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING SHIPS.

Pioneer, Light Cruiser, 2,130 tons; I.H.P., 7,000; speed, 16 knots; armament, eight 4-in., eight 4-pounder, 2 maxims, 2 torpedo tubes; complement, 224.

Gayundah, 360 tons; I.H.P., 400; speed, 10 knots; armament, one 6-in. B.L., one 4.7 Q.F., two 12-pounder Q.F.; complement, 42.

Gunnery School Tender, *Protector*, 920 tons; I.H.P., 1,600; speed, 14 knots; armament, four 6-in. guns, four 3-pounder.

Boys' Training Ship, *Tingira*, 1,800 tons; moored in Rose Bay, Port Jackson; establishment provides for complement of 100 ranks and ratings, and 300 boys.

Torpedo Boats *Countess of Hopetoun* and *Childers*.

In addition to the shipbuilding programme, many of the recommendations laid down in Admiral Sir R. Henderson's report are being given effect to. As regards the important question of the manning of the Fleet Unit, the Commonwealth was allowed two years in which to provide 878 ranks and ratings out of a total of 2,501 required. This task has been accomplished with a very satisfactory margin, and the success attending recruiting speaks eloquently for the popularity of the Naval Service.

The actual expenditure on the construction of the Fleet Unit up to the end of the 1913 financial year, was £2,811,830, and the total cost is estimated at £4,250,000. The maintenance of the fleet in 1912-1913 amounted to £659,378, whilst in 1913-1914, with the complete unit in commission, the cost of maintenance, including reserves, instructional staff, cadets, material, and repairs, but exclusive of depreciation, is estimated at £1,085,404.

The *Tingira* has been acquired and fitted up as a Boys' Training Ship, and from the boys trained in this school-ship will be drawn the fleet's future seamen, petty officers, and warrant officers, and under the scheme which is being perfected to facilitate promotion from the lower deck, a certain number of commissions will be available for the most capable and deserving of the warrant officers.

The site of the Royal Australian Naval College has been fixed at Jervis Bay, New South Wales; until it is ready for occupation the college is located at Osborne House, Geelong. It is anticipated the transfer to Jervis Bay will be made early in 1915. There are now 59 cadet-midshipmen undergoing training. [No charges are made to parents of cadets.

Satisfactory progress was made in connexion with the establishment of a Naval Base at Flinders (Port Western). Doubt having arisen as to the best location at Cockburn Sound, at which place it is intended to establish a Fleet Primary Base—to be called the Henderson Base, a tribute to the valuable services rendered by the distinguished Admiral of that name to the Naval policy of the Commonwealth—the Government engaged Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, an eminent English authority on harbor and dock construction, to report upon Cockburn Sound, and other naval works contemplated, and his report is at present under consideration.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1913, was as follows:—

Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going)	..	..	..	..	3,500
Reserve (M)	..	..	..	..	534
Senior Cadets	..	..	..	..	3,144
Adult Section	..	..	..	..	1,195
R.A.N.R. (Sea-going)	..	..	..	..	187
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>8,560</u>

CHRONOLOGY.

- 13th March, 1909 .. Construction of torpedo boat destroyers *Yarra*, *Parramatta*, and *Warrego* taken in hand; last-named to be sent out from Britain in parts, and re-erected in Australia.
- 28th July, 1909 .. Conference held in London between the Admiralty and representatives of Dominion Governments, at which Australia agreed to provide and maintain a Fleet Unit.
- 15th November, 1910 .. H.M.A. torpedo boat destroyers *Yarra* and *Parramatta* arrived in Australian waters.
- 4th April, 1911 .. H.M.A. torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* launched at Cockatoo Island works.
- 1st June, 1912 .. H.M.A. torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* commissioned.
- 1st July, 1912.. .. H.M.S. *Encounter* lent by the Admiralty, and commissioned as H.M.A.S. *Encounter* for service until the cruiser *Brisbane* is completed.
- 25th January, 1913 .. Keels of cruiser *Brisbane* and destroyers *Torrens* and *Derwent* laid, and building of destroyer *Swan* commenced at Cockatoo Island works, Sydney.
- 1st March, 1913 .. H.M.S. *Pioneer* presented by the Admiralty to the Royal Australian Navy.

- 10th March, 1913 .. H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* arrived in Australian waters.
- 22nd May, 1913 .. Submarine *A.E. 1* launched at Barrow.
- 18th June, 1913 .. Submarine *A.E. 2* launched at Barrow.
- 19th September, 1913 .. H.M.A.S. *Australia* and *Sydney* arrived in Australian waters.
- 4th October, 1913 .. H.M.A.S. *Australia*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir George E. Patey, K.C.V.O., accompanied by H.M.A. ships *Melbourne*, *Encounter*, *Sydney*, *Warrego*, *Parramatta*, and *Yarra*, entered Port Jackson.
- May, 1914 .. Submarines *A.E. 1* and *A.E. 2* arrived in Australian waters.
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