

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

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

separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a 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 natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

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

or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in 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, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), 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 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted by post, representing 3.13 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 26th November, 1914, 7,266 persons voted similarly, this number being 2.27 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, or at the sixth election held on 5th September, 1914.

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 necessaries, 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 was met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act* 1903, which, on a consolidation of Acts, became Section 33 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632).

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, 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. 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. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.—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 was dealt with by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act* 1903, which, on a consolidation of Acts, became Section 33 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632). This section 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 of The Constitution Act, 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 31st March, 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 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* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. 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 originally passed on 24th December, 1903, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), 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, 1914.

The sixth Commonwealth elections were held on 5th September, 1914.

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, 1914.

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	814,740	658,436	644,898	529,379	79·15	80·40
New South Wales	1,083,120	920,992	702,403	608,758	64·85	66·10
Queensland	368,207	302,370	276,404	230,856	75·07	76·35
South Australia	257,353	227,966	206,244	182,138	80·14	79·90
Western Australia	182,107	154,560	130,134	110,677	71·46	71·61
Tasmania	105,979	84,117	82,253	65,103	77·61	77·40
Australia	2,811,515	2,348,441	2,042,336	1,726,906	72·64	73·53

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria and South Australia, where about four-fifths of the electors went to the poll. Tasmania and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fourths of the electors exercised the franchise. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—71·61—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 September, 1914 :—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1914.—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	401,055	413,685	335,057	309,841	83·54	74·90
New South Wales	576,309	506,820	407,464	294,989	70·70	58·19
Queensland	207,587	160,620	163,709	112,695	78·86	70·16
South Australia	131,758	125,595	110,049	96,195	83·52	76·59
Western Australia	107,005	75,102	79,150	50,984	73·97	67·89
Tasmania	54,754	51,225	44,504	37,749	81·28	73·69
Australia	1,478,468	1,333,047	1,139,933	902,403	77·10	67·69

**ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1914.—
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	401,055	413,685	321,655	336,781	272,622	256,757	84·76	76·24
New South Wales	576,309	506,820	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71·51	59·92
Queensland	207,587	160,620	163,836	138,534	132,782	98,074	81·05	70·79
South Australia	131,758	125,595	116,594	111,372	97,182	84,956	83·35	76·23
Western Australia	107,005	75,102	89,824	64,736	66,221	44,456	73·72	68·67
Tasmania	54,754	51,225	42,995	41,122	34,789	30,314	80·91	73·72
Australia ..	1,478,468	1,333,047	1,225,990	1,122,451	954,768	772,138	77·88	68·79

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in South Australia and Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Tasmania. 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 78 men and 69 women in every 100 of each sex recorded their votes.

Percentage of electors who voted at six Commonwealth elections.

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

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						House of Representatives.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria	53·09	51·18	56·72	66·58	75·49	79·15	56·04	53·83	56·73	66·58	75·49	80·40
New South Wales	65·81	47·21	51·70	61·44	69·23	64·85	66·38	48·88	52·67	61·84	69·28	66·10
Queensland	49·45	54·83	45·94	61·15	77·26	75·07	60·35	57·03	45·92	61·15	77·26	76·35
South Australia	40·80	32·65	36·51	53·21	80·10	80·14	40·76	40·53	40·32	55·33	79·87	79·90
Western Australia	32·68	23·85	36·23	62·15	73·50	71·46	36·95	30·41	36·24	62·15	73·93	71·61
Tasmania	47·62	45·00	54·18	58·51	75·32	77·61	46·99	44·99	55·35	58·51	75·32	77·40
Australia ..	53·04	46·86	50·21	62·16	73·66	72·64	55·69	50·27	51·48	62·80	73·49	73·53

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.										
	Male.					Female.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria	53·09	56·89	62·30	70·99	80·14	83·54	45·63	51·14	62·32	71·00	74·90
New South Wales	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	73·13	70·70	41·16	43·90	54·21	64·85	58·19
Queensland	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	79·03	78·86	44·94	37·14	54·78	74·92	70·16
South Australia	40·80	41·58	44·45	60·19	83·51	83·52	23·23	28·43	46·03	76·56	76·59
Western Australia	32·68	35·96	40·67	66·30	75·29	73·97	14·86	28·74	55·92	70·92	67·89
Tasmania	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	79·37	81·28	34·30	45·95	51·51	71·03	73·69
Australia ..	53·04	53·09	56·38	67·58	77·22	77·10	39·96	43·30	56·17	69·71	67·69

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

State.	House of Representatives.											
	Male.						Female.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	
Victoria ..	56·04	59·08	62·30	70·99	80·14	84·76	48·70	51·16	62·32	71·00	76·24	
New South Wales ..	66·38	54·12	59·43	68·11	73·13	71·51	43·08	44·87	54·71	64·85	59·92	
Queensland ..	60·35	64·64	53·01	66·00	79·03	81·05	47·17	37·12	54·78	74·92	70·79	
South Australia ..	40·76	51·95	47·19	62·42	82·57	83·35	29·97	32·84	48·47	77·02	76·28	
Western Australia ..	36·95	40·54	40·44	66·30	75·09	73·72	15·57	29·12	55·92	71·37	68·67	
Tasmania ..	46·99	54·53	62·87	64·83	79·37	80·91	34·28	47·19	51·51	71·03	73·72	
Australia ..	55·69	56·47	57·35	68·12	77·01	77·88	43·50	44·81	56·93	69·56	68·79	

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 five elections:—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903 TO 1914.

State.	Senate.									
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57	27,896	4·45	21,246	3·29
New South Wales ..	15,796	4·87	28,016	7·35	24,213	4·72	48,195	6·71	34,984	4·98
Queensland ..	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,854	5·19	14,403	5·13	11,693	4·23
South Australia ..	1,208	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·33	11,204	5·73	7,913	3·84
Western Australia ..	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43	8,251	6·24	6,942	5·33
Tasmania ..	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,893	3·29	4,998	6·22	3,871	4·71
Australia ..	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·36	64,603	4·60	114,947	5·65	86,649	4·24

State.	House of Representatives.									
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.
Victoria ..	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·58	12,677	2·02	9,714	1·83
New South Wales ..	7,334	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59	22,262	3·10	14,816	2·43
Queensland ..	3,057	2·64	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97	7,655	2·74	6,217	2·69
South Australia ..	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,356	5·01	6,734	4·81	4,280	2·35
Western Australia ..	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10	3,445	3·13	3,567	3·22
Tasmania ..	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51	2,551	3·17	1,549	2·33
Australia ..	18,666	2·52	36,865	3·73	27,044	2·00	55,354	2·83	40,143	2·32

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for both the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1914 as compared with the previous election.

The proportion of electors in all the States who recorded their votes in favour of successful candidates was considerably larger in the last two 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 TO 1914.

	House of Representatives.			
	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria	28·18	37·57	44·42	44·32
New South Wales	30·13	36·00	40·34	37·31
Queensland	26·42	36·11	44·99	44·34
South Australia	23·63	30·91	42·99	46·97
Western Australia	22·43	39·65	38·62	39·08
Tasmania	29·54	32·82	39·97	43·08
Australia	28·05	36·33	42·31	41·44

In the Senate in 1914 the percentage ranged from 31·22 for the lowest successful candidate in New South Wales to 74·05 for the highest successful candidate in South Australia.

ELECTIONS FOR THE 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 Rolle.	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.
Melbourne	18,454			Uncontested.			44·63
" 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	47·86

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1914.

Elections. At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on
Legislative 26th November, 1914, there were contests in 49 of the 65
Assembly. constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 810,026—398,234 males and 411,792 females—and in contested districts 53·92 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 57·55 per cent. and for females 50·46 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
 26TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	7,736	8,533	16,269	Uncontested.					
Albert Park ..	9,301	10,945	20,246	Uncontested.					
Allandale ..	3,015	3,306	6,321	Uncontested.					
Ballaarat East	4,913	6,081	10,994	3,546	4,170	7,716	72·17	68·57	70·18
Ballaarat West	4,472	6,234	10,706	3,153	4,106	7,259	70·50	65·86	67·80
Barwon ..	5,551	5,773	11,324	3,438	3,000	6,438	61·93	51·96	56·85
Benalla ..	4,286	3,808	8,094	2,448	1,832	4,280	57·11	48·11	52·88
Benambra ..	4,089	3,101	7,190	2,586	1,847	4,433	63·24	59·56	61·65
Bendigo East	4,321	5,118	9,439	2,769	2,808	5,577	64·08	54·86	59·08
Bendigo West	4,770	5,707	10,477	3,340	3,438	6,778	70·02	60·24	64·69
Boroondara ..	13,412	16,562	29,974	5,663	6,007	11,670	42·22	36·27	38·93
Borung ..	4,227	3,538	7,765	Uncontested.					
Brighton ..	7,306	10,768	18,074	3,565	3,975	7,540	48·79	36·91	41·71
Brunswick ..	9,841	11,869	21,710	5,426	5,039	10,465	55·13	42·45	48·20
Bulla ..	5,768	5,084	10,852	3,425	2,641	6,066	59·38	51·94	55·89
Carlton ..	6,783	7,680	14,463	Uncontested.					
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,434	3,929	7,363	2,628	2,671	5,299	76·52	67·98	71·97
Collingwood ..	6,796	7,765	14,561	Uncontested.					
Dalhousie ..	3,745	3,698	7,443	2,729	2,618	5,347	72·87	70·79	71·84
Dandenong ..	7,227	6,676	13,903	Uncontested.					
Daylesford ..	3,689	3,524	7,213	2,465	2,161	4,626	66·82	61·32	64·13
Dundas ..	4,542	4,259	8,801	3,365	2,909	6,274	74·09	68·30	71·28
Eaglehawk ..	4,090	3,939	8,029	2,906	2,500	5,406	71·05	63·46	67·33
East Melbourne	6,493	6,830	13,323	3,321	3,620	6,941	51·14	53·00	52·09
Essendon ..	11,792	13,503	25,295	7,055	7,142	14,197	59·82	52·89	56·12
Evelyn ..	5,461	4,940	10,401	3,164	2,317	5,481	57·93	46·90	52·69
Fitzroy ..	6,900	8,159	15,059	Uncontested.					
Flemington ..	10,389	9,805	20,194	Uncontested.					
Geelong ..	6,444	7,614	14,058	Uncontested.					

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 26TH NOVEMBER, 1914
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	4,042	2,668	6,710	2,472	1,507	3,979	61·15	56·48	59·30
Gippsland Nth.	4,926	4,478	9,404	3,099	2,541	5,640	62·91	56·74	59·97
Gippsland Sth.	5,599	4,379	9,978	Uncontested.					
Gippsland West	4,751	3,832	8,583	Uncontested.					
Glennelg ..	4,785	4,522	9,307	3,241	2,899	6,140	67·73	64·10	65·97
Goulburn Valley	4,785	4,428	9,213	2,951	2,472	5,423	61·67	55·82	58·86
Grenville ..	3,175	3,112	6,287	2,236	2,110	4,346	70·42	67·80	69·12
Gunbower ..	4,886	3,742	8,628	Uncontested.					
Hampden ..	6,561	5,705	12,266	4,123	3,206	7,329	62·84	56·19	59·75
Hawthorn ..	9,940	14,136	24,076	3,831	4,466	8,297	38·54	31·59	34·46
Jika Jika	11,953	13,509	25,462	6,784	6,248	13,032	56·75	46·25	51·18
Kara Kara ..	3,950	3,508	7,458	2,927	2,580	5,507	74·10	73·54	73·84
Korong ..	3,895	3,307	7,202	2,311	1,918	4,229	59·33	57·99	58·72
Lowan ..	4,878	4,457	9,335	Uncontested.					
Maryborough	3,925	3,987	7,912	2,594	2,167	4,761	66·09	54·35	60·17
Melbourne ..	6,135	3,969	10,104	2,672	1,860	4,532	43·55	46·86	44·85
Mornington ..	7,457	6,240	13,697	3,723	2,418	6,141	49·92	38·75	44·83
Nth. Melbourne	8,350	9,119	17,469	4,033	3,834	7,867	48·30	42·04	45·03
Ovens ..	3,401	3,351	6,752	2,387	2,082	4,469	70·18	62·13	66·18
Polwarth ..	6,647	4,462	11,109	3,932	3,222	7,154	59·15	72·21	64·39
Port Fairy ..	4,118	3,757	7,875	3,132	2,476	5,608	76·05	65·90	71·21
Port Melbourne	9,517	7,476	16,993	Uncontested.					
Prahran ..	8,273	12,002	20,275	4,369	5,229	9,598	52·81	43·56	47·33
Richmond ..	8,366	9,076	17,442	4,463	4,063	8,526	53·34	44·76	48·88
Rodney ..	5,689	4,967	10,656	3,982	3,298	7,280	69·99	66·39	68·31
St. Kilda ..	10,773	14,522	25,295	4,170	5,243	9,413	38·70	36·10	37·21
Stawell and									
Ararat ..	4,719	4,412	9,131	3,123	2,631	5,754	66·17	59·63	63·01
Swan Hill ..	8,152	5,248	13,400	3,828	2,270	6,098	46·95	43·25	45·51
Toorak ..	8,834	13,325	22,159	3,827	5,533	9,360	43·32	41·52	42·24
Upper Goulburn	4,480	3,753	8,233	2,711	2,023	4,734	60·51	53·90	57·50
Walhalla ..	3,821	2,823	6,644	1,799	1,091	2,890	47·09	38·64	43·50
Wangaratta ..	4,397	4,121	8,518	2,519	2,175	4,694	57·29	52·77	55·10
Waranga ..	3,769	3,289	7,058	2,612	2,157	4,769	69·30	65·58	67·56
Warrenheip ..	3,340	2,863	6,203	2,455	2,049	4,504	73·50	71·56	72·61
Warrnambool..	4,651	4,664	9,315	3,204	2,879	6,083	68·88	61·72	65·30
Williamstown..	10,501	9,835	20,336	Uncontested.					
Total ..	398,234	411,792	810,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less sixteen un- contested dis- tricts ..	108,950	107,742	216,692	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested districts ..	289,284	304,050	593,334	166,502	153,448	319,950	57·55	50·46	53·92

Preferential Voting.

The preferential system of voting was adopted where there were more than two persons standing for the same electorate. By the method in vogue previously to 1911 it was not unusual for a candidate to be elected who had received the support of only a minority of those voting. Under the present system a candidate is returned only if the result shows that the majority of those who have voted prefer him to the candidate who has received the next lower number of votes.

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

In eight of the contests in the election of November, 1914, there were more than two candidates. In two 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 six 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 three 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 twenty 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 1914.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.		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.			Per cent.	
1866	55·10	1883 ...	...	64·96	1902 ...	...	65·47
1868	61·59	1886 ...	...	64·70	1904 ...	...	66·72
1871	65·02	1889 ...	...	66·58	1907 ...	...	61·26
1874	61·00	1892 ...	...	65·12	1908 ...	...	53·64
1877	62·29	1894 ...	...	70·99	1911 ...	...	63·61
1880 (Feb.)	...	66·56	1897 ...	...	70·33	1914 ...	...	53·92
1880 (July)...	...	65·85	1900 ...	...	63·47			

**Duration of
Parliaments
and Sessions.**

The twenty-fourth Parliament was opened for a short session on 3rd December, 1914, and prorogued on 6th January, 1915. The second session was opened on 20th April, 1915, and closed on 14th January, 1916.

The following is a statement of the duration in days 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 1916.**

Number of Parliament	Period.	Duration of Parliament	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st	1856-8	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	684	68·9
10th	1880	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	802	86·6
12th	1883-6	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	327	63·1
22nd	1909-11	548	53·7
23rd	1911-14	584	54·8
24th (1st and 2nd Sessions)	1914-16	305	..

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 1915.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1915:—

Act No.	Date.	
2578 ..	10th February	.. The <i>Officials in Parliament Act</i> 1914 amends <i>The Constitution Act</i> 1890 by declaring that a responsible Minister is not required to vacate his seat in Parliament by accepting office.
2579 ..	30th April	.. The <i>Foodstuffs and Commodities Act</i> 1915 continues the Acts relating thereto passed in the previous year until the 31st October, 1915.
2580 ..	"	.. The <i>Price of Goods Act</i> 1915 continues the Acts passed in 1914 until the 31st October, 1915.
2581 ..	15th June	.. The <i>Graduates in Medicine Act</i> 1915, to be read with the <i>Medical Act</i> 1915, enables certain graduates in medicine and surgery on war service to be registered without personal attendance before the Medical Board.
2582 ..	22nd June	.. The <i>Trusts Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) repeals section 138 of the <i>Trusts Act</i> 1915.
2583 ..	6th July	.. The <i>Articled Law Clerks (War Service Act)</i> 1915 gives authority for articled law clerks to reckon service in connexion with the present war as service under articles of clerkship.
2584 ..	"	.. The <i>Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act</i> 1915 restricts the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor during the continuance of the war.
2585 ..	"	.. The <i>Railways Advances Act</i> 1915 authorizes the temporary application of £150,000 from the public account for substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway.
2586 ..	"	.. The <i>Dandenong Land Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation of portion of certain land situate in the town of Dandenong as a site for a public park.
2587 ..	"	.. The <i>Albert Park Land Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land situate in the municipal districts of the City of South Melbourne and the City of St. Kilda as a site for a public park.
2588 ..	"	.. The <i>Footscray Land Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land situate in the City of Footscray as a site for public purposes and for a public park and gardens.
2589 ..	"	.. This Act applies £2,547,432 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16.
2590 ..	3rd August	.. The <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1915 (No. 2), to continue in operation during the war, alters the procedure under the Act of 1915.
2591 ..	"	.. The <i>Municipal Loans Act</i> 1915, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915, authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to grant special loans to municipalities to be expended on works and undertakings approved by the Minister of Public Works.

Act No.	Date.	
2592 ..	3rd August	.. The <i>Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston Tramways Act 1915</i> provides for the construction and management of certain tramways in the municipal districts of Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston, and for other purposes.
2593 ..	..	.. The <i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1915</i> relates to the unauthorized use of the Royal or other arms and to the issue of false or misleading process and other documents.
2594 ..	..	.. The <i>Geelong Land Act 1915</i> authorizes the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners to convey certain land and to grant an easement of carriage-way appurtenant thereto over certain other land as a gift for defence purposes to the Commonwealth of Australia.
2595 ..	10th August	.. The <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1915</i> gives extended power during the currency of the war to persons acting as trustees for soldiers and others.
2596 ..	17th August	.. The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1915</i> ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters and for other purposes.
2597 ..	..	.. This Act applies £474,789 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the Service of the year 1914-15.
2598 ..	..	.. The <i>Seed Advances Act 1915</i> extends the period for making advances under the Act of 1914, from 30th June, 1915, to 31st December, 1915, and increases the total amount to be advanced from £400,000 to £600,000.
2599 ..	24th August	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1915</i> (No. 2) authorizes the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to invest in stock and other securities issued under the <i>Commonwealth War Loan Act</i> (No. 1) 1915.
2600 ..	28th August	.. The <i>Mental Treatment Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Lunacy Act 1915</i> , facilitates the treatment of mental disorder of recent origin arising from wounds, shock, and other causes.
2601 ..	..	.. The <i>Trusts Act 1915</i> (No. 2) authorizes trustees to invest in stock and other securities issued under the <i>Commonwealth War Loan Act</i> (No. 1) 1915.
2602 ..	6th September	.. The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, gives power to friendly societies to reinsure their liabilities to such of their financial members as are engaged in naval or military service during the currency of the war. Any contract for reinsurance must be made with the Treasurer of Victoria, or, subject to the approval of the Government Statist, with a company registered under Part III. of the <i>Companies Act 1915</i> . The reinsurance fund is to be kept in the Treasury, and the fulfilment of every contract is guaranteed by the Government. On

Act No.	Date.	
		the termination of the war the Treasurer must pay to each society or branch such sum as the Government Statist certifies to be the value of any outstanding liability. The moneys remaining in the fund, after payment of all sums chargeable thereto, are to be divided amongst the societies and branches, which have effected reinsurances with the Treasurer under the Act, in such manner as is determined by the Government Statist. Power is given to Friendly Societies to pay out of certain funds the contributions of members on active service.
2603 ..	6th September	.. The <i>Enemy Contracts Cancellation Act 1915</i> provides for the cancellation of contracts made with the enemy.
2604 ..	"	.. The <i>Williamstown Land Act 1915</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the municipal district of Williamstown as a site for military purposes.
2605 ..	"	.. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act 1915</i> , to be read with the Act of 1914, increases the borrowing powers of the Hawthorn Tramway Trust from £150,000 to £220,000, and gives the Trust the rights, &c., of a municipal council under the <i>Tramways Act 1915</i> , provided that the council of a municipal district in respect of which the Trust makes an application gives its consent thereto.
2606 ..	"	.. The <i>Linton to Skipton Railway Land Act 1915</i> authorizes the Board of Land and Works and the Linton to Skipton Railway Construction Trust to sell or dispose of certain lands acquired by the Trust, and for other purposes.
2607 ..	"	.. The <i>Country Roads Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915 by providing that where more municipalities than one are liable to contribute towards the cost of any permanent works the Board may postpone the apportionment of cost and interest until the works are completed.
2608 ..	"	.. The <i>Show Day Holiday (Temporary Suspension) Act 1915</i> declares that the Thursday before the last Saturday in September, 1915, be not observed as a public or bank holiday.
2609 .. to 2751	"	.. These Acts comprise a consolidation of the Statutes passed prior to and during 1915.
2752 ..	"	.. The <i>Mining Development Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, allocates the sum of £15,000 to be devoted to assist mining enterprise—not more than £5,000 to be expended in any financial year. Applicants are to spend £1 for each £1 advanced, and are to furnish information giving a description of the land upon which it is intended to prospect for gold or other minerals, together with a statement showing what security or agreement such persons can give for the repayment of the advance.

Act No.	Date.	
2753 ..	6th September	.. The <i>Medical Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with Part I. of the Act of 1915, reduces the course of study for medicine and surgery from five to four years. The duration of the Act is limited to not more than six months after the termination of the war. The rights of those persons who qualify during the operation of the Act are preserved after its expiration.
2754 ..	..	.. The <i>Rushworth to Stanhope North Railway Construction Act 1915</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Rushworth to Stanhope North.
2755 ..	14th September	.. The <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, gives power to the Government Statist to cancel false or illegal registrations.
2756 ..	..	.. The <i>Government Securities (Redemption) Act 1915</i> makes provision for extending, with the consent of the holders, the date of redemption of Government securities.
2757 ..	..	.. The <i>Execution of Instruments Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1915</i> , facilitates the execution of instruments and powers of attorney during the war.
2758 ..	22nd September	.. The <i>Indeterminate Sentences Act 1915</i> amends the <i>Crimes Act 1915</i> by increasing the powers of the Indeterminate Sentences Board.
2759 ..	..	.. The <i>Boilers Inspection Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the Act of 1915, empowers inspectors to receive fees and to give receipts for same.
2760 ..	..	.. The <i>Royal Society Land Act 1915</i> authorizes the trustees of certain land permanently reserved from sale as a site for the use of the Royal Society of Victoria to borrow upon the security of the said land and to demise part of the said land and to permit the temporary use of certain buildings on the land.
2761 ..	24th September	.. The <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1915</i> makes provision for the constitution of sewerage districts and the sewerage thereof. The district under the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the drainage area under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust are excluded from the operation of the Act.
2762 ..	1st October	.. The <i>Victorian Loans (Rates of Interest) Act 1915</i> amends the Act of 1913.
2763 ..	..	.. The <i>Sessional Acts Revision Act 1915</i> adapts certain references in Acts passed during the last session of Parliament in 1915 to the provisions of the consolidating Acts passed during that session, and revises the language of certain of the first-mentioned Acts.
2764 ..	12th October	.. This Act applies £667,320 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Service of the year 1915-16.
2765 ..	19th October	.. The <i>Nandaly to Kulwin Railway Construction Act 1915</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Nandaly to Kulwin.

Act No.	Date.	
2766 ..	26th October	.. The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Borrowing Powers) Act</i> 1915 increases the borrowing powers of the Trust under the original Act from £250,000 to £325,000. In addition to this authority is given to raise money for house connexions on the credit of the General Fund and of the rates and charges which the Trust is authorized to levy.
2767 ..	..	.. The <i>Developmental Railways Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) gives authority that certain moneys payable to "The Railway Construction Account" be paid into "The Developmental Railways Account." The operation of the Act is made retrospective from 25th November, 1912.
2768 ..	10th November	.. This Act applies £639,213 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16.
2769 ..	23rd November	.. The <i>Bittern to Red Hill Railway Construction Act</i> 1915 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Bittern to Red Hill.
2770 ..	..	.. The <i>Land Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915. Provision is made to suspend the covenants of leases in case of lessees or licensees engaged on military service, and also of persons who for any reason connected with the war are unable to return to Victoria. Power is given to grant leases of certain lands in tourist resorts where lodging houses, &c., are erected. Other sections relate to the conversion of certain conditional purchase leases into selection purchase leases, the extension of the period for the assignment of leases, &c., in insolvent estates, and the right of persons on active naval or military service to make applications, &c., under Land Acts by their attorneys.
2771 ..	30th November	.. The <i>Default Summonses Act</i> 1915, to be read with the <i>Justices Act</i> 1915, amends the law relating to default summonses.
2772 ..	..	.. The <i>Dairy Cattle Advances Act</i> 1915 provides for advances to farmers to enable them to procure dairy cattle. The maximum amount that may be advanced is £250 and the rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum. Security must be given for the repayment of the advance by way of mortgage or lien, and repayment of principal and interest must be made within three years in half-yearly instalments or, if the Minister determines, in one amount. Authority is given to raise £75,000 by increasing the amount of stock issued under the <i>Victorian Government Stock Act</i> 1896 or by the issue of debentures for the whole or for any portion of the sum mentioned.
2773 ..	..	.. The <i>Midwives Act</i> 1915 provides for the registration and better training of midwives and regulates their practice.
2774 ..	..	.. The <i>Enemy Property Act</i> 1915 operates from the 30th November, 1915, and makes provision in regard to the custody of the property of alien enemies during the war.

Act No.	Date.	
2775 ..	1st December	.. The <i>Marriage (Facilities) Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Marriage Act 1915</i> , facilitates marriages between British subjects resident in Victoria and British subjects resident in the United Kingdom.
2776 ..	"	.. The <i>Licensing (Rents and Fees Adjustment) Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Licensing Act 1915</i> , relates to the adjustment of rents in respect of certain licensed victuallers' premises affected by the operation of the <i>Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act 1915</i> , and to the rebate of certain fees under the Licensing Acts.
2777 ..	7th December	.. The <i>Juries Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, reduces the number of peremptory challenges in criminal cases from fifteen to eight, and limits the liability of a person to serve more than once as a juror during any period of twelve months beginning 1st June. Any person qualified to serve as a special juror is also liable to be called upon to serve as a common juror. The provision in the original Act whereby any person on payment of a fee of two shillings could obtain a copy of a jury panel is repealed. Officers of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission are exempted from serving as jurors.
2778 ..	14th December	.. The <i>Supreme Court Act 1915</i> (No. 3) gives power to the Governor-in-Council to alter court towns by order.
2779 ..	"	.. The <i>Education Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the principal Act in regard to the publication of registers which may be issued when the Minister directs, instead of at fixed periods.
2780 ..	"	.. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1915</i> increases the borrowing powers of the trust from £675,000 to £725,000. Moneys borrowed for the repayment of loans are not included.
2781 ..	"	.. The <i>Kew (Burke-road) Tramway Act 1915</i> provides for the construction, operation, and management by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust of a tramway from the intersection of Burke-road and Cotham-road to Barker's-road, Kew.
2782 ..	"	.. The <i>Clifton Springs Hotel Act 1915</i> makes provision in regard to the victuallers' licence issued in respect of the Clifton Springs Hotel, which was agreed to be leased to the Commonwealth of Australia as an establishment for convalescent members of the Australian Imperial Forces.
2783 ..	"	.. This Act applies £640,237 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1915-16.
2784 ..	"	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1915</i> alters the amounts redeemable each year under the <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1914</i> No. 2563, during the five years ended 1919-20.
2785 ..	"	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1915</i> (No. 2) empowers the Government to raise £250,000 by the issue of Treasury bonds.

Act No.	Date.	
2786 ..	14th December	.. The <i>St. Kilda Tramway Act</i> 1915 extends the provisions of the <i>Tramways Act</i> 1915 to the municipality of St. Kilda within certain limits.
2787 ..	"	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1915 (No. 2), to be read with the Act of 1915, continues for the year 1916 the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250.
2788 ..	"	.. The <i>Justices Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) gives power to the Governor in Council to alter court towns by order.
2789 ..	"	.. The <i>Crimes Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the Act of 1915 in regard to the competency of witnesses in giving evidence in criminal cases.
2790 ..	"	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) increases the borrowing powers of the Board by £1,000,000. The Board is given authority to pay gratuities to officers on retirement or in the case of death to the widow or any surviving children or relatives.
2791 ..	23rd December	.. The <i>Sessional Acts Revision Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the Act of 1915, and corrects certain errors in the consolidating Acts passed during the last session of Parliament in 1915.
2792 ..	"	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1915 (No. 3) amends the Act of 1915 by providing that more than 4 per cent. interest may be paid on <i>crédit foncier</i> debentures, and that more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest may be charged for advances.
2793 ..	"	.. The <i>Mandurang Lands Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land in the parishes of Lockwood and Mandurang permanently reserved from sale for water supply purposes.
2794 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1915 authorizes the raising of £3,500,000 to be expended as follows:—For construction of railways and tramways and rolling stock, £3,000,000; for irrigation and water supply and drainage and flood protection works in country districts, £160,000; for State school purposes (other than maintenance), £240,000; and for other public works, £100,000.
2795 ..	"	.. The <i>Willaura Land Act</i> 1915 provides for the exchange of certain land in the parish of Willaura, county of Ripon.
2796 ..	"	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1915 sanctions the issue and application of £3,110,000 out of loan funds, of which £2,310,000 is to be expended on railway works, and £800,000 towards the electrification of the Melbourne suburban railways.
2797 ..	"	.. The <i>Tobacco Sellers Act</i> 1915 provides that sellers of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes must be registered, for which an annual fee of 5s. is charged. Licensed victuallers are exempted from registration, and also persons conducting bazaars, fairs, or entertainments at which tobacco, &c., is sold, the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable purposes.

Act No.	Date.	
2798 ..	23rd December	.. The <i>Public Service Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915 by providing that an officer may be appointed to act temporarily in an office or be promoted to an office without an increase of salary, and if he refuses to act in such higher position he shall be deemed to have waived his right to promotion thereto. This section is to continue in force whilst a state of war exists and during such further period as the Governor-in-Council shall determine. An officer of the Public Service absent on military or naval duties shall be eligible for any subdivisional promotion or increment that might have been granted if he had continued to discharge the duties of his office. Priority for temporary and other employment in the Public Service is given to returned soldiers, &c., of the Expeditionary Forces. Power is given to appoint certain persons temporarily employed in the Government Printing Office to vacancies in that office in the General Division.
2799 The <i>Income Tax Act 1915</i> (No. 2) alters the periods for which assessments are made from the calendar year to the financial year ended 30th June. Power is given to the Income Tax Commissioner to supply information to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioners of Taxation for the Commonwealth of Australia or to the Income Tax Commissioners of other States of the Commonwealth.
2800 The <i>Special Funds Act 1915</i> provides for the transfer of £72,500 from the Assurance Fund under the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1915</i> to certain other funds established under this Act. These funds and the amounts transferred are as follows:—Technical Schools Fund, £50,000; Agricultural High Schools Fund, £7,000; and the Lunatic Asylums Fund, £15,500. The moneys paid into these trust funds are available only for the purchase of land and for the erection of buildings that may be approved by the Treasurer.
2801 The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1915</i> sanctions the issue and application of £76,000 out of loan funds to be expended as follows:—For outer Ports improvements and extensions (including cost of a dredge), £46,000; and towards the construction of a dredge for use in Port Phillip, £30,000.
2802 The <i>Surplus Revenue Act 1905 Amendment Act 1915</i> gives authority that an unexpended balance under the <i>Surplus Revenue Act 1905</i> of £8,729 for erection of brickworks and purchase of land be applied towards the building of district high schools.
2803 The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the Act of 1915 by declaring that the liability of the Commonwealth of Australia be no greater than £1,000,000 for carrying out the works provided for in the agreement entered into between

Act No.	Date.	
		the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.
2804 ..	23rd December ..	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1915 sanctions the issue and application of £560,000 out of loan funds for irrigation, water supply, drainage, and flood protection works in country districts.
2805 ..	..	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1915, to operate from the 1st July, 1915, fixes the municipal endowment at £50,000 for the year 1915-16, which is one-half the sum paid in the previous year.
2806 ..	..	.. The <i>Brunswick Mechanics' Institute Act</i> 1915 provides for the incorporation and government of the Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.
2807 ..	..	.. The <i>Border Railways Commission Act</i> 1915 relates to the payment of fees and travelling expenses to the Victorian members of the Royal Commission on Border railways.
2808 ..	..	.. The <i>Trusts (War Loan) Act</i> 1915 gives trustees authority to invest in Commonwealth loans raised for war purposes.
2809 ..	..	.. The <i>State Salaries (Commonwealth Taxation) Act</i> 1915 relates to the taxation by the Commonwealth of the salaries of public servants in the State of Victoria.
2810 ..	30th December ..	.. The <i>Health Act</i> 1915 (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, confers additional powers on the Board of Health to combat disease.
2811 ..	..	.. The <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915 in regard to the regulation of the use of streets and public places by hawkers and traders, and prohibits the employment of children as street hawkers.
2812 ..	..	.. The <i>Wheat Marketing Act</i> 1915 confers certain powers on the Government of Victoria in regard to the marketing of the wheat harvest of the season 1915-16.
2813 ..	..	.. This Act applies £3,501,460 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16 and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £8,470,451 to the service of the Government.
2814 ..	..	.. The <i>Railways Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) extends the tenure of the Railways Commissioners from four to seven years, and fixes the rates of remuneration at £2,500 per annum for the chairman and £1,750 each for the other two commissioners. Priority for permanent employment in the railway service is given to returned soldiers, &c., of the Expeditionary Forces.
2815 ..	..	.. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) authorizes the Hawthorn Tramways Trust to acquire certain lands to be used as a park, and increases the Trust's borrowing powers from £220,000 to £232,000 for the purpose of such purchase.

Act No.	Date.	
2816 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Footscray Tramways Act</i> 1915 provides for the construction and management of certain tramways in the municipal district of Footscray.
2817 ..	..	.. The <i>Public Account Advances Act</i> 1915 amends the Act of 1910 by the addition of Loan Redemption Acts to those for the purposes of which money may be issued temporarily out of "The Public Account."
2818 ..	..	.. The <i>Tramway Board Act</i> 1915 makes temporary provision with respect to tramways and tramway undertakings the subject of leases granted by the Melbourne Tramways Trust to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, and provides for the dissolution of the Melbourne Tramways Trust.
2819 ..	..	.. The <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £500,000 to £550,000. Power is given to the Treasurer to purchase debentures on behalf of the Government at a rate of interest to be agreed upon between the Treasurer and the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners. The moneys borrowed under the increased borrowing power are to be applied as follows:—Extension of the Corio freezing works and abattoirs, £30,000; works in connexion with berths for the shipping of wheat, wool, or other natural produce at North Shore and in connexion with Hopetoun Channel, £15,000; and other works required for the improvement of the port of Geelong, £5,000.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

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

In the next list will be found the names of the **Ministries 1855 to 1916.** 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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
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	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	9th November, 1915	509
38. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	9th November, 1915		

Peacock Ministry. The second Peacock Ministry remained in office from 18th June, 1914, to 9th November, 1915, when a reconstruction took place. The names of Ministers and the offices held by them in the third Peacock Administration in June, 1916, were as follows :—

THIRD PEACOCK MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Peacock, Sir Alexander James, K.C.M.G.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Instruction.
McLeod, Donald	Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health.
Hagelthorn, Frederick William, M.L.C.	Minister of Agriculture.
McKenzie, Hugh	Minister of Railways, Minister of Water Supply, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Hutchinson, William	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Livingston, Thomas	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Adamson, William Addison, M.L.C. . .	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C. . .	Honorary Minister.
Membrey, James George	Honorary Minister.
Robinson, Arthur, M.L.C.	Honorary Minister.
McCutecheon, Robert George	Honorary Minister.

The names of members and officers of Parliament and of the constituencies which the members represent are given below :—

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1916.

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	1922
East Yarra ..	Hon. R. Beckett	1919
	Hon. J. K. Merritt	1922
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson	1919
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1922
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1919
	Hon. J. McWhae	1922
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan	1919
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1922
Melbourne North	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1919
	Hon. D. Melville	1922
Melbourne South..	Hon. A. Robinson (Honorary Minister)	1919
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1922
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1919
	Hon. D. McNamara	1922
Nelson	Hon. J. D. Brown	1919
	Hon. T. Beggs	1922
Northern	Hon. F. G. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)	1922
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Kendell	1919
	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Chairman of Committees).. .. .	1922
North-Western ..	Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn (Minister of Agriculture)	1919
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1922
Southern	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1922
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1919
	Hon. W. A. Adamson (Commissioner of Public Works)	1922
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	1919
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	1922
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1919
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	1922
Western	Hon. E. J. White	1919
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1922

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.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1916—*continued.*

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. (Premier, Treasurer, 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	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong	Hon. W. Hutchinson (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey).
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 (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Instruction).
Collingwood	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford	Hon. D. McLeod (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Dundas	W. K. Smith.
Eaglehawk	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon	M. M. Blackburn.
Evelyn	J. Rouget.
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 (Minister of Mines and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Chairman of Committees).
Glenelg	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	J. D. Mitchell.
Grenville	J. Chatham.
Gunbower	H. Angus.
Hampden	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	W. M. McPherson.
Jika Jika	Hon. J. G. Membrey (Honorary Minister).
Kara Kara	J. W. Pennington.
Korong	A. Gray.
Lowan	J. Menzies.
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	A. Rogers.
Mornington	Hon. A. Downward.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1916—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
North Melbourne ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast
Ovens ..	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth ..	J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy ..	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne ..	O. Sinclair.
Prahran ..	Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney ..	Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Railways and Minister of Water Supply).
St. Kilda ..	Hon. R. G. McCutcheon (Honorary Minister).
Stawell and Ararat ..	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ..	Hon. J. Gray.
Toorak ..	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ..	M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla ..	S. Barnes.
Wangaratta ..	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga ..	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip ..	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool ..	J. D. Deany.
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: A. Burr.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Names.
Argentine Republic ..	Tillock, James T.
Belgium ..	Lauwers, E.
Brazil ..	Dunn, E. W. T.
China ..	Tseng Tsung-Kien.
Colombia ..	Lyle, M.
Denmark ..	Were, F. W., K.D.
Ecuador ..	Gundelach, M. S.
France ..	Chayet, A.
Greece ..	Cohen, S. S. (Acting).
Honduras ..	Walsh, Frederic.
Italy ..	Eles, Cav. E.
Japan ..	Shimizu, S.
Netherlands ..	Bosschart, W. L.
Norway ..	Römcke, Otto.
Paraguay ..	Royle, F. A.
Peru ..	Macedo, J. M.
Russia ..	D'Abaza, A. N.
United States ..	Brittain, J. I.

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

Country.	CONSULS.	Names.
Belgium	Vanderkelen, F.
Chili	Barrows, R. H.
Ecuador	Phillips, Edwin.
France	Homery, M.
Greece	Maniachi, A.
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.
United States	Magelssen, W. C.
Uruguay	Walters, H. A.
Venezuela	Paxton, J. Maitland

VICE-CONSULS.

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

The following Trade Commissioners have been appointed by the countries mentioned to represent them in Victoria:—

Representing—

United Kingdom .. ..	.. ..	Milne, G. T.
Canada .. ..	.. ..	Ross, D. H.
New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	Manson, H. J.

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, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	Sir P. McBride, K.B.
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, J.P.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	W. B. House.
Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne ..	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Prosecutors for the King	J. A. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C.
Chief Clerk and Taxing Master Supreme Court	M. M. Phillips.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.
Commissioner	E. Shaw, C.E.
Lands Purchase and Management Board—	
Chairman	A. B. Lang.
Member	W. McIver.
Member	A. A. Peverill.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	W. A. Callaway, J.P.
Chief Clerk	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Officer	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	Chief Clerk, H. C. H. Agg.
Explosives	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer	F. B. Lincolne.
Government Medical Officer	Dr. J. A. O'Brien, J.P.
Government Statist	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
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 (Acting), J. M. Baldwin.
Police	Chief Clerk, F. Hemmy.
Premier	Secretary, F. T. Short, J.P.
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, J.P.
Public Service Inspector	D. Barry.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Office.	Name.
Secretary for Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories	H. M. Murphy.
Assistant Chief Inspector of Factories	M. H. Stevens.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	M. A. Minogue, J.P.
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, M. Murphy.
Government Printer	A. J. Mullett, J.P.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O., J.P.
Chief Inspector	A. Fussell, M.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector	T. W. Bothroyd, M.A.
" " " "	W. F. Gates.
Secondary Schools	Chief Inspector, M. P. Hansen.
Technical Schools	Chief Inspector, D. Clark.
Art Inspector	P. M. Carew-Smyth.
Training College	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.
Chief Clerk	C. S. McPherson.

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 16 others.
Coroner, &c.	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	A. T. Lewis, J.P.
Master-in-Equity's Office	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary	D. F. McGrath.
Sheriff and Inspector-General of Penal Establishments	J. W. K. Freeman.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	H. F. Metzner.
Official Accountant, Insolvency	W. H. Garrard.
Registrar-General, &c.	H. A. Templeton.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	J. M. Reed, I.S.O., J.P.
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, J.P.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect (Acting)	S. C. Brittingham.
Chief Engineer	C. Catani, C.E., J.P.
Engineer, Ports and Harbors	G. Kermode.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	F. W. Chambers.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Office.			Name.
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, J.P.
Assistant Medical Inspector	..	..	Dr. J. Johnston.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture	..	..	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Agricultural Superintendent	..	..	A. E. V. Richardson.
Chief Veterinary Inspector	..	..	W. A. N. Robertson.
Government Analytical Chemist	..	..	P. R. Scott.
Exports Superintendent	..	..	R. Crowe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Commissioners	..	..	C. E. Norman (Chairman), L. J. McClelland, E. B. Jones.
Secretary	..	..	G. H. Sutton.
Secretary to the Minister	..	..	T. P. Lynch.
Chief Clerk	..	..	J. S. Rees.
General Superintendent of Transportation	..	..	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	..	..	J. J. Tierney.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	..	..	C. Miscamble.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	..	..	W. E. N. Keast.
Chief Accountant	..	..	T. F. Brennan.
Assistant Accountant	..	..	H. W. Mead.
Chief Clerk	..	..	A. Williams.
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.
Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works	..	..	E. H. Ballard.
Chief Electrical Engineer	..	..	W. Stone.
Telegraph Superintendent	..	..	W. A. Holmes.
Chief Storekeeper	..	..	C. W. J. Coleman.
Superintendent of Printing	..	..	A. Valentine.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	..	..	M. E. Kernot.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	..	..	Major M. L. Bagge.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	..	..	A. M. Le Souéf.
First Assayer	..	..	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	..	..	W. M. Robins.
First Clerk	..	..	H. D. McCay.

The particulars given in the succeeding lists refer to institutions which are closely associated with the Government:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1915:—

PROFESSORS.

	Office.		Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History	Scott, E.
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.
English Language and Literature	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	Spencer, Sir W. B., K.C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	Laby, T. H., M.A.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.D.
Music	Laver, W. A.
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 and Plant Physiology	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.B.
Wrongs and Procedure	.. ..	..	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	.. ..	..	Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D.
Surgery	.. ..	..	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	.. ..	..	Maudsley, H., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	.. ..	..	Meyer, F. H., M.D., B.S.
Forensic Medicine	.. ..	..	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy	.. ..	..	Lister, C. R., M.B., B.S.
"	.. ..	..	Newton, H. A. S., M.B., B.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	.. ..	..	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	.. ..	..	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	.. ..	..	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	.. ..	..	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery	.. ..	..	Lewis, J. C., D.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.
" Materia Medica and Pharmacy	.. ..	..	Seddon, H. R., B.V.Sc.
Canine Medicine	.. ..	..	Bordeaux, E. F. J., B.V.Sc., B. ès L.
Botany	.. ..	..	McLennan, Miss Ethel I., B.Sc.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*LECTURERS—*continued.*

Office.	Name
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Higgin, A. J., F.I.C.
Civil Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Electrical Engineering	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
"	McRae, J., M.A.
"	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
"	Marshall, Miss Ida D., M.A.
"	Lawson, R., M.A.
English	Strong, A. T., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Smith, T. J., M.A.
Philosophy	Stewart, J. McK., B.A., Ph.D.
History	Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A.
Political Economy	Kelly, E. C. W., LL.M.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A. C. D., B.A., D.Sc.
Biology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy	Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Histology	Lamble, G., M.D., B.S.
Geology	Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc.
Physiology	Maxwell, L. A. I., B.Sc., B. Agr. Sc.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Downes, R. M., M.D., M.S.
"	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Chemistry	Green, Miss Leila A., M.Sc.
Pathology	Garnett, W. S., M.D., B.S.
"	Connor, J. I., M.B., B.S.
Obstetrics	Spowers, E. A., M.D., B.Sc.
Surveying	Lupson, J. T., L.S.
Engineering, Design, and Drawing	Kernot, W. N., B.C.E.
Metrology	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.
Engineering	Rennie, E. J. C., B.E.

OFFICE STAFF.

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

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J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., T. H. Craine, J.P., D. McArthur, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.	
E. Naylor, J. R. G. Nicholson, J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.	
J. Gahan, J.P., W. Johns, representing the City of Collingwood.	
A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.	

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J. H. A. Pittard, J.P., H. B. Gibbs, representing the City of St. Kilda.			
F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.			
E. Ward, representing the City of Hawthorn.			
J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.			
W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.			
W. R. Thomson, representing the City of Malvern.			
P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.			
Hon. Robert Beckett, M.L.C., representing the City of Camberwell.			
H. E. Bastings, representing the City of Northcote.			
E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.			
T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.			
Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.			
H. Hick, 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.			
Secretary	Geo. A. Gibbs.		
Treasurer	R. Richardson.		
Engineer-in-Chief	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.		

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Representative of exporters	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers	H. Meeks.
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.

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

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Commissioners—	
Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G. (Chairman).	
W. Bell Jackson.	
Wm. G. McBeath, J.P.	
Major-General J. W. McCay, C.B.	
G. A. Young.	
C. Forrester (deputy).	
Inspector-General	Geo. E. Emery, J.P.
Chief Inspector	A. Cooch, J.P.
Secretary	G. W. Paxton.

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 Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, K.C.M.G., Litt. D., F.R.S.
 R. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.
 The Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.
 His Honour Sir Thomas a'Beckett.
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Curator of the Zoological Collection : J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S.

Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Art : L. B. Hall.

Master of the School of Drawing : F. McCubbin.

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	Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group.
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	Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs.
	Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs.
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Assistant Medical Inspector J. Johnston, M.D.
Analyst in charge of Laboratory	.. A. E. Cresswell.
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Counsel	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	J. G. McKie.

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Office.	Name.
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LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Office.	Name.
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Members	Robert Barr. Thomas F. Cumming.
Secretary and Accountant	W. H. Banks.

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Office.	Name.
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Members	W. R. Anderson, P.M. C. A. Topp, I.S.O.

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.

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 for the seat of government shall 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 number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

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 25s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. 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.	1914.
New South Wales	26	26	27	27	27	27
Victoria	23	23	22	22	21	21
Queensland	9	9	9	9	10	10
South Australia	7	7	7	7	7	7
Western Australia	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tasmania	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total Members, House of Representatives	75	75	75	75	75	75

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1915.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1915 :—

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|
| No. 1 .. 21st April | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 5) 1914-15 grants and applies £3,130,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 2 .. 30th April | .. | The <i>War Precautions Act</i> 1915 amends the Principal Act of 1914. Further authority is given the Governor-General to make regulations for the safety of the Commonwealth while a state of war exists. |
| No. 3 | .. | The <i>Defence Act</i> 1915 makes a number of minor alterations in the Act of 1903-1914. |
| No. 4 .. 1st May | .. | The <i>Judiciary Act</i> 1915 amends the Act of 1903-1914. |
| No. 5 | .. | The <i>High Court Procedure Act</i> 1915 amends the Act of 1903. |
| No. 6 .. 7th May | .. | The <i>Crimes Act</i> 1915 adds to the offences described in the Act of 1914 that of conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth. |
| No. 7 .. 14th May | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 6) 1914-15 grants and applies £1,143,343 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 8 .. 15th May | .. | The <i>Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act</i> 1915 makes an addition to the Act of 1914 by providing a penalty of £500 against any person who makes use of any suspended patent, trade mark, or design other than the person in whose favour such has been suspended. |
| No. 9 .. 24th May | .. | The <i>Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act</i> 1913-14 appropriates a further sum of £34,029 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1913-14 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c. |
| No. 10 | .. | The <i>Supplementary Appropriation Act</i> 1913-14 appropriates a further sum of £389,468 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 11 | .. | The <i>Enemy Contracts Annulment Act</i> 1915 provides for the annulment of all contracts made with or for the benefit of the enemy during the continuance of the war. |
| No. 12 .. 11th June | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 7) 1914-15 grants and applies £2,023,020 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 13 .. 19th June | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 8) 1914-15 grants and applies £2,122,467 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 14 | .. | The <i>Spirits Act</i> 1915 alters the Act of 1906 in regard to the composition of Australian whisky. |
| No. 15 .. 28th June | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 1) 1915-16 grants and applies £8,611,581 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16. |

- No. 16 .. 28th June .. The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 1) 1915-16 grants and applies £1,142,915 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 17 The *Lighthouses Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1911 by providing that, where the Commonwealth Government has failed to come to an agreement with any State for the acquisition of any particular lighthouse or marine mark it may acquire such property by compulsory process.
- No. 18 .. 10th July .. The *Ministers of State Act* 1915 increases the maximum number of Ministers of State from seven to eight and the amount appropriated for their salaries from £12,000 to £13,650.
- No. 19 .. 12th July .. The *Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act* 1915 provides for the acceptance of certain territory surrendered by the State of New South Wales to the Commonwealth Government.
- No. 20 .. 23rd July .. The *War Census Act* 1915 provides for the taking of a census of all males in the Commonwealth aged 18 years and under 60, and also for ascertaining the wealth and income of the people.
- No. 21 The *War Loan Act* (No. 1) 1915 authorizes the raising and expending of £20,000,000 for war purposes.
- No. 22 .. 31st July .. The *War Loan Act* (No. 2) 1915 gives the Commonwealth Government authority to borrow £6,500,000 from the Government of the United Kingdom.
- No. 23 The *Loan Act* 1915 authorizes the raising and expending of £1,500,000 for the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta.
- No. 24 The *Appropriation Act* 1914-15 grants and applies £3,096 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £27,130,176, to the service of the Government.
- No. 25 .. 16th August .. The *Treasury Bills Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1914 by authorizing the borrowing of money from the Australian Notes Account without the issue of Treasury Bills.
- No. 26 The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1911-13.
- No. 27 .. 25th August .. The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1915 provides for compensation to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth.
- No. 28 .. 2nd September .. The *War Pensions Act* 1915 makes a number of alterations principally of an administrative nature in the Principal Act of 1914.
- No. 29 The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1915-16 grants and applies £16,195,469 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.

- No. 30 .. 6th September .. The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings) No. 2* 1915-16, grants and applies £1,419,925 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 31 The *Sugar Purchase Act* 1915 authorizes the Treasurer to borrow from the Commonwealth Bank money for the purchase of sugar and for the payment of customs duty on sugar imported by the Commonwealth—the total indebtedness for these purposes not to exceed £500,000.
- No. 32 The *War Census Act (No. 2)* 1915 provides for the free transmission of postal matter relating to the War Census.
- No. 33 The *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1905 by providing that the administration of the Act may be transferred from the Postmaster-General's Department to any other Department of the Commonwealth Government.
- No. 34 .. 13th September .. The *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1915 relates to the imposition, assessment, and collection of a tax upon incomes.
- No. 35 The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1904-1914.
- No. 36 The *Compulsory Voting Act* 1915 provides for compulsory voting at the referendums submitted to the electors during 1915.
- No. 37 The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1902-13. Preference is given in appointments to the public service to members of the Expeditionary Forces who have passed the prescribed examinations. The maximum age of appointees to the clerical division is raised from 21 to 25 years. Officers of a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth are made eligible for appointment to the Commonwealth Public Service. Members of the Permanent Naval Forces not more than 50 years of age may be appointed to any office in the department of Trade and Customs classified in the General Division of the Public Service. Heavy penalties are provided for impersonation at examinations and for improperly obtaining possession of examination papers.
- No. 38 The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1906-1912.
- No. 39 The *War Precautions Act (No. 2)* 1915 amends the Act of 1914-15 by conferring additional powers on the Governor-General for securing the public safety and defence of the Commonwealth.
- No. 40 The *Freight Arrangements Act* 1915 authorizes the Treasurer to borrow from the Commonwealth Bank money for the payment of freight on Australian produce, such loan money not to exceed £100,000.

- No. 41 .. 13th September .. The *Income Tax Act* 1915 imposes a progressive tax upon incomes and declares the rates of such tax.
- No. 42 The *Quarantine Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1908-12.
- No. 43 .. 15th November .. The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1915-16 grants and applies £7,201,735 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.
- No. 44 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* No. 3, 1915-16, grants and applies £647,696 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 45 The *Iron Bounty Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1914 by extending the date of the expiry of the bounty from 31st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1916, and also increases the total amount which may be paid from £30,000 to £60,000. It is further provided that the bounty shall, from the 15th November, 1915, be payable only on pig iron manufactured for foundry purposes.
- No. 46 The *River Murray Waters Act* 1915 ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters and for other purposes.
- No. 47 The *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1915 makes many machinery alterations in the Act passed earlier in the year.
- No. 48 The *Income Tax Act* (No. 2) 1915 alters the method, defined in the original Act, of assessing the income from personal exertion and from property.
- No. 49 The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1915 provides that the sum of £4,500 be paid to the widow of Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- No. 50 The *War Loan Act* (No. 3) 1915 authorizes the raising and expending of £18,000,000 for war purposes.
- No. 51 The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* (No. 2) 1915 provides for the withdrawal of writs issued by the Governor-General for the submission of certain proposed laws to the electors and for matters incidental thereto.
- No. 52 The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1915-16 grants and applies £16,245,608 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.
- No. 53 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 4) 1915-16 grants and applies £419,150 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors-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 of that year. 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 Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Governors of Australasian States.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as 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	Major-General Sir Hamilton Goad Adams, G.C.M.G.	15 March, 1915
South Australia	Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G.	18 April, 1914
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	Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	19 Dec., 1912
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.

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

- Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Minister for Trade and Customs: The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.
 Minister for Defence: The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G. Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.
 Postmaster-General: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. Succeeded in January, 1901, by the Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).
 Honorary Ministers: Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), the Hon. Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

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 1916.

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	17th Sept., 1914	454
10. Third Fisher " ...	17th Sept., 1914	27th Oct., 1915	405
11. Hughes " ...	27th Oct., 1915	Still in office ...	

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have remained in office on an average for about one year and a half. The composition of the Hughes Ministry is as under:—

MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1916.

- Prime Minister and Attorney-General:* THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.
Minister for Defence: THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.
Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. F. G. TUDOR.
Minister for External Affairs: THE HON. H. MAHON.
Minister for the Navy: THE HON. J. A. JENSEN.
Treasurer: THE HON. W. G. HIGGS.
Minister for Home Affairs: THE HON. K. O'MALLEY.
Postmaster-General: THE HON. W. WEBSTER.
Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. A. GARDINER.
Assistant Minister: THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

The succeeding lists contain the names of members and officers of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament, High Court Judges, members of Inter-State Commission, and principal officers of the Commonwealth Government :—

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1916.

THE SENATE.

President SENATOR THE HON. T. GIVENS.
Chairman of Committees .. . SENATOR G. HENDERSON.

Victoria.

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

South Australia.

*Guthrie, R. S.
 Newland, J.
 O'Loghlin, Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. V.,
 V.D.
 *Senior, W.
 Shannon, J. W.
 *Story, W. H.

New South Wales.

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

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.
 Guy, J.
 *Keating, Hon. J. H.
 Long, Hon. J. J.
 O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
 *Ready, R. K.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker THE HON. CHARLES McDONALD.
Chairman of Committees .. . THE HON. J. M. CHANTER.

VICTORIA.

Member.	District.
Anstey, F.	Bourke
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.	Kooyong
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	Henty
Brennan, F.	Batman
Fenton, J. E.	Maribyrnong

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1917; the remaining members on 30th June, 1920.

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1916—
*continued.*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*VICTORIA—*continued.*

Member.	District.
Hampson, A. J.	Bendigo
Hannan, J. F.	Fawkner
Irvine, Hon. Sir W. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.	Flinders
Maloney, W. R. N.	Melbourne
Manifold, Hon. J. C.	Corangamite
Mathews, J.	Melbourne Ports
McGrath, D. C.	Ballaarat
Moloney, Parker J.	Indi
Ozanne, A. T.	Corio
Palmer, A. C.	Echuca
Rodgers, A. S.	Wannon
Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Grampians
Sampson, S.	Wimmera
Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra
Watt, Hon. W. A.	Balaclava
Wise, G. H.	Gippsland

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Member.	District.
Abbott, Lieut.-Col. P. P.	New England
Burns, G. M.	Illawarra
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie
Catts, J. H.	Cook
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Cook, Right Hon. Joseph, P.C.	Parramatta
Fleming, W. M.	Robertson
Greene, W. M.	Richmond
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney
Johnson, Hon. W. Elliot	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H.	Wentworth
Lynch, John	Werriwa
Mahony, W. G.	Dalley
Orchard, R. B.	Nepean
Patten, R.	Hume
Pigott, H. R. M.	Calare
Riley, E.	South Sydney
Ryrie, General G. de Laune, C.M.G.	North Sydney
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C.	Parkes
Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
Thomson, John	Cowper
Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Webster, Hon. W.	Gwydir
West, J. E.	East Sydney

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1916—
continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND.

Member.				District.
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	..	..	..	Herbert
Corser, E. B. C.	..	..	..	Wide Bay
Finlayson, W. F.	..	..	..	Brisbane
Groom, Hon. L. E.	..	..	..	Darling Down
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, Hon. W. O.	..	..	..	Hindmarsh
Dankel, G.	..	..	..	Boothby
Foster, Hon. R. W.	..	..	..	Wakefield
Glynn, Hon. P. McM., K.C.	..	..	..	Angas
Livingston, 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
Gregory, Hon. H.	..	..	..	Dampier
Mahon, Hon. H.	..	..	..	Kalgoorlie

TASMANIA.

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

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. H. Monahan, Clerk Assistant; F. U'Ren, 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	..	..	..	R. T. Gore.
"	..	..	..	Justice Barton
"	..	..	..	E. L. Best.
"	..	..	..	Isaacs ..
"	..	..	..	Miss N. Isaacs.
"	..	..	..	Higgins ..
"	..	..	..	F. G. R. Peterson.
"	..	..	..	Duffy ..
"	..	..	..	Miss Duffy.
"	..	..	..	Powers ..
"	..	..	..	Lionel Powers.
"	..	..	..	Rich ..
"	..	..	..	A. McTiernan.
Principal Registrar	..	..	..	J. W. O'Halloran.
Marshal	..	..	..	Walter David Bingle.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

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

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.
Chief Accountant	..	..	..	G. G. Haldane.
Meteorologist	..	..	..	H. A. Hunt.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

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

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Electrical Engineer	..	..	..	A. A. Dircks.
Chief Clerk	..	..	..	J. Mason.
Accountant	..	..	..	C. J. Westhoven.
Superintendent Mail Branch	..	..	..	E. P. Ramsay.
Manager Telegraph Branch	..	..	..	T. Howard.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	..	..	..	H. J. Huffer.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Comptroller-General	.. ..	S. Mills.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	L. F. East.
Chief Surveyor	.. ..	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	.. ..	J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst	.. ..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Lighthouses	.. ..	J. F. Ramsbotham.
Director of Navigation	.. ..	D. P. Davies.
Secretary, Inter-State Commission	.. ..	A. G. Brown.

STATE COLLECTORS.

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

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	.. ..	S. Symons.
Accountant	.. ..	M. B. Synan.
Inspector of Excise	.. ..	W. J. Whiteher.
Inspector, 1st Class	.. ..	R. W. Moorehead.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	.. ..	M. L. Shepherd.
Auditor-General	.. ..	J. W. Israel, I.S.O.
Secretary, Auditor-General's Office	.. ..	G. H. Gatehouse.
Director of Naval and Military Audit	.. ..	J. B. Laing.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	.. ..	Vacant.
Inspector for Victoria	.. ..	W. B. Edwards.
Inspector (Central Staff)	.. ..	W. J. Skewes.
Secretary	.. ..	W. J. Clemens.
Registrar	.. ..	H. McTaggart.

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. C. Boniwell.
Crown Solicitor	.. .. G. H. Castle.
Commissioner of Patents	.. .. G. Townsend.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

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	.. ..	H. J. Mackennal.
Commonwealth Statistician	.. ..	G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer	.. ..	R. C. Oldham.
Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways	.. ..	N. G. Bell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances)	.. ..	J. R. Collins.
Assistant Secretary	.. ..	C. J. Cerutti.
Accountant	.. ..	J. T. Heathershaw.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances for Victoria	.. ..	T. James.
Official Secretary to the Governor-General*	.. ..	Major G. C. T. Steward, C.M.G.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

Commissioner of Land Tax	.. ..	G. A. McKay.
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax	.. ..	R. Ewing.
Secretary	.. ..	J. S. Eastwood.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Secretary for Defence	.. ..	Com. S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G., R.A.N.R. (Retired).
Acting ditto	.. ..	T. Trumble.
Assistant Secretary	.. ..	T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	.. ..	Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Thomas, A. and I. Staff.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	M. M. Maguire.
Chemical Adviser to the Department of Defence	.. ..	M. Bell.
Manager, Cordite Factory	.. ..	A. E. Leighton, F.I.C.
Acting Manager, Small Arms Factory	.. ..	F. R. Ratcliffe (temp.).
Manager, Clothing Factory	.. ..	H. A. Slade.
Manager, Harness, Saddlery, and Leather Accoutrements Factory	.. ..	G. E. Crowe.
Manager, Woollen Cloth Factory	.. ..	J. Smail.
Examiner of Stores and Equipment	.. ..	Hon. Lieut. H. B. Miles, Retired List, R.A.N.
Consulting Military Engineer Attached to High Commissioner's Office, London	.. ..	Colonel P. T. Owen, Reserve of Officers, Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Editor, <i>Australian Military Journal</i>	.. ..	Capt. R. R. Garland, Unattd. List.
Contract and Supply Board—		
Chairman	.. ..	M. M. Maguire.
Members	.. ..	Hon. Major A. J. L. Wilson. J. J. F. Lahiff.
Secretary	.. ..	Hon. Major J. C. Ormiston.

* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The Principal Defence Councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

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.

And such 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.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary for Defence.

MILITARY BOARD.

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.

SECRETARY.

Hon. Major T. Griffiths, Military Staff Clerks. (A.I.F.)

Bt. Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., "A" Engrs. (temp.).

DEPARTMENTS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Chief of the General Staff	Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G. (A.I.F.) Col. H. J. Foster, R.E., p.s.c.
Commonwealth Representative on Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade). (A.I.F.)
Director of Military Operations ..	Lt.-Col. C. B. B. White, D.S.O., p.s.c., R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.) Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A. (temp.)
Director of Military Training ..	Major D. J. Glasfurd, p.s.c., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. (A.I.F.) Lieut.-Col. F. B. Heritage (temp.)

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF—*continued.*

Director of Army Signals .. ..	..	..	Major H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E. (G.S.O. 3rd Grade (temp.) (A.I.F.))
Inspector, Coast Defences .. ..	..	..	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A. (temp.) (A.I.F.)
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade ..	..	..	Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (temp.)	..	..	Capt. W. J. Foster. (A.I.F.) Capt. A. A. J. Broun, R. of O. (Imp.) (temp.) Capt. (Hon. Major) E. L. Piesse, Intell. Section. G.S. (temp.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Adjutant-General .. ..	..	..	Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B. (A.I.F.). Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O. (temp.).
Director-General of Medical Services ..	..	..	Col. and Hon. Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B. (A.I.F.). Surgeon-General (temp.) R. H. J. Fetherston, A.A.M.C. (temp.).
Staff Officer to the Director-General of Medical Services	..	..	Major F. A. Maguire, A.A.M.C. (temp.).
Principal Dental Officer .. ..	..	..	Major (temp.) T. F. W. Hall, 60th Inf.
Principal Health Officer .. ..	..	..	Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Cumpston, A.A.M.C. Res.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Direc- tor of <i>Personnel</i>	..	..	Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.
Director of <i>Personnel</i> .. ..	..	..	Bt. Major H. D. Wynter (temp.).
Staff-Capt. .. ..	..	..	Bt. Major H. D. Wynter. Lieut. (Hon. Capt.) N. G. M. Browne (temp.).
Quartermasters .. ..	..	..	Qrmr. (Hon. Capt.) F. H. Trask, Staff Capt. (temp.). Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) G. E. Sykes, A.A.M.C. (Permt.).
Director of Rifle Associations and Clubs	..	..	Bt. Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., A.E.
Inspectors of Rifle Ranges .. ..	..	..	Hon. Col. J. H. A. Lee, Retired List (2nd Military District). Capt. J. H. R. King, Retired List (3rd Military District). Hon. Lieut. H. C. Grover (2nd Military District). Hon. Lieut. J. James (4th Military District). Hon. Lieut. P. Bowden (5th Military District). Hon. Lieut. R. J. Fraser (1st Military District). Hon. Lieut. L. M. Ord (1st Military District). Hon. Lieut. P. B. Sanders (6th Military District).
Director of Physical Training .. ..	..	..	Hon. Major F. J. Alderson, Chief Instruc- tor, P.T. Instl. Staff.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Quartermaster-General	Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth. (Temporarily performing duties). (A.I.F.). Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. Stanley, Retired List (temp.).
Director of Equipment	Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth (temp.). (A.I.F.). Hon. Major A. J. L. Wilson (temp.).
Director of Ordnance Services ..	Lt.-Col. J. G. Austin, A.O.D. (A.I.F.).
Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training	Major J. T. Marsh, A.S.C. (Imp.). (A.I.F.).
Director of Remounts	Hon. Lt.-Col. W. St. L. Robertson.
Inspector of Equipment	Col. J. S. Lyster, Retired List.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Chief of Ordnance	Bt. Col. H. W. Dangar, O.C., R.A.F.A. (temp.).
Director of Artillery	Lt.-Col. W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.).
Chief Instructor of Field Artillery ..	Lt.-Col. H. W. Dangar, O.C., R.A.F.A.
Instructor of Field Artillery	Major S. M. Anderson, R.F.A. (A.I.F.).
Inspecting Ordnance Officer	Major H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A.
Assistant to Inspecting Ordnance Officer ..	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) J. C. Kubale, R.A.G.A.
Assist. Inspector Small Arms Amm. ..	Qrmr. (Hon. Capt.) H. A. Home, R.A.G.A.
Assistant Director of Engineers	Capt. H. O. Clogstoun, R.E. (Acting). (A.I.F.).
Director of Works.. ..	Lt.-Col. G. F. Wilkinson, R.A.E.
Quartermaster	Bt. Major T. Murdoch, R.A.E.
Inspector of Ordnance Machinery and Officer in Charge of Armament Artificers	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) E. Squire, R.A.E.
Assistants to the Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	Hon. Lt.-Col. R. Harding, Armament Artificers.
Officer in Charge of Armament	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) T. Henderson, Armament Artificers.
Inspector of Artillery Equipment	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) J. F. Breakspear, Armament Artificers.
	Hon. Capt. A. J. Coghill, Military Staff Clerks.
	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. Stanley, Retired List.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Finance Member	Hon. Lt.-Col. T. J. Thomas.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The Inspector-General.	
Staff Officer	Vacant.
Inspector	Capt. J. L. Whitham. (A.I.F.).

HEAD-QUARTERS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.

President	Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B., Adjutant-General. (A.I.F.).
	Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O., Adjutant-General (temp.).

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*HEAD-QUARTERS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

Members	..	..	..	Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. Stanley (Retired List), Qrmr.-Gen. (temp.). Lt.-Col. C. B. B. White, D.S.O., p.s.c., R.A.G.A., Director of Military Operations. (A.I.F.). Bt. Lt.-Col. E. H. Reynolds p.s.c., R.A.G.A., Director of Military Operations (temp.).
Secretary	..	..	..	Bt. Major H. D. Wynter, Director of <i>Personnel</i> (temp.).

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA.

Commandant	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. W. Parnell, C.M.G., R.A.E., A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General.
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DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Commandant, (Queensland)	1st	Military	District	Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Commandant, (N.S.W.)	2nd	Military	District	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) E. T. Wallack, C.B., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor- General. (A.I.F.). Col. G. Ramaciotti, V.D., O.C. 11th Inf. Bde. (acting).
Commandant, (Victoria)	3rd	Military	District	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) R. E. Wil- liams, V.D., R. of O. (acting).
Commandant, (South Australia)	4th	Military	District	Col. G. G. H. Irving. (A.I.F.). Col. (temp.) A. H. Sandford, R.A.G.A. (temp.).
Commandant, (Western Australia)	5th	Military	District	Bt. Col. J. H. Bruche.
Commandant, (Tasmania)	6th	Military	District	Col. W. J. Clark, R.A.G.A.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

HEAD-QUARTERS, MELBOURNE.

Military Commandant	..	..	..	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) R. E. Williams, V.D., Res. of Officers (acting).
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	..	..	..	Major W. J. Smith (temp.).
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade (temp.)	..	..	..	Capt. D. M. King, The King's (L'pool. Regt.). Capt. L. L. Pollard.
Assistant Adjutant-General	..	..	..	Colonel J. C. Hawker.
Assistant Qrmr.-General	..	..	..	Major R. Dowse.
Staff Officer for Field Artillery	..	..	..	Major S. S. Ryrie, R.A.F.A.
Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. J. E. Robertson (temp.), R.A.G.A.
Staff Officer for Engineers	..	..	..	Bt. Major O. W. E. Robson, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer (Militia)	..	..	..	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C. (A.I.F.) Col. (temp.) G. Cuscaden, A.A.M.C.
Command Sanitary Officer (Militia)	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. (temp.) W. B. Vance, A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia)	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C. (A.I.F.).
Senior Ordnance Officer	..	..	..	J. J. F. Lahiff.
" " " (acting)	..	..	..	J. F. Nash.
District Paymaster	..	..	..	A. Bolle.
Quartermaster	..	..	..	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) E. Sherbon.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

PRINCIPAL NAVAL OFFICERS.

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

President	..	..	..	The Minister of State for the Navy, Hon. J. A. Jensen, M.P.
First Naval Member	..	..	..	Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second Naval Member	..	..	..	Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N.
Third Naval Member	..	..	..	Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Member	..	..	..	Vacant.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Director of Naval Ordnance	..	..	Captain W. A. C. S. Thring.
Naval Secretary	..	..	Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie.
Director of Navy Accounts	..	..	Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin.
Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts			Fleet Paymaster Alfred M. Treacey.

DEFENCES.

SOLDIERS SENT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE WAR.

On the outbreak of war the Prime Minister, acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, despatched a cable message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies offering to the Admiralty unfettered control of the Royal Australian Navy and to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men of all ranks to any destination desired, the entire cost to be borne by the Commonwealth Government. This offer was accepted two days subsequent to the declaration of war, and on 10th August the *personnel* and ships of the Royal Australian Navy were transferred to the Royal Navy.

The call of volunteers to the colours met with an immediate and enthusiastic response in each State of the Commonwealth, and the task of training the men was vigorously proceeded with. Upon the suggestion of the Imperial authorities, it was decided that the composition of the force should be a division (of staff, three brigades, and divisional troops) and one light horse brigade, the command of which was offered to and accepted by the late Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, K.C.B., C.M.G., the Inspector-General of the Australian Military Forces. After this force had been raised the Government notified the Imperial authorities that a further body of troops, comprising lines of communication units (about 2,000), first reinforcements (about 3,000), two additional light horse brigades (about 4,000), an additional infantry brigade (about 4,500), and certain small veterinary units, would be despatched. The first convoy, which numbered 20,343 of all ranks, left Albany on 1st November, and landed in Egypt on 5th December, 1914. The second convoy, which consisted

Contingents
despatched to
the front.

of 11,161 men, left the rendezvous about the end of December, 1914, and reached Egypt on 1st February, 1915. Reinforcements have been despatched monthly.

The following additional units, all of which have been despatched, were accepted by the War Office during 1915:—Three Infantry Brigades (about 13,700), Divisional Troops (about 3,500), a Light Horse Brigade (about 2,000), a Siege Artillery Brigade (about 290), an additional Infantry Brigade (about 4,700), a Naval Bridging Train (about 290), a Flying Corps (Half Flight) (about 50), two Remount Units (about 1,650), and first Reinforcements for all Units despatched during 1915 (about 2,350). The three Infantry Brigades and Divisional Troops, totalling over 17,000, were organized in Egypt as the Second Australian Division, the command of which was offered to and accepted by Major-General J. G. Legge, C.M.G. During the months of October and November double reinforcements for all Units were despatched. A Mining Corps with first reinforcements (about 1,160) was despatched early in 1916. The following units have also been accepted by the Imperial authorities, and will be organized and despatched as soon as possible, viz.:—Troops for three additional Divisions, with first Reinforcements (about 50,000), a Pack Wireless Signal Troop (about 60), and a Flying Squadron (about 210). Up to the 31st December, 1915, the total number of soldiers who had left for the front (including those sent to capture and occupy the German Pacific Possessions) was about 131,000, with 26,330 horses and 2,500 vehicles. The men embarked on 6th May, 1916, had increased to 189,206, whilst those in training in Australia at the same date numbered 62,181.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Compulsory Training. Bearing in mind the smallness of the population of Australia—about 5 millions—when compared with the vast extent of the continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366 square miles, and possesses a coastline of 12,210 miles, and remembering in connexion with this 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 school. 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 or February of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen years they are required to be registered for military training if they reside within five miles of a place appointed for training. After registration, the boys 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 the year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years.

MILITIA 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 Militia 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 Militia Forces of the Commonwealth is practically of the same nature 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-six years, divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, and 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 Militia 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 an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and for sergeants, 10s. per day, and an 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. „

An allowance of the same amount as in (a) is paid to a soldier who is the sole support of a widowed mother or of a mother who is entirely dependent upon his earnings. The total amount earnable each year is limited to the allowance for twenty-five days for Artillery and Engineers, and sixteen days for other arms. Promotion to each rank in the Militia Forces is by competitive examination from those in the next lower grade. All must start at 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.

Service in the Militia Forces lasts until 30th June of the year in which the trainee reaches the age of twenty-six years. Members of the Militia 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 1915-1916 is—

Permanent .. ..	.. ..	3,496
Militia (Citizen Forces)	.. ..	73,683
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers	.. ..	1,161
		<hr/>
		78,340
		<hr/>
In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs	.. ..	93,291
Senior Cadets .. ..	.. ..	91,654

The Militia (Citizen Forces) will be increased by some 18,000 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 small arms.
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and leather accoutrements.
- (d) The manufacture of clothing.
- (e) The manufacture of woollen cloth.

NUMBERS IN TRAINING UNDER UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHEME.

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, 1915, are shown hereunder:—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1915. 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 Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Quota, 1900.	Quota, 1901.	Total.											
1st (Qld.)	5,769	5,994	5,936	4,440	22,139	14,218	12,054	84·8	678	4·8	1,486	10·4	9,999	86	12,054	12,028
2nd (N.S.W.)	11,989	12,357	12,691	9,865	46,902	35,803	32,233	90·0	970	2·7	2,591	7·3	14,493	201	32,208	31,235
3rd (Vic.)	10,431	10,623	11,163	8,745	40,962	31,587	27,093	88·6	334	2·7	2,760	5·5	12,745	231	27,986	27,704
4th (S. Aus.)	3,147	3,454	3,577	2,644	12,822	10,045	8,934	88·9	308	3·0	808	5·1	3,824	64	8,934	8,930
5th (W. Aus.)	1,970	2,245	2,171	1,781	8,167	5,833	5,385	92·3	114	1·9	334	5·8	2,777	5	5,385	5,254
6th (Tas.)	1,432	1,527	1,595	1,022	5,576	3,678	3,140	85·4	127	3·5	411	11·1	2,410	26	3,140	3,094
Total	34,738	36,200	37,133	28,497	136,568	101,164	89,739	88·7	3,035	3·0	8,390	8·3	46,248	613	89,707	88,245

MILITIA FORCES.**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER
LIABLE FOR TRAINING TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.**

1894, 1895, 1896 QUOTAS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.				Exemptions Granted.				Number liable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Quota, 1896.	Total.	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Quota, 1896.	Total.	
1st (Qld.) ..	5,709	6,340	6,114	18,163	3,444	3,889	3,946	11,279	6,884
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	12,577	13,439	13,401	39,417	5,834	6,830	7,034	19,698	19,719
3rd (Vic.) ..	10,779	11,444	11,629	33,852	5,424	6,051	6,047	17,522	16,330
4th (S. Aus.) ..	3,370	3,723	3,702	10,795	1,479	1,535	1,519	4,533	6,262
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,508	1,602	1,682	4,792	802	800	944	2,546	2,246
6th (Tas.) ..	1,517	1,630	1,662	4,809	753	805	869	2,427	2,382
Total ..	35,460	38,178	38,190	111,828	17,736	19,910	20,359	58,005	53,82

**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS,
EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER IN TRAINING IN THE
MILITIA FORCES TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.**

1897 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Registrations.	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 Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number Actually in Training.
1st (Qld.) ..	6,256	3,105	2,102	67·7	361	11·6	642	20·7	4,112	42	2,102	2,102
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	13,489	7,825	6,111	78·1	535	6·8	1,179	15·1	6,891	513	6,085	6,085
3rd (Vic.) ..	11,087	6,906	4,988	72·2	583	8·4	1,335	19·4	5,746	357	4,984	4,984
4th (S. Aus.) ..	3,412	2,129	1,625	76·3	170	8·0	334	15·7	1,727	56	1,629	1,629
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,678	912	781	85·6	38	4·2	93	10·2	890	8	780	780
6th (Tas.) ..	1,499	765	586	76·6	30	3·9	149	19·5	862	51	586	586
Total ..	37,421	21,642	16,193	74·8	1,717	8·0	3,732	17·2	20,228	1,027	16,193	16,193

* Training suspended during Quarter, vide Defence Circular No. 422A of 15th September, 1915.

JUNIOR CADETS.

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:—

**SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE
31ST DECEMBER, 1915.**

1902 AND 1903 QUOTAS.

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, 1902.	Quota, 1903.	Total.				
1st (Qld.) ..	3,408	2,802	6,210	6,033	97·1	177	2·9
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	9,453	9,393	18,846	18,355	97·4	491	2·6
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,090	7,685	15,775	15,528	98·4	247	1·6
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,291	2,065	4,356	4,254	97·7	102	2·3
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,502	1,342	2,844	2,781	97·8	63	2·2
6th (Tas.) ..	923	818	1,741	1,610	92·5	131	7·5
Total ..	25,667	24,105	49,772	48,561	97·6	1,211	2·4

Commonwealth
Military
Forces in
Victoria
1915-16.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1915-16:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1915-16.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	7	27	34
„ Pay Department—Civilians... ..	...	15	15
Royal 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	9	80	89
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)	61	805	866
MILITIA.			
Light Horse—			
5th Light Horse Brigade	89	1,451	1,540
7th „ „	118	1,901	2,019
Field Artillery—			
7th Field Artillery Brigade	26	484	510
8th „ „	26	484	510
Garrison Artillery	12	274	286
Engineers	42	992	1,034
Infantry	849	15,406	16,255
Extra Territorial Unit—Melbourne			
University Rifles	31	500	531
Army Service Corps	36	477	513
Army Medical Corps	42	562	604
Staff and Officers attached to Regiments, Forts, &c.	91	...	91
Army Veterinary Corps	11	...	11
Area Officers	64	...	64
Total (Militia)	1,437	22,531	23,968
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Total (Volunteers)	10	26	36
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	1,508	23,362	24,870

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 2nd Military District (N.S.W.) than in any other. On the 31st December, 1915, there were 1,525 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1914-15 for the whole Commonwealth were 70 per cent. of the total.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1915.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland) ..	300	16,546	2	17
2nd Military District (New South Wales) ..	402	34,007	1	12
3rd Military District (Victoria) ..	389	24,997	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia) ..	175	8,961	1	7
5th Military District (Western Australia) ..	164	9,989	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania) ..	95	5,234	1	6
Commonwealth ..	1,525	99,734	7	67

NAVAL DEFENCE.

During 1915 the Royal Australian Navy did excellent service, but it was service which does not readily lend itself to be measured in terms of statistics.

H.M.A.S. *Pioneer* actively co-operated in the successful operations on the East Coast of Africa carried out by the Imperial Navy against the enemy cruiser *Konigsberg*.

Whilst engaged in the Naval operations at the Dardanelles, the submarine *AE2* was sunk by the enemy, her officers and men being taken prisoner.

The light cruiser *Brisbane* was successfully launched from the Commonwealth Naval Ship-building Yard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, on 30th September, and her place on the building slip will be taken by a sister cruiser to be named the *Adelaide*. Action is being taken with regard to the training of a certain number of engineers, artificers, and draughtsmen in Great Britain in order that the Commonwealth may be able to build submarines at the Cockatoo Island Naval Ship-building Yard.

It is gratifying to record that H.M.A. ships are worthily performing their share of the great task of maintaining British supremacy on the seas.

The growing magnitude and importance of the work and duties of the Naval Branch of the Defence Department led the Commonwealth Government to establish a separate Department of State, styled the Department of the Navy, and on 12th July, 1915, the Assistant Minister of Defence, the Hon. J. A. Jensen, M.P., was gazetted as Minister for the Navy.

The Royal Australian Naval College has been transferred to Jervis Bay, New South Wales, and with the advent of the 1915 quota of boys there will be 120 cadet midshipmen, which number represents the full capacity of the College, undergoing the training required to equip them as naval officers. By the end of 1916, the first batch of midshipmen will be ready to leave the College to begin their training at sea.

The fitting out of the transports engaged in the conveyance of troops is now carried out by the Department of the Navy, instead of by contract as formerly.

Generally, the operations falling to the lot of the Royal Australian Navy during the early stages of hostilities may conveniently be divided into four definite phases. Not that there was any definite pause between them, they were merely the accentuated notes in a movement that knew no rest until the enemy was either accounted for or driven out of Australian Pacific waters.

In the first place the Royal Australian Navy established its advanced bases at Port Moresby and Rabaul with a view to seeking out and bringing to action the enemy's armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. The marked feature of this first stage was the dashing way in which the destroyer flotilla carried out its task of searching Simpsonhafen and Matupi Harbors, only however to find that the quarry was elsewhere.

Before a further opportunity was given of getting into touch with the enemy, orders emanated from the Admiralty for the *Australia*, accompanied by the *Melbourne*, to convoy the New Zealand Military expedition, organized for the capture of Samoa, across the 1,200 miles of water which separates that island from the Dominion. This, the second phase, necessitated advanced bases at Noumea and Suva for coal and oil. This duty having been successfully accomplished, the flagship and her consort steamed backed to Rabaul, and the captures of Herbertshohe in New Britain, the Head-Quarters of the German Administration in the Pacific, and Freiderich Wilhelmshafen in New Guinea quickly followed, constituting the third phase of the Pacific Naval campaign. Meanwhile information had been steadily accumulating that made it clear that the enemy with its light cruisers intended to concentrate at a rendezvous to the north-east of Fiji. The *Australia* was, therefore, in the fourth phase based on Suva, from which centre she was able to patrol an extensive sector of the Pacific. The retirement of the enemy's ships to South American waters was the inevitable outcome of the tightening of the tactical net of operations, in which the speed and armament of the *Australia* were the essential factor.

The vast sea area, which had to be patrolled by the Royal Australian Navy, made radius of action a matter of first importance. It was necessary to secure the greatest possible radius of action, and this rested upon the factors of (a) suitable fuel and (b) transportation

facilities. Continuity of action is the keynote of successful Naval enterprise, and not the least of the problems facing the Naval Administration was how it could ensure ample supplies of coal and oil being always available at the various advanced bases. In no instance, fortunately, was there even a single day's delay caused to the different operations through any default on the part of the large fleet of colliers and oilers employed. An idea of the magnitude of the task which was successfully accomplished in these first phases is conveyed in the statement that the ships of the Royal Australian Navy in the aggregate steamed upwards of 100,000 miles, and that, to enable them to do this, it was necessary to transport over long distances some 76,000 tons of coal and some 12,000 tons of oil.

Finally, it is worthy of record that not a single British merchant vessel was captured by the enemy in Australian waters, nor a port in Australasia attacked. On the other hand—

19 German steamers, aggregating ..	89,000 tons
1 Austrian steamer	3,530 tons
5 German sailing vessels, aggregating	12,200 tons
Total	<u>104,730 tons</u>

were interned.

Eleven others were captured, aggregating 12,000 tons, including the Government vessels *Komet*, *Nusa*, &c.

STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1915, was as follows:—

	Officers.	Ratings.	Total.
Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going)	440	3,290	3,730
Administrative and Instructional Staff	40	113	153
Reserve (M)*	27	419	446
Senior Cadets .. .. .	..	3,753	3,753
Reserve (O)† Adult Section	40	1,865	1,905
R. A. N. R. (Sea-going)	33	150	183
Total	580	9,590	10,170

* Old militia.

† Compulsory trainees.