

1910. 15th September.—Wreck of the ship *Carnarvon Bay* off King Island. All hands were saved.
- „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
- „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of republican form of government.
- „ 3rd October.—Visit of a Dutch squadron, consisting of three vessels of the East India branch of the service.
- „ 5th October.—Departure of the Prime Minister, Hon. A. Fisher, to represent the Commonwealth at the opening of the South African Union Parliament.
- „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.
- „ 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
- „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
- „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
- „ 19th November.—Railway accident at Kilmore Junction.—A goods train got out of control, and ran off the line. The driver was killed.
- „ 19th November.—Cyclone at Broome, W.A., destroying a large number of houses and business premises, and scattering the pearling fleet. Three white and many coloured men were drowned, and the damage to property exceeded £40,000.
- „ 24th November.—Death of Mr. J. L. Purves, K.C., leader of the Victorian bar, aged 67 years.
- „ 29th November.—Prorogation of Federal Parliament.
- „ 1st December.—Return of Messrs. McKenzie and Mead from their immigration mission.
- „ 10th December.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the destroyers *Yarra* and *Parramatta*.
- „ 12th December.—Strike of transport workers in Adelaide, lasting until the 17th December.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be

nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follows:—

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

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

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a 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 value £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

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

Steps
leading
up to
responsible
government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

Responsible government.

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

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

Qualifications of Members.

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

Council franchise.

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

Assembly franchise.

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

Vote by ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Plural
voting
abolished.

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

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector, who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to

believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,725 postal ballot papers were used for the House of Representatives, being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the votes recorded. At the election on 13th April, 1910, the number of persons who voted in this manner for the House of Representatives was 14,049, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total voters.

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

Electoral Act 1910.

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,

Constitutional difficulties experienced.

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

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

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

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

Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

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

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

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. Although the matters which will ultimately be dealt with by that body will remove from the State Parliament many of its present functions, the internal development of the State still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; neither the State railways nor the public debts have yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before that Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

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 versâ*—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.

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

Forming
a new
Ministry.

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.

Granting a
dissolution.

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

The
Executive
Council.

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

Responsible
Ministers.

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

The Parlia-
ment.

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

services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

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

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

The Legislative Council.

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

The Legislative Assembly.

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

Limitation
of election
expenses.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses 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, 1910.

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

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, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1910.

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

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, where about two-thirds of the electors went to the poll. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fifths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State (except New South Wales in 1901) a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1910 than at any previous Commonwealth election. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—62.15—is remarkable when contrasted with the previous highest percentage, viz., 36.95 in 1901.

Males and
females—
votes
recorded.

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

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

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

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	346,050	357,649	245,663	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales ..	444,269	390,393	431,702	379,927	294,049	207,868	68·11	54·71
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia ..	105,301	102,354	59,581	61,594	37,189	29,855	32·42	48·47
Western Australia ..	80,996	53,983	80,996	53,983	53,704	30,189	66·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	1,128,496	1,020,473	768,714	580,912	68·12	56·93

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

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

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

Percentage of electors who voted at four Commonwealth elections.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

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

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	53·09	56·89	62·30	70·99	45·63	51·14	62·32
New South Wales	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	41·16	43·90	54·21
Queensland	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	44·94	37·14	54·78
South Australia	40·80	41·58	44·45	60·19	23·28	23·43	46·08
Western Australia	32·68	35·96	40·67	66·30	14·86	28·74	55·92
Tasmania	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	34·30	45·95	51·51
Australia	53·04	53·09	56·38	67·58	39·96	43·30	56·17

State.	House of Representatives.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	56·04	59·08	62·30	70·99	48·70	51·16	62·32
New South Wales	66·38	54·12	59·43	68·11	43·08	44·87	54·71
Queensland	60·35	64·64	53·01	66·00	47·17	37·12	54·78
South Australia	40·76	51·95	47·19	62·42	29·97	32·84	48·47
Western Australia	36·95	40·54	40·44	66·30	15·57	29·12	55·92
Tasmania	46·99	54·53	62·87	64·83	34·28	47·19	51·51
Australia	55·69	56·47	57·35	68·12	43·50	44·81	56·93

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

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

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

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

State.	House of Representatives.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·58
New South Wales	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59
Queensland	3,057	2·04	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97
South Australia	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,356	5·01
Western Australia	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10
Tasmania	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51
Australia	18,666	2·52	36,865	3·73	27,044	2·00

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

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

Proportion of electors voting for successful candidates.

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

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

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

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910.

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

Elections, Legislative Council, 1910.

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

Provinces.	Number of Electors.			Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Ballot-papers.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	16,003	4,040	20,043				Uncontested.		
Melbourne ..	13,935	4,403	18,338	7,055	7	7,062	24	12	38.51
Melbourne East ..	12,446	2,668	15,114	5,486	11	5,497	22	27	36.37
" North ..	15,855	2,761	18,616	4,626	12	4,638	15	7	24.91
" South ..	14,752	4,327	19,079	4,592	30	4,622	23	0	24.22
" West ..	15,180	3,006	18,186	7,339	5	7,344	30	64	40.38
Bendigo ..	8,763	2,167	10,930				Uncontested.		
Gippsland ..	10,027	2,042	12,069				Uncontested.		
Nelson ..	8,094	2,098	10,192	4,705	24	4,729	22	203	46.39
Northern ..	9,307	2,036	11,343	4,461	14	4,475	11	33	39.45
North-Eastern ..	9,522	2,387	11,909				Uncontested.		
North-Western ..	9,890	2,321	12,211				Uncontested.		
Southern ..	9,999	2,353	12,352				Uncontested.		
South-Eastern ..	12,372	2,738	15,110	4,912	15	4,927	22	67	32.60
South-Western ..	10,379	2,184	12,563				Uncontested.		
Wellington ..	8,617	1,884	10,501	4,726	33	4,759	27	140	45.32
Western ..	9,879	2,085	11,964				Uncontested.		
	195,020	45,500	240,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested Provinces (8)	84,462	19,570	104,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	110,558	25,921	136,479	47,902	151	48,053	196	562	35.21

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1908.

Electoral
Districts—
Legislative
Assembly.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 39 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly was 263,876 (of whom 98,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 88,461 voted, being 53.64 per cent. of the number entitled. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former, in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford	4,462	(Uncontested)	
Albert Park	5,171	2,751	53.20
Allandale	3,145	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East	4,153	2,473	59.55
Ballaarat West	3,986	2,320	58.20
Barwon	3,997	2,034	50.89
Benalla	3,555	1,589	44.69
Benambra	2,793	1,586	56.78
Bendigo East	4,013	2,242	55.87
Bendigo West	4,321	(Uncontested)	
Boroondara	6,333	2,658	41.97
Borong	2,948	(Uncontested)	
Brighton	4,165	"	"
Brunswick	5,460	"	"
Bulla	3,936	"	"
Carlton	4,222	"	"
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,417	"	"
Collingwood	4,436	2,471	55.70
Dalhousie	3,600	2,728	75.77
Dandenong	4,365	2,122	48.61
Daylesford	3,235	2,075	64.14
Dundas	3,234	2,169	67.06
Eaglehawk	3,729	2,487	66.69
East Melbourne	4,266	(Uncontested)	
Essendon	6,200	3,237	52.21
Evelyn	3,717	1,365	36.72
Fitzroy	4,057	2,172	53.53
Flemington	5,444	2,759	50.68
Geelong	4,486	2,547	56.78
Gippsland East	3,172	1,535	48.39
Gippsland North	3,157	1,981	62.75
Gippsland South	3,898	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West	3,262	"	"
Glenside	3,633	"	"
Goulburn Valley	3,273	"	"

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH DECEMBER, 1908—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville	3,582	2,265	63·23
Gunbower	3,104	(Uncontested)	
Hampden	4,025	2,026	50·34
Hawthorn	5,999	2,856	47·61
Jika Jika	6,039	2,882	47·72
Kara Kara	3,288	(Uncontested)	
Korong	2,710	"	
Lowan	3,021	"	
Maryborough	3,940	"	
Melbourne	5,636	2,206	39·14
Mornington	4,185	(Uncontested)	
North Melbourne	5,362	"	
Ovens	2,949	1,727	58·56
Polwarth	3,815	2,215	58·06
Port Fairy	3,644	2,501	68·63
Port Melbourne	5,405	(Uncontested)	
Prahran	4,969	2,627	52·86
Richmond	5,230	2,735	52·29
Rodney	3,542	(Uncontested)	
Stawell and Ararat	3,330	2,124	63·78
St. Kilda	5,010	1,851	36·95
Swan Hill	3,246	(Uncontested)	
Toorak	4,910	2,273	46·29
Upper Goulburn	3,763	2,164	57·50
Walhalla	2,897	(Uncontested)	
Wangaratta	3,849	"	
Waranga	2,929	2,111	72·07
Warrenheip	2,891	1,762	60·94
Warrnambool	3,217	1,840	57·19
Williamstown	6,148	2,995	48·72
Less uncontested districts (26)	263,876 98,957	....	....
Total	164,919	88,461	53·64

The number of persons who voted by post was 3,790; owing to the suddenness of the dissolution no voters' certificates could be issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Collingwood, viz., 55·70 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 75·77 per cent.; Waranga, 72·07 per cent.; Port Fairy, 68·63 per cent.; Dundas, 67·06 per cent.; and Eaglehawk, 66·69 per cent., were the most keenly contested

Proportion of votes polled, 1866 to 1908.

The following are the proportions who voted at the last eighteen 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 1908.

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

The small proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the last election is accounted for by polling day having been fixed for the 29th December, when a great number of electors were away holiday-making, and also by the fact that in country districts the farmers were engaged in harvesting operations.

Duration of Parliaments and sessions.

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

The twenty-second Parliament was opened for a short session on 7th January, 1909, and prorogued on 2nd March, 1909; the second session was opened on 30th June, 1909, and prorogued on 4th January, 1910, and the third session was opened on 6th July, 1910, and prorogued on 13th January, 1911.

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1911.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1911.—
continued.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd (1st, 2nd & 3rd Sessions)	1909-11	..	436	..

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 1910.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1910:—

Act No.	Date.	Description.
2242.	13th July.	—This Act applies £1,123,902 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2243.	16th August.	—The <i>University Act 1910</i> , to be construed as one with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, validates the tenure of office of certain members of the Council of the University appointed by the Governor in Council whose seats may have become vacant on account of the expiration of their term of office as members of Parliament, provided that such members have secured re-election to the Legislature.
2244.	30th August.	—This Act applies £448,033 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2245.	9th September.	—This Act applies £976,849 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2246.	6th October.	—The <i>St. Kilda Land Act 1910</i> provides for the closing of certain streets in the City of St. Kilda, and also for the sale of an allotment of Crown land in St. Kilda to the trustees of the Methodist Church.
2247.	6th October.	—The <i>Beulah Show Yards Land Act 1910</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the township of Beulah as a site for show yards.

- | Act No. | Date. |
|---------|--|
| 2248. | 6th October.—The <i>Ballarat Public Gardens Land Act</i> 1910 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land in the City of Ballarat, reserved as a site for public gardens. |
| 2249. | 6th October.—The <i>Commissions of Inquiry Act</i> 1910 empowers a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor in Council to send for witnesses, and examine them on oath. Severe penalties are provided should a witness fail to produce any document required. |
| 2250. | 11th October.—The <i>Wrongs Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890, provides that where death has been caused by wrongful act or neglect, and there is no executor or administrator of the person deceased, or where no action has been taken within six months after the death, proceedings may be taken by the persons interested. In assessing damages, any sums payable under any contract of life assurance, benefit society, or trade union, are not to be taken into account. Proof of loss of service to the plaintiff by the woman or girl in cases of seduction is by this Act rendered unnecessary. |
| 2251. | 11th October.—The <i>Bankers' Book Evidence Act</i> 1910 amends the Evidence Act of 1890. In all legal proceedings under the Act, a copy of any entry in a banker's book is to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the transactions recorded, but proof must be given that the entry was made in the ordinary course of business, and that the book is under the control of the bank. Where a bank is a party to any legal proceeding, the other parties to the suit are at liberty to inspect and make extracts from the original entries in the bank's books. If a bank is not a party to the proceedings, the banker is not compelled to produce the books of the bank unless an order is made by a Court or Judge directing that such be done. |
| 2252. | 11th October.—The <i>Stock Mortgages Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with Part VIII. of the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1890, amends the law relating to mortgages on stock. |
| 2253. | 11th October.—The <i>Fences Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, enacts a penalty for setting traps for hares or rabbits within twelve yards of a vermin-proof fence. The owner or occupier of the land, or any person acting under his authority, and an inspector acting under the authority of the Vermin Destruction Acts, are exempted from this penalty. |
| 2254. | 19th October.—The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890, gives power to extend the water supply area. |
| 2255. | 19th October.—The <i>Aborigines Act</i> 1910, to be read with the Act of 1890, extends the powers of the Board for the protection of the aborigines so that it may deal with any half-caste in the same manner as a full-blooded aboriginal is dealt with under the original Act. |
| 2256. | 19th October.—This Act applies £952,386 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11. |

Act No. Date.

2257. 15th November.—The *Dentists Act* 1910 amends the law relating to dentistry. No person is allowed to practise dentistry unless registered or recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria. Permission cannot be given by a dentist to an unregistered person to perform dental work, nor to use the name of a registered dentist by advertisement or other means calculated to lead the public to believe that such person is authorized to practise on behalf of such dentist. Restrictions are placed on the use of unregistered titles, or on the use of words such as “dental company,” “dental institute,” “dental college,” or “dental hospital” by any person, whether registered as a dentist or not. The right of a legally qualified medical man to practise dentistry, which was conferred under the original Act, is repealed, but any qualified medical practitioner carrying on a dental practice when this Act came into force is entitled to be registered if application be made within twelve months after the passing of the Act. A medical man may perform any dental operation in the ordinary course of his medical or surgical practice, or where the services of a dentist are not reasonably available. Any person who has attained the age of 21 years, and who has practised dental surgery or dentistry in Victoria for a period of at least three years immediately prior to the commencement of this Act may, on application within six months thereafter to the Dental Board, be entitled to have his name recorded by the Board. This gives the applicant the right to practise dentistry in Victoria, but in any notice exhibited at his business address the word “registered” must not be used, only the words “Recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria.”
2258. 15th November.—The *Homing Pigeons Act* 1910 enacts a penalty against any person who kills, wounds, or in any way injures any homing pigeon. In addition to the penalty, the offender must pay the owner the full value of the pigeon destroyed.
2259. 15th November.—The *Mont Park Land Act* 1910 provides for the exchange of certain land at Mont Park for asylum purposes.
2260. 30th November.—The *Geelong and District Trustees Company Limited Act* authorizes the Company to act as executor and obtain probate and letters of administration in the estates of deceased persons. The assets of the company are to be liable for the proper administration of the estates, and no bond to administer is to be required when the paid-up capital is £20,000, of which £10,000 is invested in Government securities. The company may be appointed trustee, receiver, committee, or guardian of an estate under the *Lunacy Act* 1890. The company is to be paid commission, not to exceed 2½ per cent. of the capital value of any estate committed to its management, and 5 per cent. on the income of such estate. A statement of unclaimed moneys is to be furnished to the Treasurer every six months,

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and all moneys remaining unclaimed for five years are to be paid to the Receiver of Revenue. The capital of the company is to be in £2 10s. shares, and must not be reduced below £20,000. No member is to hold more than 300 shares. No more than 25s. per share is to be called up, and 25s. per share must be available when winding up the company.

2261. 30th November.—The *Forests Act 1910*, to be read as one with the Act of 1907 and amending Acts enlarges the term "forest officer," and extends the expression "protected forest" to include every unused road and water frontage. Power is given to acquire private land for forest purposes, but no more than £2,000 can be expended in one year without the sanction of Parliament. The penalty for lighting a fire in a forest is increased. Authority is given to dedicate a timber reserve as a permanent forest, and to establish forest pounds. Any holder of a grazing lease or licence within a reserved forest is empowered to impound cattle trespassing on his leased or licensed land. Agistment fees are to be charged the owners of all cattle found depasturing within a reserved forest. Forest produce cut, removed, or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act may be seized and disposed of. Power is given to the Conservator of Forests to prescribe what returns shall be furnished every month by persons licensed to cut timber. Unauthorized occupation of or wilfully depasturing cattle on forest lands is punishable for a first offence by a fine not exceeding £5, for a second offence after an interval of fourteen clear days by a sum not exceeding £20, and for any subsequent offence after a like interval by a sum not exceeding £50. Unbranded wild cattle over the age of twelve months at any time depasturing on any forest are deemed to be the property of the Crown.
2262. 30th November.—The *Melbourne Benevolent Asylum Act 1910* amends the Act of 1904 by declaring that the site of the Benevolent Asylum in North Melbourne, after provision is made for streets and rights-of-way, be subdivided into building allotments in manner approved of by the Board of Land and Works, and sold in separate lots by public auction, and if not then sold may be thereafter disposed of in separate lots by public auction or by private contract, or partly by the one mode and partly by the other.
2263. 30th November.—The *Geelong Market Site Act 1910* enables the Council of the City of Geelong to grant building leases of portion of the land known as the General Market site.
2264. 30th November.—The *Marquis of Linlithgow Memorial Site Act 1910* provides for the setting apart of a site for the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Marquis of Linlithgow.
2265. 17th December.—The *Arbitration Act 1910* amends the law relating to arbitration.

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2266. 17th December.—The *St. Kilda Shore Act* 1910 authorizes the resumption by the Crown of certain land vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, which may be devoted to the recreation, convenience, or amusement of the people.
2267. 17th December.—The *Municipal Endowment Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1911, the endowment payable to municipalities under the latter Act.
2268. 17th December.—The *Railways Advances Act* 1910 authorizes the temporary application out of "the Public Account" of any sum not exceeding £200,000 for the purpose of substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway.
2269. 17th December.—The *Court of Mines Act* 1910 empowers the Courts of Mines to deal with special cases stated by a warden.
2270. 17th December.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act* 1910 relates to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons.
2271. 17th December.—The *Crown Lands Reserves Act* 1910 revokes the permanent reservation of certain Crown lands in the counties of Millewa, Croajingolong, and Dargo.
2272. 17th December.—The *Kerang and Koondrook Tramway Act* 1910 provides that the shire of Kerang repay to the Treasurer of Victoria by ten annual instalments of £1,682 2s. 6d., forty annual instalments of £1,756 17s., and one of £1,817 17s. 6d., a loan of £27,825, granted in 1888 from the Country Tramways Trust Fund for the construction of the Kerang and Koondrook Tramway, the total liability on account of which, including interest unpaid (£9,556), amounted on 13th May, 1910, to £37,381. Power is given to the Council to levy annually a special tramway rate in respect of all rateable property within the tramway area to the amount that may be necessary to pay the annual instalment of principal and interest. The municipality may also appropriate the municipal fund for the same purpose. If instalments are not paid the Treasurer may withhold payment to the municipality of endowment, equivalent of licence fees, &c., and may also appoint a person to make and levy tramway rates. The Governor in Council may authorize the transfer of the property to the Victorian Railways Commissioners before the debt is re-paid, the consideration by way of compensation to the municipality to be settled by arbitration, it being obligatory for the municipality to pay all instalments of principal and interest to date of transfer.
2273. 17th December.—The *Seeds Act* 1910 repeals the *Adulteration of Seeds Act* 1896. Every invoice, agreement, circular, or advertisement relating to seeds constitute a warranty by the vendor that such seeds are for planting or sowing, and are of the kinds specified, and contain no greater amount of foreign ingredients than is stated. When seeds are sold

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in packets the year in which such seeds are grown must be clearly and indelibly marked upon the outside of each packet. Any purchaser of seeds is entitled on payment of a prescribed fee to have these examined by a botanist of the Department of Agriculture or his deputy, and to receive a certificate of the results of the examination. The penalty for a contravention of the Act is not to exceed £10, and the vendor is exempt from the penalty on conviction of the actual offender. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, or pease, do not come within the provisions of this Act.

2274. 17th December.—The *Artificial Manures Act* 1910 amends the Acts of 1904 and 1905, and provides that a register of brands be kept by the Secretary for Agriculture. The form of application is to set forth the full name and place of business of the applicant; the name, figure, trade mark, or other sign to be attached to the manure and intended for identifying it, which the applicant desires to have registered; the name and address of the manufacturer or importer of the manure; the place of manufacture; the raw material from which the manure is manufactured or prepared; a statement of the results of a chemical analysis of the manure, stating the proportion per centum in which the manure contains the three ingredients—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; the retail price per ton of the manure, and such other matters as may be prescribed. A list of all registered brands is to be published annually in the *Government Gazette*, and manure is to be sold only under registered brand. The chemist of the Department of Agriculture is to compile a complete list of all the manures in respect of which brands are registered, showing the price asked for same, the average unit values, and the several brands registered in respect of such manures.

2275. 17th December.—The *Melbourne College of Divinity Act* 1910 provides for the constitution and incorporation of a College of Divinity under the name of the Melbourne College of Divinity. The College is to consist of 16 male members—6 representatives of the Church of England in Victoria, 4 of the Presbyterian Church, 4 of the Methodist Church, 1 of the Baptist Union, and 1 of the Congregational Union. The College is not to be affiliated with the Melbourne University. Power is given to confer diplomas, certificates, and degrees. For the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, an applicant must first have obtained a degree in the Melbourne University or a degree in some other university recognised by the University of Melbourne as of corresponding value, and he must subsequently have completed a prescribed course of study of at least two years' duration and passed at least two examinations. The College may make regulations for allowing candidates *bonâ fide* engaged in the regular work or calling of a profession to complete the course, and to pass the examinations

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within the time and in the manner provided in the regulations. The degree of Doctor of Divinity will not be conferred upon any person unless such person is a Bachelor of Divinity of at least seven years' standing, and has obtained, in the University of Melbourne, or some other university, the degree of Master or Doctor in some faculty. No religious test will be imposed on candidates, examiners, or officers, and the provisions of the Act, unless otherwise provided, extend to both sexes.

2276. 17th December.—The *Railway Lands Acquisition Act* 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1893, authorizes the Governor in Council to make a declaration that lands in the vicinity of the proposed site of a railway station, not exceeding in any one case 200 acres, be acquired for township purposes. The Engineer-in-Chief must include this land in the maps, plans, and elevations of the railway, and the Railway Construction Trust must proceed to acquire, by agreement or compulsory purchase, the land on behalf of the Crown concurrently with the acquisition of the land required for the railway.
2277. 17th December.—The *Public Account Advances Act* 1910 gives power to issue temporarily out of the Public Account, sums not exceeding £500,000 to meet expenditure on closer settlement, railways, public works, and water supply.
2278. 17th December.—The *Income Tax Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1911 payable on incomes earned in 1910. Incomes of £200 per annum or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. from £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d. in the £1, and life insurance companies 8d. The Income Tax Acts are continued in force until the 31st December, 1913.
2279. 17th December.—The *Bees Act* 1910 enables the Governor in Council to declare any portion of Victoria in which any disease affecting bees exists a proclaimed area, and to prohibit the sending or bringing of bees into any proclaimed area, or the sending or removal from a proclaimed area into any other part of Victoria of bees, comb or beehives likely to spread disease. If an inspector certifies that any bees are diseased, the Minister may order their destruction. Beehives, honey, or wax fittings, apparatus, or utensils liable to spread disease must be disinfected, and if these articles cannot be effectively cleansed they may be destroyed. No compensation is to be allowed for damage occasioned by carrying out the Act unless the same was wilful.

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2280. 17th December.—The *Savings Banks Act* 1910 further amends the Savings Banks Acts. The total amount for which mortgage bonds and debentures may be issued is not to exceed £6,000,000. The period for the redemption of debentures is to be fixed so that not more than £1,000,000 will be required in any period of five consecutive financial years to pay off debentures maturing in such period. An extension of the *Crédit Foncier* system is provided for in section 5, which enables the Commissioners to make advances on residential or shop properties, with the restriction that not more than £1,000 is to be advanced on any one property. The Commissioners may require the repayment of advances to be made monthly or quarterly instead of half-yearly, and the repayments are to be, for every £100 advanced, at the rate of not less than 12s. 6d. per month, or £1 17s. 6d. per quarter until the balance of the advance has been reduced to one-half of the amount of the valuation, after which the payments may be by smaller amounts.
2281. 17th December.—The *Residence Areas Holders Act* 1910, to be read with the *Mines Act* 1890, enables the warden of a district to register the widow of a holder of a residence area dying intestate as the holder of the area, provided the buildings and other improvements thereon do not exceed £200 in value, and the whole of the real and personal estate does not exceed £250. The occupation or residence of the deceased holder is to be credited to the widow.
2282. 17th December.—The *Licensing Districts Inhabitants Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1890. In determining the statutory number of inhabitants in a Licensing District, five times the number of "male" ratepayers instead of the total ratepayers is to be taken. The electoral registrar for every electoral division must, in the month of November in every year, send by post to the clerk of the Licensing Court a copy of the roll of ratepaying electors with a certificate setting forth the number of persons on the roll who appear to be male ratepayers. In any case where the number of inhabitants of any Licensing District has been determined upon a roll of ratepaying electors which includes females, the number is to be amended by a member of the Licensing Court, so that it shall be five times the number of male ratepayers on the roll.
2283. 26th December.—This Act applies £3,073,060 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £6,574,230 to the service of the Government.
2284. 26th December.—The *Land Tax Act* 1910 provides for a tax on the unimproved value and for the assessment of land. The rate of tax is fixed at one-half penny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value

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where the unimproved value exceeds £250. The exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to or exceeds £500. Unimproved value is defined as the amount that the land might be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The Commissioner may appoint assessors to make valuations of land, or may use the valuations made by local authorities.

2285. 4th January, 1911.—The *Railway Loan Application Act 1910* sanctions the issue and application of £2,475,593 out of loan funds for railways, tramways, and other works.
2286. 4th January, 1911.—The *Victorian Loan Act 1910* authorizes the raising of £2,000,000 to be expended on railways, irrigation, and water supply works, purchase of wire netting, and on other public works.
2287. 4th January, 1911.—The *Duties Collection Act 1910* amends the law relating to the assessment, collection, and payment of duties on the estates of deceased persons and of certain duties under the Stamps Acts.
2288. 4th January, 1911.—The *Electoral Act 1910*, to be read with the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890*, alters the law relating to parliamentary elections. Every person of the full age of twenty-one years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and who has resided in Victoria for the six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment is entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll in respect of lands or tenements in the district where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and he cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. For the purpose of compiling the general roll, the Minister may direct that householders' schedules be prepared, and that an electoral canvass be taken. Provision is made for voting by post at elections for the Legislative Council or Assembly.
2289. 4th January, 1911.—The *Water Supply Loans Application Act 1910* sanctions the issue and application of £566,175 available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes.
2290. 4th January, 1911.—The *Kow Plains to Murrayville Railway Construction Act 1910* authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Kow Plains to Murrayville.
2291. 4th January, 1911.—The *Factories and Shops Act 1910*, to be read with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, gives Special Boards power to fix the number or proportionate number of apprentices and improvers who may be employed in any factory or shop and when determining the rates of pay payable to them to

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take into consideration their age, sex, and experience. The Act is not contravened if the apprentices were employed under indentures of apprenticeship entered into prior to 31st December, 1910.

2292. 4th January, 1911.—The *Gold Buyers Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1907. The privilege of holding a gold buyer's and a gold assayer's licence is extended, and now includes a bank, the registrar or principal officer of any School of Mines, the Government Savings Bank at Ballarat, Bendigo, and such other places as the Governor in Council may decide. The hours for buying or receiving gold are from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 6 o'clock in the evening, except Saturdays, when gold may be bought or received up till 8 o'clock. Power is given to a School of Mines or bank to buy gold which has been obtained outside the district for which a licence is held, but the facts connected therewith must be reported to the police. A temporary gold buyer's licence may be granted to the clerk or deputy of a licensed gold buyer, if the latter is unable to act through illness or any other good cause. Annual gold assayers' licences may be issued to the holder of any right from any other person to remove or treat tailings. Provision is made for a foreman of a testing plant or a registered prospector or miner to smelt gold without a licence. Persons who buy wrought gold must be licensed, and must keep a register book showing the full name and address of the person from whom any wrought gold is bought, the price paid for, and the weight of the gold, the date of purchase, and any other particulars that may be prescribed. The gold must be kept for at least seven days in the same condition as when purchased. Similar restrictions are imposed on dealers in precious stones. Persons who sell gold to the Mint or who export gold must give full information in such form as may be required.
2293. 4th January, 1911.—The *Companies Act* 1910 consolidates and amends the law relating to companies. The constitution and incorporation, management, and administration and winding-up of companies, the distribution and reduction of share capital, registration of an unlimited company as limited, unlimited liability of directors, and the application of the Act to companies formed and registered under former Companies Acts, are dealt with. Sections show the procedure to be adopted with regard to companies and societies established outside Victoria, and the winding-up of unregistered companies.
2294. 4th January, 1911.—The *Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act* 1910 consolidates and amends the Acts of 1907 and 1909.
2295. 4th January, 1911.—The *Local Government Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1903, enables councils to make by-laws prohibiting quarrying or blasting operations, and to purchase any track way, or pavement of

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| | | iron, steel, wood, or stone, or machinery for quarrying or crushing stone for road-making purposes, or machines for making or rolling roads. |
| 2296. | 4th January, 1911. | —The <i>Footscray Municipal Loan Act</i> 1910 sanctions the application of £12,912, portion of a loan of £80,000 raised in 1892, to other purposes than that for which it was originally raised. |
| 2297. | 4th January, 1911. | —The <i>Special Funds Act</i> 1910 provides for the transfer out of the Assurance Fund under the <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1890, of a sum of money not exceeding £150,000, portion of which is allotted for the establishment in the Treasury of certain Trust Funds as follows:—£50,000 to the Teachers' Residences Fund, for the erection of residences for State school teachers, or for the maintenance of any such residences erected by means of money provided from this fund; £15,000 to the Closer Settlements Fire Insurance Fund; £15,000 to the Government Buildings Fire Insurance Fund; £4,000 to the Government Employés Accident Fund; £15,000 to the Public Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund; and £11,000 to the Office of Titles Strong Room Fund, to be expended on the enlargement of the strong room at the Office of Titles. With the exceptions of the amounts to be expended on teachers' residences, and the improvements at the Titles Office, the sums lent to the funds are to be re-paid to the Assurance Fund. |
| 2298. | 4th January, 1911. | —The <i>Hawthorn Tramways Act</i> 1910 extends the provisions of the <i>Tramways Act</i> 1890 to the municipality of Hawthorn, and gives authority to the municipality to construct an electric tramway, commencing in Glenferrie-road at the southern boundary of the municipality and extending northerly along Glenferrie-road to the centre of Barker's-road. |
| 2299. | 4th January, 1911. | —The <i>Kew Tramways Act</i> 1910 extends the provisions of the Act to the municipality of Kew, and authorizes the construction of several electric tramways in the municipality of Kew. |
| 2300. | 4th January, 1911. | —The <i>Wonthaggi Borough Act</i> 1910 provides for the constitution under the Local Government Acts of the borough of Wonthaggi by severing portion of the shire of Phillip Island and Woolamai. Permission is given to borrow £10,000 within the first three years. |
| 2301. | 4th January, 1911. | —The <i>Education Act</i> 1910, to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, alters the law relating to education and to officers and teachers of the Education Department. Power is given to appoint a Council of Public Education, consisting of 20 members, four of whom are to be representatives of the Education Department, four of registered schools, three of the University of Melbourne, three of technical education, one of education in music, and five of industrial interests, of whom not less than two are to be representatives of agriculture. Payment is |

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to be made for the service given by members. The duties of the Teachers and Schools Registration Board are to be transferred to the Council. The functions of the Council are to report to the Minister upon methods of or development in public education in other countries which it is desirable to introduce into Victoria, to prepare an annual report upon questions relating to the development and general administration of public education in Victoria, and the due co-ordination of all branches of public education, and to state the terms and conditions upon which teachers from schools registered as secondary schools should, in its opinion, be appointed as teachers in higher elementary schools or in district high schools. The Council may appoint a Registration Committee, whose duty it will be to determine whether a school shall be registered under the Act as a sub-primary, primary, or secondary school, or as a school with any two or three of such departments, and to determine the classification of teachers. Boards of Advice are abolished, and the duties hitherto carried out by them may be performed by the Minister or an officer appointed by him. The Governor in Council may appoint school committees, to be nominated by parents, whose duty it will be to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, to carry out any necessary work in connexion with the maintenance or repair of or additions to the buildings or the school grounds, to promote the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the school-rooms, and the formation of a school library and museum, to provide for the necessary cleaning and for the sanitary services of the school, to visit the school and to record their opinion as to its general condition and efficient management, to arrange where necessary for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for the teachers (especially women teachers), and generally to stimulate interest in the school. The Governor in Council may, by Proclamation, declare any State school a higher elementary school or a district high school, but such is not to be established unless the Minister is satisfied that adequate provision does not exist in the locality for secondary education of an approved kind, and that an average attendance of at least 50 pupils, with the necessary qualifications, is assured. Power is given to purchase any registered school open for three years likely to be closed or prejudicially affected on account of the establishment of a district high school, and appoint as teachers any members of the staff considered suitable for such employment. Continuation classes may be established in technical, higher elementary or district high schools, in which, in addition to further instruction in subjects of free instruction one-third of the course

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of study is to be in elementary science (including the laws of health), and in subjects involved in manual training or in domestic arts. Regulations may be made requiring the attendance in the evening of boys until the age of 17 years at these classes. Provision is made for the establishment of preparatory trade classes, trade schools, and technical schools, for pupils actually engaged or preparing to be engaged in industrial, agricultural, commercial, or domestic pursuits. Other sections deal with attendance at school, medical inspection of school children, and provision for meals for children who are unable by reason of lack of food to take full advantage of the education provided for them.

2302. 4th January, 1911.—The *Coleraine Land Act* 1910 provides for the sale of certain land set apart for show-yards at Coleraine, and for the purchase of a new site from the proceeds of the sale.

2303. 4th January, 1911.—The *Yarrowonga Land Act* 1910 provides for the sale of certain land set apart as a site for a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library at Yarrowonga, and for the purchase of a new site from the proceeds of the sale.

2304. 4th January, 1911.—The *Kyneton Temperance Hall Act* 1910 provides for the sale of certain land set apart as a site for a Temperance Hall at Kyneton, and for the purchase of a new site from the proceeds of the sale.

2305. 4th January, 1911.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, gives power, in the case of any Special Board appointed, to define the area or locality within which its determination shall be operative, and also to appoint more than one Special Board for any process, trade, or business. The exemption in the Principal Act is repealed so far as it applies to creameries, butter and cheese factories, and concentrated and condensed milk factories. A penalty of £25 may be enacted against an employer for dismissing from his employment any employé because he is a member of a Special Board, or has given information with regard to matters under the Factories Acts to an Inspector of Factories, or after giving reasonable notice has absented himself from work through being engaged in other duties as a member of the Special Board. In fixing the lowest prices or rates the Special Board is to take into consideration the nature of the work, the manner in which it is to be done, the age and sex of the workers, the place or locality where the work is to be done, the hour of the day or night when the work is to be performed, whether more than six consecutive days' work is to be done, whether the work is casual, and any recognised usage or custom in the manner of carrying out the work. The Board may also fix the hours of work each day, and determine

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a higher price or rate to be paid for time worked outside the ordinary hours, and may further fix special prices or rates for work to be done on a Sunday or a public holiday. The Special Board is not to sit during working hours, except by mutual agreement. Apprentices over the age of 21 years may, with the sanction in writing of the Minister, be bound by indentures of apprenticeship. Power is given to extend the determinations of Special Boards to shires. The rates fixed by Boards for engine-drivers, &c., engineering, blacksmithing, and general ironwork are to supersede rates fixed by other Boards for the same classes of employés. An extension of the powers of the Board for engine-drivers and the Carters Board is provided for. Female children over 14 years of age may be granted permission to work in a factory if the poverty of the parents makes it desirable that the child obtain employment. The pay of engine-drivers for work done on a Sunday is to be at the rate of not less than time and a half. A limitation of 10s. a week is placed on the amount that may be charged as rent to a manager or assistant required to reside on the premises. Girls under the age of 18 years are not permitted to lift or carry a greater weight than 25 lbs. No premium is allowed to be paid on account of apprentices, &c., in the hairdressing business, and the person to whom a chair, &c., in a barber's shop is let is deemed to be an employé. Material is not to be given by the occupier of a factory to unregistered workers to be made up into articles of clothing. Butchers' shops are to close at 8 p.m. on the day before a public holiday. The metropolitan Saturday half-holiday is made permanent. A yearly holiday is provided for pastrycooks, and bread carters are to have two holidays a month. Restrictions are placed on the hours for carting goods, and the employer must provide a book in which the hours worked by the carter must be entered. An annual factory holiday is provided in the following trades:—Brush-making, carpentering, coach-building, coopering, furniture, and saw-milling. Regulations may be made to fix hours and half-holidays for the employés of caterers. It is punishable for an auctioneer to sell new goods on any day when the shops usually selling such goods are closed. The annual number of days on which overtime may be worked by women and girls has been reduced from 40 to 25, and the amount of tea money which must be paid has been increased from sixpence to one shilling. Watchmen are to have one holiday a week. Every fish or poultry shop must close on the last Monday in February each year, and all employés must be given a holiday on that day. The annual holiday for fruit and vegetable shops has been changed from the first Wednesday in February

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to the corresponding day in March. Employers are to pay, at least once a fortnight, wages earned by persons engaged in factories or shops. An annual holiday is provided for all shops selling uncooked meat, and for every factory in which small goods are made in the city of Bendigo and borough of Eaglehawk.

2306. 4th January, 1911.—The *Crimes Act* 1910 amends the law relating to criminal procedure so far as it affects the release of insane prisoners detained during the Governor's pleasure or the release of prisoners on recognisances, and also the issue of search warrants by justices.

2307. 4th January, 1911.—The *Public Works Loan Application Act* 1910 issues and applies £122,000 out of loan funds for public works.

2308. 4th January, 1911.—The *Victorian Government Special Inscribed Stock Act* 1910 authorizes the creation of a special stock for sale to Friendly Societies. The rate of interest is 4 per cent., the stock is to be sold at par, and the amount that may be raised is £2,000,000, which may be expended on railways and irrigation and water supply works in country districts. One-half per cent. of the amount borrowed is to be set apart annually out of revenue for redemption purposes. When money is required for the purposes of the society, application must be made in the prescribed form, accompanied by a statutory declaration of the facts and supported by such other evidence as the Treasurer may require. After the expiration of four days from the receipt of the application the Treasurer is to make the money available, and all stock is to be redeemed at par. Any stock which has not been otherwise redeemed may be redeemed at any time after 31st May, 1931, on Parliament providing funds for the purpose.

2309. 4th January, 1911.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1909 (No. 2) by declaring that the restriction on transfer of allotments, as set forth in section 79, does not apply to lands disposed of prior to the commencement of the latter Act.

2310. 4th January, 1911.—The *Railways Act* 1910 gives power to appoint to permanent positions in the Railway Department employés who have served five years, or periods aggregating five years, during the preceding seven years. Certain officers named in a schedule to the Act, who were transferred or temporarily transferred from the Railway Department to the Income Tax Office, have been classified as officers of the 5th Class in the Clerical Division of the Public Service from the respective dates of their transfers.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors
of Victoria.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

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

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 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 the Crown 1851 to 1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Ministries
1855 to 1911.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Murray
Ministry.

On 8th January, 1909, Sir Thomas Bent placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. John Murray. The following are the names of and the offices held by the Ministers:—

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

STATE MINISTRY—*continued.*

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1911.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Southern ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1913
	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1913
	Hon. W. A. Adamson	1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	1913
	Hon. T. C. Harwood (Chairman of Committees)	1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1913
	Hon. F. W. Brown	1916
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White	1913
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1916

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

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

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

Clerk of Committees and Clerk of the Papers: H. H. Pearson.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

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

Clerk of the Assembly : H. H. Newton.

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

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

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

Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.

Accountant and Clerk : P. P. Conlan.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Bosschart, W. L.	Netherlands.
Lyle, M.	Colombia.
Were, F. W.	Denmark.
Bray, John P.	United States.
Sanders, Lewis	Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. X.	Belgium.
Ryan, Dr. Charles	Turkey.
Mercatelli, Commendatore Luigi	Italy.
Paxton, J. M.	Peru.
Frandin, J. H.	France.
Miki Saito	Japan.
Walsh, F.	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto	Norway.
Bünz, Herr (acting)	Germany.
Tillock, James T.	Argentine Republic.
Jehlitschka, H.	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R.	Greece.
D'Abaza, A. N.	Russia.
Dunn, E. W. T.	Brazil.
Royle, C. J.	Paraguay.
Tong Ying Tung	China.
Gundelach, M. S.	Ecuador.
Moore, F. H.	Hawaii.

CONSULS.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

VICE-CONSULS.

Amschel, J.	Germany.
Braund, A. E. (acting)	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J.	Denmark.
Pigeonneau, G.	France.
Waern, J. D.	Sweden.
Bentzon, S.	Norway.
Martin, G.	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A.	Brazil, United States of
Belcher, E. N.	Denmark.
Bloomfield, A. S.	} Paraguay
Fraser, W. S. (acting)	
Bechervaise, E.	Sweden.
Stewart, J. C.	Russia.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

State Rivers and Water Supply

Commissioners—

Chairman	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	...	...	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	...	...	W. Cattnach.

Lands Purchase and Management Board—

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

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	...	(Vacant).
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	P. R. Scott.
Entomologist	...	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Stock and Dairy Supervision	...	...	Chief Veterinary Inspector, S. S. Cameron.
Engineer	...	...	A. S. Kenyon.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

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

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1910:—

PROFESSORS.

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

PROFESSORS—continued.

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

LECTURERS.

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

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and *Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology	Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc.

* Appointed Professor of Chemistry, University of Queensland, Decem-ber, 1910.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS—*continued.*

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

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Shaw, C. G., M.D., B.S.
"	Mackenzie, J. F. C., M.B., B.S.
"	Shields, J. W., M.B., B.S.
"	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Pathology	Trinca, A. J., M.B., B.S.
"	Lamble, G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	Adeney, A. W.
"	Fitzgerald, E. J., L.R.C.P.
"	Sayce, O. A.*

OFFICE STAFF.

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

*Died 29th April, 1911.

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Chairman W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

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 J. Baragwanath, J.P., F. G. Farr, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicolson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.
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 F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
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MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*

Commissioners—*continued.*

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners appointed by—

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

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST.

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

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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

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

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

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

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

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

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

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

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Members	C. A. Topp, M.A., I.S.O. W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General, and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

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

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 61 cities, towns, and

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

boroughs in Victoria, and 146 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

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

Municipal
councillors.

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

Municipal
electors

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

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

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

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

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

Rateable property.

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

Rates—general, separate, &c.

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

Improvement charge.

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

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1910—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

AREA OF STATES.

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

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

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

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

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

Site.

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

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

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

The Parliament is to consist of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Parliament.

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 that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water rights.

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

Inter-State Commission.

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

State Debts.

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

Protection to States.

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

Federal Capital.

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

Alteration of Constitution.

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

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

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

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

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1910.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1910:—

- No. 1. 3rd July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1910-11 grants and applies £744,331 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 2. 6th August.—The *Trust Fund Advances Act* 1910 authorizes a temporary advance of a sum not exceeding £500,000 from the Trust Fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be credited to the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people, and to be re-paid on or before the 30th June, 1911.
- No. 3. 6th August.—The *Constitution Alteration (State Debts) Act* 1909 alters, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, the provision in section 105 of the Federal Constitution Act which gave the Commonwealth power to take over from the States their public debts "as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth," by allowing the Federal Government to take over the debts whether incurred prior to or since the inauguration of the Commonwealth.
- No. 4. 9th August.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1910 grants and applies £3,500,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purpose of defraying the expenditure on account of Invalid and Old-age Pensions.
- No. 5. 12th August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1910-11 grants and applies £1,280,876 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 6. 16th August.—The *Naval Loan Repeal Act* 1910 repeals the Act of 1909.
- No. 7. 29th August.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1904-09. An employé is defined to mean any person employed in an industry or whose usual occupation is in that industry. An industrial dispute under this Act must extend beyond the limits of any one State, and includes any dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on, by or under the control of the Commonwealth or a State, or any public authority constituted under the Commonwealth or a State, and any threatened, impending, or probable industrial dispute. The clause in the original Act exempting persons engaged in domestic service and in agricultural, viticultural, horticultural, and dairying pursuits from being included under the term "industry," has been repealed. For the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute the President of the Arbitration Court may summon any person to attend a conference presided over by himself, and the penalty for refusing to attend such conference is fixed at £500. Other sections of the original Act in which amendments have been made relate to disputes of which the Court has cognizance, certificate as to membership of organization, power to decide according to merits,

representation of parties, also power of amendment of the plaint, and to grant minimum wage and preference for members of organizations. In making an award the Court is not necessarily restricted to the specific relief claimed by the parties, but may include in the award anything which the Court thinks necessary for the purpose of preventing or settling the dispute. The Court may appoint a Board of Reference for the purpose of assisting in carrying out its decisions. In the original Act preference was denied any organization which permitted the application of its funds to political purposes, but this clause has been omitted in this Act. The schedule showing the conditions to be complied with by associations applying for registration has been repealed, and another schedule substituted.

- No. 8. 2nd September.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1910 relates to the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the several States. The Braddon clause in the Constitution, requiring the Commonwealth to return to the States not less than three-fourths of the net revenue from duties of Customs and of Excise, expired on 31st December, 1910, and is succeeded by a provision for a payment of 25s. per head of the population of each State for ten years, beginning on 1st July, 1910. An amount of £450,000, shown in a schedule to the Act, is to be deducted from the payments to the States during the financial year 1910-11, which practically is equivalent to making the Braddon clause operate to 30th June, 1910. A special payment to Western Australia for ten years, commencing with £250,000 the first year and diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, is to be made by the Commonwealth, one half of the amount of the payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. The Commonwealth Statistician is authorized to ascertain the population as at the 31st December in the financial year in respect of which the payment or debit is to be made.
- No. 9. 7th September.—The *Customs (Inter-State Accounts) Act* 1910 repeals the sections of the *Customs Act* 1901 which provided that records of all dutiable goods passing from one State to another were to be kept.
- No. 10. 16th September.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1901-08. The time during which an immigrant may be required to pass the dictation test has been extended from one to two years after he has entered the Commonwealth. For being concerned either directly or indirectly in bringing immigrants secretly to the Commonwealth a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment, or both, may be inflicted, and a similar fine or term of imprisonment may be imposed for producing false naturalization papers. Power is given to search for prohibited immigrants in any vessel, building, premises, or place.

No. 11. 16th September.—The *Australian Notes Act* 1910 authorizes the issue of Australian notes. No State notes are to be circulated six months after the commencement of this Act under a penalty of £500. The denominations in which the notes may be issued are 10s., £1, £5, £10, or any multiple of £10, and for temporary use the forms of State notes or bank notes may be taken. The moneys derived from the issue of the notes are to be placed to the credit of a Trust account. A gold reserve of one-fourth of the amount of notes issued up to seven million pounds, and an amount equal to the value of the notes issued in excess of that amount, must be held by the Treasurer. The remainder may be invested in securities of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth or of a State, or may be deposited in a bank. Australian notes are not to be pledged by the Treasurer with a bank or person as security for money. A monthly statement of notes issued and reserve held is to be published in the *Gazette*. Every bank must keep a record of the bank notes issued and not redeemed at the close of business on Monday of every week, and on or before the 31st March in each year must send to the Treasurer a copy of such record for the previous calendar year verified by declaration. Treasury-bills, to the amount of Australian notes issued and not redeemed, may be issued by the Treasurer, the currency not to exceed five years from the date of issue, and the interest not to exceed 4 per cent. The proceeds are to be devoted to the redemption of Australian notes. The penalty for forging or uttering notes or bills of the Commonwealth is 14 years' imprisonment, and for possession of forged notes or bills four years' imprisonment. Other heavy penalties are provided for offences against the Act, such as making a false declaration, making or using false forms, personating any person entitled to any Commonwealth security, making out or delivering any Commonwealth security for a greater or lesser amount than that to which the person on whose behalf it is made is entitled, and copying or defacing Australian notes. Illicit forms are to be confiscated, and counterfeit notes are to be marked with the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless." A search warrant may be issued authorizing a constable to enter and search any building and take away any article which he has reasonable ground to believe is forfeited under the Act, and bring it before a Court of summary jurisdiction.

No. 12. 1st October.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1910-11 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £2,323,196 for the service of the year 1910-11 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.

No. 13. 8th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1910-11 grants and applies £816,619 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11.

- No. 14. 10th October.—The *Bank Notes Tax Act* 1910 imposes a tax at the rate of ten pounds per cent. for each year in respect of all bank notes issued or re-issued after the commencement of this Act. The tax is payable before the 30th June following the year when imposed.
- No. 15. 21st October.—The *Trust Fund Advances Act* 1910 (No. 2) authorizes a temporary advance to the Consolidated Revenue of an amount not exceeding £1,500,000 from the Trust Fund not held for the purposes of the reserve in section 9 of the *Australian Notes Act* 1910, such amount to be re-paid with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on or before the 30th June, 1911.
- No. 16. 25th October.—The *Sugar Bounty Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1905. The date of the bounty on sugar-cane or beet grown by white labour, which was fixed to terminate on 1st January, 1913, has been extended indefinitely, and the diminishing sliding scale of rates of bounty, which was to operate in 1911 and 1912, has been abolished. Every person who claims the bounty must certify to the Minister the conditions of employment and the rates of wages paid to any labour employed by him, and if these are below the standard rates prescribed by any Commonwealth or State industrial authority or obtainable in the locality the payment of the whole or any part of the bounty may be withheld.
- No. 17. 25th October.—The *Excise (Sugar) Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1905 by omitting the words 1st January, 1913, as the latest date on which the Excise duty of 4s. per cwt. on manufactured sugar can be collected, and by abolishing the descending scale of rates of Excise duty on sugar which was to come into force in 1911 and 1912.
- No. 18. 12th November.—The *Naval Appropriation Act* 1910 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,590,000 towards the construction of a fleet for the naval defence of Australia.
- No. 19. 14th November.—The *Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act* 1910 relates to the administration of Acts on these subjects passed by former Parliaments.
- No. 20. 16th November.—The *Northern Territory Acceptance Act* 1910 provides for the acceptance by the Commonwealth from the State of South Australia of the Northern Territory as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth. The liability for State loans in respect to the Northern Territory has been assumed by the Commonwealth, which also undertakes, if so required, to pay compensation for the portion of the overland telegraph line within the Territory, in lieu of being responsible for the indebtedness of the State in respect thereof. The Commonwealth Government has agreed to acquire the Port Augusta railway, and to construct a transcontinental line from Port Darwin southwards to a point on the northern boundary of South Australia, and to connect the Port Augusta railway therewith. Authority is

also given to construct a railway westerly from any point on the Port Augusta railway through South Australia proper to any point on its western boundary.

- No. 21. 16th November.—The *Land Tax Act* 1910 imposes a progressive land tax upon unimproved land values. The rates of tax and a short account of the provisions of the measure will be found in part "Finance" of this volume.
- No. 22. 17th November.—The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1910 relates to the administration, imposition, assessment, and collection of the foregoing tax.
- No. 23. 17th November.—The *Shale Oils Bounties Act* 1910 provides for the payment of bounties on the manufacture of kerosene and paraffin wax from Australian shale. The rate of bounty is 2d. per gallon on kerosene, the product of shale, having a flashing point of not lower than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, and the maximum amounts which may be paid are £8,000 in 1910-11, and £16,000 in each of the years 1911-12 and 1912-13. For refined paraffin wax the bounty is 2s. 6d. per cwt., on account of which £2,000 may be spent in 1910-11, and £4,000 in each of the two following years.
- No. 24. 25th November.—The *Postal Rates Act* 1910, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, amends the Postal Acts, and makes uniform throughout Australia the rates for postage on letters, letter-cards, post-cards, books, printed papers, magazines, commercial papers, patterns, and samples. The rate for letters is 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
- No. 25. 25th November.—The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910 provides for the Provisional Government of the Territory for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth.
- No. 26. 25th November.—The *Emigration Act* 1910 prohibits any person from taking out of the Commonwealth, except a permit is obtained, any child who is under contract to perform theatrical, operatic, or other work, or any aboriginal native. The emigration of any child of European race, unless in the care of some adult person of the same race, is also an offence.
- No. 27. 25th November.—The *Northern Territory (Administration) Act* 1910 provides for the Provisional Government of the Northern Territory.
- No. 28. 25th November.—The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1901. The publication of unauthorized telephone lists is prohibited. The penalty for breaking or damaging telegraph posts has been increased, and where the offender is under the age of 16 years the father of the child may be ordered to pay compensation for the repairs rendered necessary.
- No. 29. 25th November.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1906-09.
- No. 30. 25th November.—The *Naval Defence Act* 1910 deals with the administration and service of the Naval Forces, and obligations in respect of naval training of those persons liable under the Defence Act to

- be trained in the Citizens Forces who are allotted to the Naval Forces, and gives special power to build ships and construct docks, ship-yards, foundries, &c., for naval purposes. Transfers between the King's Naval Forces and Commonwealth Naval Forces may be effected. Provision for the widow or family or for himself, as the case requires, may be made out of the Consolidated Revenue, when any member of the Naval Forces is killed on active service or on duty, or becomes incapacitated from earning his living from wounds or disease contracted on active service. Funds for annuities or gratuities in case of injury or retirement may be established.
- No. 31. 1st December.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1906-09.
- No. 32. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1908-9 grants and applies a further sum of £29,017 for the service of the year 1908-9 for purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 33. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1910-11 grants and applies a further sum of £61,175 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 34. 1st December.—The *Judiciary Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1903-7 by determining the jurisdiction of the High Court as to constitutional questions referred to it by the Governor-General.
- No. 35. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1910-11 grants and applies a further sum of £467,950 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 36. 1st December.—The *Customs Act* 1910 amends the law relating to the prohibition to export certain goods, smuggling and unlawful importation and exportation of goods, and makes other minor alterations in the Act of 1901.
- No. 37. 1st December.—The *Defence Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1903-09. Promotion above the rank of captain is not to be given until an officer has passed a course of practical and theoretical instruction by the members of the General Staff, and above that of major until he has passed a course of instruction by the members of the General Staff during which he has shown himself fitted to command in the field a force of all arms. Persons exempt from service include Judges of Federal or State Courts, police, stipendiary or special magistrates, ministers of religion, members and officers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of a State, persons employed in the police or prison services or in lighthouses, medical practitioners or nurses in public hospitals, persons not substantially of European origin, persons reported by medical authorities as unfit for naval or military service, and persons whose conscientious beliefs do not allow them to bear arms. Military uniforms are to be supplied free of charge

to all members of the Citizen Forces. An alteration has been made in the age of males subject to periodic training in the Citizen Forces which in the original Act embraced persons aged from 18 to 20 years but has now been extended to include persons aged 18 to 25 years. Amendments have been made in the duration of training in the direction of requiring portion of the work to be done in camps for specified periods. Special provision is made for pupils in educational establishments and for the exemption of theological students when pursuing their studies, this exemption to cease when the latter have completed their course or have left the Theological College. The Military College is to be under the direction of a Commandant assisted by a staff, as prescribed, for the education of candidates for commissions in all arms of the Military Forces. Students in the college must be British subjects, and are to be formed into a College Corps. No person who is not a graduate of the Military College is to be appointed an officer of the Permanent Forces five years after its establishment.

- No. 38. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1908-9 appropriates a further sum of £120,780 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1908-9.
- No. 39. 1st December.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1910 authorizes a number of alterations in the duties payable under the Tariff Acts of 1908.
- No. 40. 1st December.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1911-12 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum of £1,315,976 for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 41. 1st December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1910-11 grants and applies £3,253,080 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £6,094,906, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On the 18th September, 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.

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

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 Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

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

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

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

Changes in the Ministry.

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

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

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

- Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
- Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.
- Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. E. L. Batchelor.
- Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.
- Postmaster-General: The Hon. J. Thomas.
- Minister for Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.
- Minister for Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.
- Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.
- Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley and the Hon. C. E. Frazer.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911.

THE SENATE.

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

Victoria—

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

Queensland—

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*THE SENATE—*continued.**New South Wales—*

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

South Australia—

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

Western Australia—

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

Tasmania—

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

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

VICTORIA.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Member.</i>			<i>District.</i>
Brown, Hon. T. ... ..	...	...	Calare.
Cann, G. ... ..	...	...	Nepean.
Carr, E. S. ... ..	...	...	Macquarie.
Catts, J. H. ... ..	...	...	Cook.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*

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

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

QUEENSLAND.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

TASMANIA.

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

Parliamentary Officers.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

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

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary	J. Oxenham.
Assistant Secretary (acting)	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Clerk	P. Howe.
Chief Electrical Engineer ...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist	H. A. Hunt.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

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

Staff Officers, Victoria.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

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

State Collectors.

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

Staff Officers, Victoria.

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

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

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

LAND TAX OFFICE.

Commissioner of Land Tax	... G. A. McKay.
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax for Victoria	R. Ewing.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor-General	... .. J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk G. H. Gatehouse.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

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

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	... Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General	... Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.</i>
Quartermaster-General	... Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge.
Chief of Ordnance	... Lieut.-Col. R. Wallace, R.A.A.
Civil Member	... Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Finance Member	... J. B. Laing.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Training and Operations	Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.F.A.
Director of Works	... Vacant.
Director of Artillery	... Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.A.
Director of Engineers (Acting)	... Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	Vacant.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Inspector-General Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick.
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NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces Rear-Admiral W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
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PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	... ..	Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General		Vacant.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction		Major J. K. Forsyth.
Staff Officer for Engineers	... ..	Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer	... ..	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	... ..	Major E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster	... ..	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	... ..	J. J. F. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W.	... ..	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Officer Commanding Naval Forces, N.S.W.		Com. F. H. C. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Victoria	... ..	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Naval Commandant, Victoria	... ..	Capt. J. T. Richardson.
Military Commandant, Queensland		Col. J. S. Lyster
Acting Naval Commandant, Queensland		Commander G. A. H. Curtis.
Military Commandant, South Australia		Lieut.-Col. and Temp. Col. J. H. A. Lee, R.A.E.
Naval Commandant, South Australia		Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia		Lieut.-Col. G. G. H. Irving.
Military Commandant, Tasmania	... ..	Lieut.-Col. and Temp. Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

- The Treasurer.
- The Inspector-General.
- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Chief of the General Staff.

Secretary.

The Secretary for Defence.

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

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Regular Members.**President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).

The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).

The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).

The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

The Civil Member.

Secretary.

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

The Chief Clerk.

DEFENCES.

Compulsory
training.

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

Under this Act the existing voluntary system of junior and senior cadets will disappear, and will be replaced on 1st July, 1911, by the compulsory service of all boys between certain ages.

The existing militia voluntary system will continue in force for the present, but will ultimately be merged in the universal training system. The re-organization of the Citizen Forces under this system will probably not take place until 1913, and even then the process will be gradual, and, in all probability, the services of the whole of

the militia officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained. Briefly, the particulars of the universal training system are as follows :—

(1) JUNIOR CADET TRAINING.

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

(2) SENIOR CADET TRAINING.

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

The training in the Senior Cadets will consist of :—

- 4 whole day parades of not less than 6 hours each (probably held on public holidays) ;
- 12 half days of not less than 3 hours ;
- 24 night drills of not less than 1½ hours ;

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

This attendance is absolutely compulsory, but attendance alone does not satisfy the requirements of the Act, as each lad is required, at the end of the year's training to satisfy his officers that he has attained a sufficient degree of proficiency. The work carried out in the Senior Cadets will be of one character only, and will include the foundation work necessary for service in any arm, viz. :— Marching, discipline, the handling of arms, musketry, physical drill, first aid, guards and sentries, tactical training as a company in elementary field work and some battalion drill. The Senior Cadet training period covers the period from 14 to 18 years of age.

(3) TRAINING IN CITIZEN FORCES.

Senior Cadets are required to undergo a medical examination between the first day of January and the first day of July of the year in which they attain the age of 18 years, and if passed as fit

they will, on the latter date, be transferred to an arm of the Citizen Forces. The Senior Cadets will be allowed a certain degree of latitude in selecting the arm to which they are to be transferred.

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

NUMBERS AVAILABLE AND ORGANIZATION.

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

100,000 Senior Cadets.

112,000 Citizen Soldiers.

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

93 Battalions of Infantry.

28 Regiments of Light Horse.

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

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

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

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

The first course at the Military College will commence in June, 1911, and it will probably last four years. It is intended that those who graduate will be appointed Officers of the Permanent Forces,

and be sent for a tour of duty with the Imperial Forces in England or India, and upon their return to Australia, they will take up duty as probationary Area Officers.

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

NAVAL DEFENCE.

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

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

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

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

The torpedo boat destroyers *Parramatta* and *Yarra* arrived in Australia in 1910. Their armament is one 4-in. Q.F. gun, three 12-pr. Q.F. guns, and three deck torpedo tubes (18-in.) displacement 700 tons; speed, about 28 knots. They have turbine engines with three propellers, and burn oil fuel. The torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* has been re-erected at the New South Wales Government Dockyards, Sydney, the parts having been sent out from Scotland. She was launched in 1911. The other three destroyers and the three submarines have not yet been commenced.

Commonwealth
Military
Forces
in Victoria
1910-11.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1910-11:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF
VICTORIA, 1910-11.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarter's Staff ...	5	8	13
„ Pay Department—Civilians...	...	7	7
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery	4	88	92
Ordnance Department ... ..	...	44	44
Instructional Staff	14	130	144
Rifle Range Staff ... ..	...	6	6
Armament Artificers ... ..	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery	11	199	210
Royal Australian Engineers	6	50	56
Australian Army Medical Corps	1	5	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ... ..	...	4	4
Cadet Staff	3	8	11
Total (Permanent)	44	560	604
MILITIA.			
Field Force	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress	2	...	2
Light Horse— 3rd Light Horse Brigade	80	917	997
4th „ „	80	917	997
Australian Field Artillery	24	415	439
Australian Garrison Artillery	36	653	689
Corps of Australian Engineers	16	337	353
Infantry	186	3,077	3,263
Corps of Signallers	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps	15	...	15
Army Service Corps	13	133	146
Australian Army Medical Corps	40	194	234
Veterinary Department	8	...	8
Total (Militia)	506	6,715	7,221
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Total (Volunteers) ... ..	...	26	26

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES
OF VICTORIA, 1910-11—continued.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
CADETS.			
Cadet Corps Staff	4	...	4
Senior Cadets (6 Battalions)...	180	3,970	4,150
Cadet Corps (13 Battalions) ...	377	8,320	8,697
Mounted Cadets (2 Squadrons) ...	10	134	144
Total (Cadets)	571	12,424	12,995
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, Volunteer, and Cadet Corps) ...	1,121	19,725	20,846

The rifle club movement has attained larger dimensions in Victoria than in any other part of Australia. On the 30th September, 1910, there were 1,104 clubs, with a membership of 54,575 in the Commonwealth, and of these, 362 clubs with 21,543 members were located in this State. Rifle Clubs.

The Commonwealth Naval Forces of the State of Victoria comprise a permanent force and naval militia. The establishment was as under on 31st December, 1910:— Commonwealth Naval Forces of Victoria.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NAVAL FORCES OF
VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

—	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Total.
Permanent Force	35	159	194
Naval Militia	19	248	267
Naval Volunteer Cadets ... ..	...	235	235
Total	54	642	696

The following table contains the expenditure on defences in Victoria from 1852 to 1909-10, that for the last eight years being shown separately. The total in 1909-10 was £87,415 greater than in the Expenditure on Defences 1852 to 1909-10.

preceding year, and the highest on record. The total expenditure on defences in Australia in 1909-10 was £1,486,845, Victoria's portion (£412,486) thus amounting to 28 per cent. :-

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN VICTORIA, 1852 TO 1909-10.

Period.	Ordinary Expenditure (Maintenance).		Construction and Maintenance of Buildings, Fortifications, Warships, &c.	Australian Defences.		Total.
	Military.	Naval.		Con-struction.	Main-tenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852 to 1901-2	4,167,559	1,132,346	1,917,993	12,368	462,290	7,692,556
1902-3	177,214	22,744	15,234	...	37,870	253,062
1903-4	150,643	18,543	41,995	465	46,825	258,471
1904-5	154,003	19,107	68,195	...	50,271	291,576
1905-6	154,871	20,864	61,362	...	66,550	303,647
1906-7	163,170	23,652	65,959	...	65,677	318,458
1907-8	174,555	25,567	66,917	...	65,199	332,238
1908-9	191,057	29,184	39,398	...	65,432	325,071
1909-10	207,807	28,675	110,261	...	65,743	412,486
Total ...	5,540,879	1,320,682	2,387,314	12,833	925,857	10 187,565
Arms, ammunition and stores generally unapportioned to particular years, prior to 1874	...	...	...	...	...	47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers prior to 1874	...	...	...	...	...	139,683
Grand total ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,374,656

Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1909-10, £65,743," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,594; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £479, and at Thursday Island, £5,670.