

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 follow :

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

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

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria, of which

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.

Steps
leading
up to
responsible
govern-
ment.

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

Responsible
govern-
ment.

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

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

Qualifica-
tions of
Members.

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.

Council
franchise.

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

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

Assembly
franchise.

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

Vote by
ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

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

Plural
voting
abolished.

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on the 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1909. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 last Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,643 postal ballot papers were used for the Senate Election in Victoria, and 6,725 for the House of Representatives, or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the votes recorded.

Voters'
certificates.

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

Constitutional
difficulties
experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive

acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessaries, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became abundantly evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and reserved for the Royal assent on the 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

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

The Governor 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

Reform Act
1903.The
Governor.

any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving, of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

Forming
a new
Ministry.

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

Granting a
dissolution

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

The Execu-
tive
Council.

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

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

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.

Responsible
Ministers.

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

The Parlia-
ment.

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. The member in each constituency at the first election who, of the two elected, receives the highest number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following 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 Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, and may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted

The Legis-
lative
Council.

The Legis-
lative
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 they hold an elector's right, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district. The occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered; but where a tenant finds that the landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or of the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he or she shall vote in. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses of a candidate in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the

Limitation
of election
expenses.

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.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1907.

Elections—
Legislative
Council,
1907.

At the last triennial election for the Legislative Council, held on the 4th June, 1907, the number of provinces in which contests took place was only seven—no less than 10 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 those where an election was held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE 4TH JUNE, 1907.

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.				Number who voted by post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Informal.	Total.		
East Yarra ...	13,889	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Melbourne ...	14,001	"		...	...	...	...
Melbourne East ...	11,424	3,537	14	14	3,551	57	31·08
" North ...	13,036	3,951	13	63	3,964	60	30·40
" South ...	13,495	4,908	24	26	4,932	109	36·54
" West ...	13,534	3,428	2	23	3,430	4	25·34
Bendigo ...	8,558	5,049	5	16	5,054	178	59·07
Gippsland ...	9,485	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Nelson ...	8,012	"		...	...	...	...
Northern ...	8,685	3,081	7	14	3,088	26	35·56
North-Eastern ...	8,932	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
North-Western ...	9,780	3,119	14	10	3,133	16	32·03
Southern ...	9,557	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	10,891	"		...	...	...	...
South-Western ...	9,269	"		...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	8,705	"		...	...	...	...
Western ...	9,485	"		...	...	...	...
Less uncontested Provinces (10)	180,738	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102,226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,512	27,073	79	166	27,152	450	34·58

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1908.

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:—

Electoral Districts — Legislative Assembly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 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
Borung	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	"	"
Glenelg	3,633	"	"
Goulburn Valley	3,273	"	"

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 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	52·20
Rodney	3,542	(Uncontested)	
Stawell and Ararat	3,330	2,124	63·78
St. Kilda	5,010	1,551	36·95
Swan Hill	3,246	(Uncontested)	
Toorak	4,910	2,273	46·20
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.

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 votes polled, 1866 to 1908.

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.

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

The twenty-second Parliament was opened for a short session on the 7th January, 1909, and prorogued on the 2nd March, 1909.

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.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1909.

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 1909—
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 Session) ..	1909	..	55	..

Long sessions and recesses.

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.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1908 AND FIRST SESSION, 1909.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1908 and the first session of 1909:—

ACTS PASSED IN 1908.

Act No.	Date.	
2139.	July 10th.	—This Act applies £1,513,057 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1908-9.
2140.	July 30th.	—This Act applies £147,382 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.
2141.	August 4th.	—The <i>Municipalities American Fleet Celebrations Act</i> 1908, to be read with the Local Government Acts, gives power to the council of any municipality to expend money in connexion with the celebrations in Victoria on the occasion of the visit of the American Fleet.
2142.	August 4th.	—The <i>Castlemaine Municipal Site Land Act</i> 1908 provides for the leasing of certain land granted as a site for municipal purposes at Castlemaine.
2143.	August 18th.	—The <i>Elsternwick Land Act</i> 1908 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land at Elsternwick as a site for public recreation, and re-vests it in the Crown.
2144.	August 18th.	—The <i>Ultima and Chillingollah Railway Construction Act</i> 1908 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Ultima to Chillingollah.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 2145. | August 18th. | —The <i>Mining Development Act</i> 1908 appropriates £100,000 from the Consolidated Revenue, to develop the mining industry, £25,000 of this amount being allotted for advances to companies for the development of mining and for advances to miners for prospecting, £50,000 for advances to companies for deep alluvial or deep quartz mining, and £25,000 for coal mining, and for mining for metals or minerals other than gold. Applicants, to participate in the advance, must satisfy the Treasurer that for every £1 to be advanced, they have, out of their own resources, spent from £1 to £2, as may be determined by the Minister, or provided in the agreement, and the repayments to the Government are made a first charge on the profits, no dividends or bonuses being payable until the company has repaid the advance and interest thereon to the Treasurer. The interest payable on the advance is fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Where land has increased in value for mining purposes by the aid of money expended under the Mining Development Acts, a lessee of the land may be required to pay part of the cost of such mining operations. |
| 2146. | August 18th. | —The <i>South Melbourne Mechanics' Institute Act</i> 1908 constitutes the councillors for the time being of the City of South Melbourne the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute in that city. |
| 2147. | October 8th. | —This Act applies £856,668 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1908-9. |
| 2148. | October 20th. | —The <i>Government Statist Act</i> 1908 amalgamates the positions of Government Statist and Actuary for Friendly Societies, and enacts that no person shall be appointed to the position unless he has passed the final examination of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, or examinations of an equivalent standard set and examined by the University of Melbourne. |
| 2149. | October 20th. | —The <i>Beech Forest and Crowe's Railway Construction Act</i> 1908 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Beech Forest to Crowe's. |
| 2150. | October 20th. | —The <i>Gobur Land Act</i> 1908 provides for the revocation of the permanent reservation of portion of certain land reserved as a site for race-course and other purposes of public recreation at Gobur. |
| 2151. | October 20th. | —The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1908 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1909, payable on incomes earned in 1908. Incomes of £200 a year 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. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. A reduction of 20 per cent., not applying to companies, is made in the amount collectable under these rates. |
| 2152. | October 20th. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1908 relates to duties payable under the Administration and Probate Acts. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 2153. | October 20th.— | The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1908, to be construed as one with the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1890, exempts from duty bills of exchange drawn in Victoria and payable outside the State and bills of exchange drawn outside but payable in Victoria. |
| 2154. | November 16th.— | The <i>Married Women's Property Act</i> 1908, to be read with the Act of 1890, provides that the husband of a married woman is not to be held liable for any tort committed by her after the marriage, and which is not a sufficient cause of action against him alone. |
| 2155. | November 16th.— | The <i>Fences Act</i> 1908 amends the Act of 1890, and deals principally with the liability for the construction and maintenance of vermin-proof fencing. |
| 2156. | November 16th.— | The <i>Companies Names Act</i> 1908 prohibits the use of the words "empire" or "imperial" in the naming of companies, unless the Governor in Council, by order published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , consents to their use. |

ACTS PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION, 1909.

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|-------|-----------------|---|
| 2157. | January 8th.— | This Act applies £1,355,248 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9. |
| 2158. | February 26th.— | This Act applies £1,384,080 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9, and appropriates supplies granted in the last two sessions, amounting to £5,256,435, to the service of the Government. |
| 2159. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1909 gives the Board authority to borrow, with the consent of the Governor in Council, £1,000,000 over and above the amount it was authorized to borrow by virtue of previous Acts. Permission is also given for redemption loans to be floated, notwithstanding that by doing so the limit of the borrowing powers of the Board, viz., £8,750,000, may be exceeded. |
| 2160. | March 2nd.— | This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1719 until the 31st December, 1909. |
| 2161. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock Act</i> 1909 authorizes the raising of £500,000 by the issue of stock—£300,000 to be expended on the construction of railways and works, and £200,000 on irrigation works and water supply in country districts. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed is to be set apart annually out of revenue to meet the stock when it falls due. |
| 2162. | March 2nd.— | This Act increases by £10,000 the amount appropriated for old-age pensions for 1908-9. |
| 2163. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1909 gives power to raise £500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures—£275,000 to be expended on railways and tramways, £168,000 on irrigation works and water supply works in country districts, and £57,000 on the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-holders, the repayments by municipalities and land-holders to be credited to the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed, except as regards the above sum of £57,000, is to be set apart annually out of revenue until the loan is redeemed. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 2164. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £1,171,468 out of loan funds for railway and tramway works. |
| 2165. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Ballarat East Land Act</i> 1909 provides for the vesting of certain lands for the purposes of the South-street Society, and for reducing the width of certain streets in the town of Ballarat East, and for other purposes. |
| 2166. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1909 removes doubts as to the borrowing powers conferred on the Trust by the Act of 1907, and enables the Melbourne Tramways Trust and trustees generally to invest in or upon debentures issued under the Act. |
| 2167. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1909 authorizes the raising of £1,500,000 by the issue of stock. Of this amount, £1,000,000 is for the construction of railways and works connected therewith and rolling stock, and £500,000 for irrigation works and water supply in country districts. |
| 2168. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1909 extends the time from five to six years from the coming into force of the principal Act, viz., 30th November, 1904, during which money may be raised for closer settlement purposes, the amount in any one year not to exceed £500,000. The acceptance of instalments of purchase money by the Board from lease-holders who have previously broken a covenant or condition of lease is not to be deemed a waiver of such breach, although the Board or person receiving the money had knowledge of the irregularity. Lessees may, at the discretion of the Board, prevent forfeiture for non-payment of a half-yearly instalment by the payment of a fine at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but no forfeiture is to operate to extinguish any debt to the Crown in respect of such instalment. |
| 2169. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Meat Supervision Act</i> 1909 amends the Act of 1900. Bacon brought into the meat area and swine sold or slaughtered at private abattoirs are placed under the provisions of the principal Act. |
| 2170. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £622,899 available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes. |
| 2171. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Forests Excisions Act</i> 1909 gives power to excise permanently from State forests certain areas defined in a schedule to the Act. |
| 2172. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Marine Act</i> 1909, to be deemed to have come into force from the 26th August, 1908, amends the Act of 1890 by declaring that regulations made by the Pilot Superannuation Board for the maintenance of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund shall bind all pilots, whether licensed before or after the commencement of the <i>Marine Board Act</i> 1887, and all persons claiming through them, |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-------------|--|
| | | or in receipt of any periodic allowance or pension from the fund. Section 97 of the principal Act is amended by affirming that the regulations in force at the commencement of the Act of 1890 are to continue in force until the Pilot Superannuation Board has, by regulation approved by the Governor in Council, otherwise directed, and no longer; the provision in the same section that pensions, gratuities, and allowances granted before the commencement of the <i>Marine Act</i> 1887 are to be a first charge upon the annual income of the fund will be considered as repealed from the date on which any such regulation may come into operation. |
| 2173. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Eumeralla Drainage Area Act</i> 1909 gives the Minnamite Shire Council power to make a further special improvement charge in the event of the loan moneys raised on the security of the improvement charge being insufficient to complete the drainage works. |
| 2174. | March 2nd.— | The <i>University Act</i> 1909 provides for the establishment of a Veterinary School in the University of Melbourne—an annual endowment for ten years of £4,200 being payable out of the Consolidated Revenue provided that certain conditions are complied with. |
| 2175. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1909 increases the salaries of State school teachers in some cases, and also the number of classified positions. Increments are provided for certain head teachers and female assistants, and also for others who have completed twenty-five years of service. Allowances are to be given to teachers performing special services in training schools. The Act is to be deemed to have come into operation in respect of most of its provisions from the 1st January, 1909, and the increased annual expenditure which it will entail is estimated to amount to £77,000. |
| 2176. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1895, gives power to the Governor in Council to proclaim any portion of the district of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust an urban section. Three additional Commissioners may also be elected for this section, and the apportionment of the Trust loan indebtedness is also provided for. Authority is given to levy rates upon the occupiers and owners of lands and tenements within the urban section. A penalty of £50 may be inflicted on any person who waters or permits to be watered an area larger than that for which application has been made to an officer of the Trust, and for which water is supplied, and a similar fine may also be exacted when a person has been convicted for unlawfully taking water from any channel, conduit, or pipe belonging to or under the management of the Trust. A person illegally diverting water is liable to a penalty of £5 per day. When a loan is obtained for the purchase of machinery or plant a sum must be set aside each year to provide for depreciation. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 2177. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act 1909</i> , to come into force on the 1st May, 1909, provides for a half-holiday every Saturday in shops in the metropolitan district. Butchers, bakers, chemists, hairdressers, tobacconists, booksellers and news agents, fish and oyster, bicycle, and flower shops, and eating houses and restaurants, do not come within the scope of the Act. After the expiration of one year a majority consisting of at least fifty more than one-half of the shopkeepers affected may, by petitioning the Governor in Council, have the Saturday half-holiday suspended for not less than six months nor more than two years. |
| 2178. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Beeac and Newtown Railway Construction Act 1909</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Beeac to Newtown. |
| 2179. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Ouyen and Kow Plains Railway Construction Act 1909</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Ouyen to Kow Plains. |
| 2180. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Moe and Walhalla Railway Completion Act 1909</i> provides for the completion of the Moe and Walhalla railway. |
| 2181. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Wire Netting Act 1909</i> , to be read as one with the <i>Vermin Destruction Act 1890</i> , gives the Governor in Council power to sell wire netting for vermin-proof fences to shires, who must enter into an agreement to pay out of the municipal fund 10 per cent. of the price charged on the signing of the agreement and the balance in nine equal instalments with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. If any municipality fails to pay the instalment when due the Treasurer is empowered to deduct the overdue instalment from the shire's endowment. The limit of assistance by way of loan which a municipality may grant to any one owner of land is fixed at wire netting sufficient for 5 lineal miles of fencing, and no higher rate of interest may be charged than 4½ per cent. on the amount of the price of the wire netting, or on so much of it as remains unpaid. The Minister may advance to Crown licensees or adjoining land-owners, on such security as may be arranged, sufficient wire netting for 6 lineal miles of fencing. A maximum penalty of £100 may be imposed on any person for selling, giving away, or without authority using wire netting for any purpose other than the fencing of his land. |
| 2182. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Weights and Measures Act 1909</i> deals principally with the constitution of Weights and Measures Unions. No inspector of weights and measures is to stamp any weights, measures, balances, steel-yards, beams, or other weighing machines if the material or mode of construction appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud. All weights, measures, and scales forfeited become the property of the Council or Union, and may be disposed of as they deem fit. An inspector may demand from the vendor of coal or firewood the "delivery or weight ticket," and may impound it if found to be incorrect. Firewood, if sold in a quantity of 10 cubic feet or less, or of 5 cwt. or less, must be disposed of by weight. |

- Act No. Date.
2183. March 2nd.—The *Chaff and Stock Food Act 1909*, to come into operation on the 1st July, 1909, regulates the sale of chaff and other foods for stock. The sale of mixed chaff is prohibited, and chaff when offered for sale is to be deemed hay chaff unless otherwise stated. The penalty for a first offence is fixed at not more than £20; for a second offence not less than £10 nor more than £50; and for each subsequent offence not less than £20 nor more than £100. Every invoice, agreement, circular, or advertisement relating to stock food must state specifically the materials of which it consists. The proportion or amount of foreign ingredients which may be contained in any stock food is to be prescribed by regulation. Power is given to an authorized officer or to a purchaser to enter premises where stock food is prepared or offered for sale and take samples for analysis by the chemist of the Department of Agriculture. These may be taken in the absence of the vendor, and withholding information or obstructing the authorized officer is an offence against the Act. The purchaser of such stock food may be required to state the name of the vendor.
2184. March 2nd.—The *Factories and Shops Act 1909* amends previous Factories Acts. The ages of children who may not be employed in factories are raised from 13 to 14 years for males, and from 13 to 15 years for females, but this is not to affect any child lawfully employed in a factory when the Act was passed. The pay for Sunday work of engine-drivers and firemen, required under the Factories and Shops Acts to hold a certificate from the Board of Examiners, is fixed at not less than time and a-half. The powers of the Ironmoulders' Board are extended. Further restrictions are imposed on the delivery of bread on the bakers' holiday in each month, it being an offence to deliver bread in any way except by retail over the counter on such day. Shops must be provided with sufficient means of ingress and egress, and over-crowding must be avoided. No premium is to be demanded by a shopkeeper (other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist) for engaging or employing a person in connexion with the selling of goods as an apprentice or improver, and any person who has paid such premium or bonus may recover the same in a court of competent jurisdiction. Power is given the Governor in Council to appoint Special Boards for the iron-working trade. Every hairdressing and shaving saloon is to be closed on the third Wednesday in March in each year, and all employes are to be given a holiday on that day. Amendments have been made in the Act of 2137 *re* power to appoint Special Boards in the businesses of carting and of erection of buildings.
2185. March 31st.—The *Adult Suffrage Act 1908* confers the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards at all elections for the State Legislative Assembly, and also places them on an equality with men at elections for the Legislative Council.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. {	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) {	18th October, 1889	15th Nov., 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting) {	6th Nov., 1886 ...	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. {	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting) {	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B. {	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) {	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) {	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ... 6th July, 1908 ...	18th Nov., 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	Still in office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale ..	Colonial Secretary ..	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Charles Hosson Ebden ..	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	21st July, 1852
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ...	30th September, 1852
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ...	
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	1st July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	20th July, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	5th December, 1853
		8th December, 1853
		4th January, 1854
		12th December, 1854

Ministers of
the Crown
1851 to
1855.

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

Ministries,
1855 to 1909.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

The Hon. W. Pitt (who was appointed Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council in succession to the late Hon. N. Fitz-Gerald) vacated the position of honorary Minister in the Bent Ministry on 22nd September, 1908, and on 20th October, 1908, Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., resigned the portfolio of Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, and Mr. Mackinnon the position of an honorary Minister. Messrs. Swinburne, Sachse, and Cameron retired on 31st October, 1908, and Mr. Boyd (honorary Minister) on 5th

Changes in
the Bent
Adminis-
tration.

November, 1908. A re-construction took place, and on 5th November, 1908, Ministers and their offices were as follow:—

Name.	Office.
Bent, Sir Thomas	Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Davies, John Mark, M.L.C.	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
McLeod, Donald	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Mackey, John Emanuel	Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Bowser, John	Minister of Public Instruction, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Hunt, Thomas	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Downward, Alfred	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
McBryde, Duncan Elphinstone, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Payne, Thos. H., M.L.C.	Honorary Minister.
A. R. Robertson	Honorary Minister.

Subsequently (16th November, 1908) Mr. John Young McDonald, M.L.C., was appointed an Honorary Minister.

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 new Ministers:—

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1909.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. Sternberg	1910
	Hon. A. Hicks	1913
East Yarra ..	Hon. J. Balfour	1910
	Hon. E. Miller	1913
Gippsland ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1910
	Hon. W. Pearson	1913
Melbourne ..	Hon. W. Cain	1910
	Hon. J. M. Davies	1913
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. Pitt (Chairman of Committees)	1910
	Hon. A. McLellan	1913
Melbourne North..	Hon. D. Melville	1910
	Hon. W. J. Evans	1913
Melbourne South..	Hon. T. H. Payne	1910
	Hon. T. Luxton	1913
Melbourne West..	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1910
	Hon. W. H. Edgar	1913
Nelson ..	Hon. E. H. Austin	1910
	Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1913
Northern ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works)	1910
	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott	1913
North-Eastern ..	Hon. A. O. Sachse	1910
	Hon. W. Little	1913
North-Western ..	Hon. R. B. Rees	1910
	Hon. F. Hagelthorn	1913
Southern ..	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	1910
	Hon. G. T. Dickie	1913
South-Eastern ..	Hon. J. C. Campbell	1910
	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1913
South-Western ..	Hon. T. C. Harwood	1910
	Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C., (President)	1913
Wellington ..	Hon. F. Brawn	1910
	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1913
Western ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1910
	Hon. E. J. White	1913

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

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	... T. Glass.
Bendigo West	... D. Smith.
Boroondara	... Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	... Hon. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.
Brunswick	... F. Anstey.
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.
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.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1909—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
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 ...	... A. Harris.
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 : T. G. Watson, C.M.G.
 Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills : H. H. Newton.
 Reader and Clerk of the Record : H. F. Mortley.
 Clerk of Committees and Sergeant-at-Arms : W. R. Alexander.
 Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.
 Accountant and Clerk : W. R. Heywood.
 Chief *Hansard* Reporter : E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.	
Name.	Countries Represented.
Boschart, 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.
Uyeno, K. ...	... Japan.
Walsh, F. ...	... Honduras.
Römcke, Otto ...	... Norway.
Irmer, George ...	... Germany.
Tillock, James T. ...	... Argentine Republic.
Jehlitschka, H. ...	... Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R. ...	... Greece.
Hedenström, M. ...	... Russia.
Dunn, E. W. T. ...	... Brazil.
Royle, C. J. ...	... Paraguay.
Liang Lan Hsun ...	... China.

CONSULS.	
Pinschof, Carl A. ...	... Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander ...	... Germany.
Stahel, G. ...	... Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David ...	... Japan.
Pfaff, Alfred ...	... Peru.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Name.		Countries Represented.
Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G. (Acting)	...	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G.	...	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	...	Turkey.
De Possel, A. L.	...	Bolivia.
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.

VICE-CONSULS.

Braund, A. E. (Acting)	...	...	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J.	...	...	...	Denmark.
Maistre, M. P.	...	...	...	France.
Belcher, George Frederick	...	...	...	Denmark and Sweden.
Waern, J. D.	...	...	...	Sweden.
Bentzon, S.	...	...	...	Norway.
Martin, G.	...	...	...	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	...	...	Brazil, United States of

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

Chief Justice	...	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	...	Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges	...	...	A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy Commissioner of Taxes	and	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	...	F. H. Bruford.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Chief Commissioner of Police ...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	Dr. T. F. Bride.
Director of Agriculture	Dr. T. Cherry.
Senior Prosecutor for the King ...	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	W. Cattanach.

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, C. N. Hake.
Government Shorthand Writer ...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	A. M. Laughton.
Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Police	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ...	Secretary, J. D. Merscn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	E. Carlile, K.C.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 17 others.
Coroner, &c.	...	...	R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (Acting)	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole.
			Registrar of Probates, W. MacDonald.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	J. Davidson.
Registrar-General, &c.	...	...	T. Byrne.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake, F.S.S.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	...	J. H. Marsden and 3 others.
Electric Light and Power Electrician	...	...	J. D. Gillan.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply	...	...	W. Dickson, P.M.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk (Mines)	...	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	...	...	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	W. Thorn (Acting).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
Assistant Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. E. Robertson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	...	E. G. Duffus.
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	(Vacant.)
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, Acting.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. W. Crooke.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

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

*Died 24th March, 1909.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General; and D. Martin. Mr. G. C. Morrison was appointed to act in place of Mr. Topp, who has been granted leave of absence.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1908:—

PROFESSORS.

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

*Died 11th March, 1909.

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

Office.	Name.
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.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs	Woinarski, C. J. Z., M.A., LL.M.
Law of Property	Guest, W. C., M.A., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening)	Grant, Kerr, M.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	Jamieson, J., M.D., M.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Civil Engineering (Acting)	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Mills, A. L.
"	Mousley, F., Assoc. R.S.M., F.I.C.
Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
Classics (Evening)	Blackwood, R. L., B.A.
History (Evening)	Shann, E. O. G., M.A.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

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

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
"	Murphy, J. T., M.D., B.S.
"	Robertson, A. W. D., M.B., B.S.
" (Massage Students)	Strahan, S. G., M.B., B.S.
Physiology (Massage Students)	Hewlett, H. M., M.B., B.S.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

DEMONSTRATORS—*continued.*

Pathology	...	...	Hutchings, T. S., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	Dane, P. G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing	...	...	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	...	...	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	...	...	Sayce, A. O.
"	...	...	Adeney, A. W.
"	...	...	Davies, Muriel, M.B., B.S.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	Hamley, H. R., B.Sc.
Biology	...	...	Bage, A. F., B.Sc.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	Cornwall, W. E., M.A.*
Chief Clerk	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

* Died 1st March, 1909.

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Municipality of South Melbourne	A. Parker.
„ Port Melbourne	O. Sinclair.
„ Williamstown	J. J. Liston.
„ Footscray	J. Stewart.
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Secretary	James Lock.
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Members	C. A. Topp, M.A. W. R. Anderson. 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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, regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 60 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 146 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

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 not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one

or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

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

Municipal electors.

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the one property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of 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 every year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or

Rates—general, separate, &c.

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.

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.

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.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1908—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	310,700
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Total Australia	<u>2,972,906</u>

Improvement charge.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

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 Australian capitals.

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908*:—

Site.

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 CONSTITUTION.

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

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

Parliament.

Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. 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.

Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. 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.

Powers of Parliament.

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

Money Bills.

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

Dead-locks.

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

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

Executive.

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

Departments transferred.

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

Judicature.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.

Finance and Trade.

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

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.

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.

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

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

ELECTIONS, 1906.

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

All persons 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, shall be entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, shall be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former, for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

Franchise.

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1906.

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

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales—these being the only States in which more than 50 per cent. of the total were polled. The proportion of persons who voted for the House of Representatives in Australia, as a whole, was slightly higher than in 1903—51.48 per cent. as against 50.27 per cent.—but lower than at the first Commonwealth elections held in March, 1901, when 55.69 in every 100 electors exercised the franchise. In the State of Queensland remarkable apathy existed as compared with previous elections. This is manifest when it is considered that in 1901 and 1903, 60.35 per cent. and 57.03 per cent. respectively of the electors voted, but in 1906 only 45.92 per cent. performed this duty of citizenship. Western Australia, where in 1903 the polling was abnormally low—only 30.41 per cent. of the electors voting—shows an improvement at this election, the percentage recorded being 36.24. In tables further on full comparative details will be found of the voting at the three Commonwealth elections which have now been held.

Males and
females—
votes
recorded.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of December, 1906 :—

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	209,252	171,933	62.30	51.14
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	229,654	151,682	58.57	43.90
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	79,567	44,972	53.03	37.14
South Australia	97,454	95,664	43,318	27,199	44.45	28.43
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	37,180	15,532	40.67	28.74
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	29,164	19,715	61.65	45.95
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	628,135	431,033	56.38	43.30

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	335,886	336,168	209,266	171,999	62.30	51.16
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	363,723	314,777	216,150	141,227	59.43	44.87
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	150,037	121,072	79,540	44,942	53.01	37.12
South Australia	97,454	95,664	42,065	38,578	19,850	12,669	47.19	32.84
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	91,427	54,046	36,976	15,740	40.44	29.12
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	37,779	34,839	23,753	16,441	62.87	47.19
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	1,020,917	899,480	585,535	403,018	57.35	44.81

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

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

Percentage of electors who voted three Commonwealth Elections.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

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

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						House of Representatives.				
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.	
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	
Victoria	53.09	56.89	62.30	45.63	51.14	56.04	59.08	62.30	48.70	51.16	
New South Wales ..	65.81	52.70	58.57	41.16	43.90	66.38	54.12	59.43	43.08	44.87	
Queensland	49.45	62.49	53.03	44.94	37.14	60.35	64.64	53.01	47.17	37.12	
South Australia ..	40.80	41.58	44.45	23.28	28.43	40.76	51.95	47.19	29.97	32.84	
Western Australia ..	32.68	35.96	40.67	14.86	28.74	36.95	40.54	40.44	15.57	29.12	
Tasmania	47.62	54.53	61.65	34.30	45.95	46.99	54.53	62.87	34.23	47.19	
Australia	53.04	53.09	56.38	39.96	43.30	55.69	56.47	57.35	43.50	44.81	

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

Informal
Ballot
Papers.

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

INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS, ELECTIONS, 1903 AND 1906.

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

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

Proportion
of Electors
voting for
successful
candidates.

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

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

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

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

Cost of Com-
monwealth
Elections.

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

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

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

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

Referendum (Constitution Alteration) 1906.

The following return shows the number of electors on the Federal rolls for the various divisions of the State of Victoria on the 6th March, 1909:—

Number of Federal Electors in Victoria, 1909.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLL IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA—SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ON 6TH MARCH, 1909.

Division.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 6th March, 1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Balaclava	13,729	18,198	31,927
Ballaarat	11,979	14,498	26,477
Batman	12,493	14,317	26,810
Bendigo	14,605	15,374	29,979
Bourke	16,671	18,874	35,545
Corangamite	14,800	13,407	28,207
Corio	13,889	14,483	28,372
Echuca	15,533	13,707	29,240
Fawkner	15,182	21,512	36,694
Flinders	14,813	12,361	27,174
Gippsland	15,369	11,947	27,316
Grampians	14,096	12,587	26,683
Indi	15,569	13,206	28,775
Kooyong	14,323	20,079	34,402
Laanecoorie	12,960	13,437	26,397
Maribyrnong	16,133	17,416	33,549
Melbourne	13,974	15,315	29,289
Melbourne Ports	15,347	15,877	31,224
Mernda	14,926	12,862	27,788
Wannon	14,345	13,061	27,406
Wimmera	15,726	12,117	27,843
Yarra	11,803	13,301	25,104
Total	318,265	327,936	646,201

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1908.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during the year 1908:—

- No. 1. 18th February.—The *Excise Procedure Act* 1907 defines the procedure on applications for a declaration under the *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 (Act No. 16 of 1906).
- No. 2. 14th March.—The *Supply Act* (No. 5) 1907-8 grants and applies £760,499 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the Service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 3. 30th March.—The *Quarantine Act* 1908 defines the scope of quarantine to be the adoption of measures for the exclusion, detention, observation, segregation, isolation, protection, and disinfection of vessels, persons, goods, animals, or plants, such measures having as their object the prevention of the introduction or spread of diseases or pests affecting mankind, animals, or plants. The administration of the Act is placed in the hands of the Minister of Trade and Customs. Arrangements may be made with the State Governments for the use, control, and management of any State quarantine station, and also for such steps being taken as will enable the Commonwealth quarantine authorities and the State health or other authorities to render mutual assistance in preventing the introduction or spread of diseases affecting mankind, animals, or plants. There are numerous clauses showing the rules to be observed and the methods to be adopted in giving effect to the purposes of the Act.
- No. 4. 14th April.—The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1908 provides for compensation to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth service.
- No. 5. 14th April.—The *Australian Industries' Preservation Act* 1907 amends the Act of 1906 by giving the Comptroller-General of Customs power to compel persons to answer questions and produce documents in any inquiries or cases under the principal Act. A penalty of £50 is also provided for in cases where information has been disclosed to persons other than the authorities.
- No. 6. 16th April.—The *Appropriation Act* 1907-8 grants and applies £725,396 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1907-8, and appropriates supplies granted for such year, amounting to £4,538,835, to the service of the Government.
- No. 7. 3rd June.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1908 revises the Tariff of 1901 by increasing the duties with a view to affording protection to Australian industries. A preference Tariff is also provided on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
- No. 8. 3rd June.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1908 alters the Excise duties on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, glucose, saccharin, and other similar substitutes for sugar, and removes the duty from golden and other syrups. The Excise duty on amylic alcohol and fusel oil is increased, while the duty of 1d. per lb. on starch made from materials grown in Australia is repealed. Invert sugar and invert syrup locally manufactured are dutiable at the rate of 3s. per cwt.
- No. 9. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation Act* 1905-6 and 1906-7 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £105,952 to the service of the year 1905-6, and of £97,138 to that of 1906-7.

- No. 10. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1905-6 and 1906-7* grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £1,900 to the service of the former year, and of £59,997 to that of the latter year for additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 11. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation Act 1907-8* grants and applies £159,746 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 12. 3rd June.—The *Additional Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1907-8* grants and applies £161,282 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 13. 10th June.—The *Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908* amends the Customs Tariff Act of 1908 in a few minor details.
- No. 14. 10th June.—The *Excise Tariff (Starch) Act 1908* amends the *Excise Tariff Act 1908* as follows:—"Starch made from imported rice delivered free for use in the manufacture of starch, dutiable at 1d. per lb."
- No. 15. 10th June.—The *Surplus Revenue Act 1908* provides that the Commonwealth shall in each month ascertain the balance of revenue over expenditure, and pay the balance to the States as surplus revenue. It defines what is to be considered "new" revenue and "other" expenditure, the former of which is to be credited and the latter debited to each State on a *per capita* basis. All duties of Customs paid on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and all duties of Excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption are to be taken as having been collected in the State where consumed. When a trust account has been established under the Audit Acts 1901-6, and moneys have been appropriated therefor by Parliament, the Treasurer is empowered to pay to the credit of this account, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such moneys as the Governor-General thinks necessary for the purposes of the appropriation, and these payments are to be reckoned as expenditure.
- No. 16.—10th June.—The *Parliamentary Papers Act 1908* relates to the publication of documents laid on the table of either House. No action or proceeding, civil or criminal, can be taken against any person publishing any document under the authority of the Federal Parliament, this protection being made retrospective, dating from the 2nd July, 1907.
- No. 17. 10th June.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908*, to come into force on 1st July, 1909, provides that every person who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years, may, while residing in Australia, be paid an old-age pension not exceeding 10s. per week. The Governor-General may, by proclamation, declare that the qualifying age for women be 60 years. Continuous residence in Australia for 25 years is essential, but this is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in

Australia, and, if married, that his wife and family resided in Australia, and were maintained by him. If a husband has, for twelve months or upwards during the five years immediately preceding his application, deserted his wife or neglected to maintain his children under 14 years of age, he is ineligible. The same condition applies to a wife deserting her husband or children. The net capital value of property possessed by the applicant is not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, when £100 is exempted. Pensioner's income, together with pension, is not to exceed £52 per annum, and any applicant who either directly or indirectly deprives himself of property is disqualified. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations are not to be considered income. Pensions are not payable to aliens, naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for a period of three years prior to their making the claim, and Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific or New Zealand. The portion of the Act relating to invalid pensions is not to come into force until the date is fixed by proclamation. Every person above the age of sixteen years who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of being an invalid is eligible to receive an invalid pension while residing in Australia, provided that the state of health was not self-induced, nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining such pension. Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, and proof that the applicant has become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia are essential, and also that he has no claim against any employer, company, or other person or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill health, and that his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not adequately maintain him. Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions. Aliens and the Asiatics and aboriginal natives mentioned above in connexion with old-age pensions are not eligible. Particulars are given of the procedure to be adopted in dealing with pension claims and in the payment of pensions.

- No. 18. 10th June.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1908 grants and applies £750,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 19. 10th June.—The *Coast Defence Appropriation Act* 1908 grants and applies £250,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for harbour and coastal defences.
- No. 20. 10th June.—The *Election Expenses Reimbursement Act* 1908 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund £1,315 for the purpose of reimbursing expenses incurred by candidates in connexion with certain elections which have been declared void.

- No. 21. 10th June.—The *Supply Act (No. 1) 1908-9* grants and applies £1,412,625 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1908-9.
- No. 22. 16th October.—The *Supply Act (No. 2) 1908-9* grants and applies £727,749 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1908-9.
- No. 23. 10th November.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1908-9* grants and applies £720,541 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 24. 14th December.—The *Seat of Government Act 1908* repeals a similar Act of 1904 fixing Dalgety as the site for the Federal Capital, and determines that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales—the territory to have an area of not less than 900 square miles, and to have access to the sea.
- No. 25. 14th December.—The *Immigration Restriction Act 1908* amends the Acts of 1901 and 1905 by providing a penalty of £100 against the master, agent, or owners of any vessel for each stowaway brought into the Commonwealth. Power is given to detain vessels and to search them for stowaways.
- No. 26. 14th December.—The *Manufactures Encouragement Act 1908*, to come into force on the 1st January, 1909, gives authority to pay bounties of 12s. per ton on pig iron made from Australian ore, puddled bar iron made from Australian pig iron, and steel made from Australian pig iron. The total amount of bounty authorized for these products is £150,000, only £30,000 of which is payable in any one financial year, and no bounty can be paid after the 30th June, 1914. A bounty of 10 per cent. on value is also provided for on galvanized sheet or plate iron or steel (whether corrugated or not) made from Australian ore; wire netting, not being prison-made, and being made from Australian ore or from wire manufactured in the United Kingdom; wire made from Australian ore; and iron and steel tubes or pipes (except riveted or cast) not more than 6 inches internal diameter made from Australian pig iron or steel. The total amount of bounty authorized under these *ad valorem* rates is £30,000, and the date of expiration is 30th June, 1912. All bounties in respect of pig iron, puddled bar iron, or steel are granted on the condition that the manufacturer will, if required, transfer all land, buildings, machinery, and plant to the State in which the goods are manufactured, fair compensation being paid for the property handed over. Every person claiming the bounty must certify to the Minister the rates of wages paid by him to employes in connexion with the manufacture of goods on which the bounty is claimed, and if it is found that they are below the standard rates prescribed by any Commonwealth or State industrial authority, or below the standard rates paid in the locality, or in the absence of such standard rates are, on application

by the Minister to the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or to a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State, or other State industrial authority, declared not to be fair and reasonable, the Minister may withhold the whole or any part of the bounty.

No. 27. 14th December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1908-9 grants and applies £2,637,298 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1908-9, and appropriates the supplies granted for the year, amounting to £4,777,672, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

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

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G. The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	27 July, 1908 29 April, 1899
New South Wales	Frederick J. N. Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. The Right Honorable Sir Fred. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	1909 29 Oct., 1900
Queensland	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	1909

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES—*continued.*

	Name	Date of Assumption of Office.
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.	1909
Tasmania ...	... ..
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.V.O.	20th June, 1904
Fiji ...	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B	11th Oct., 1904
Papua ...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray } (Lieutenant-Governor) The Honorable Staniforth Smith (Ad- ministrator)	23rd Nov., 1908

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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

First Commonwealth Ministry.

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

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, 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.

Changes in the Ministry.

On 27th April, 1904, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by that of Mr. J. C. Watson, who continued in office until 18th August, 1904, when the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., assumed control. On 4th July, 1905, Mr. Reid's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Deakin again became Prime Minister. Mr. Deakin continued in office until the 13th November, 1908, at which date his

resignation was accepted, and Mr. Andrew Fisher was commissioned to form a Ministry, whose names and offices are 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 of Home Affairs: The Hon. H. Mahon.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. J. Thomas.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.
 Honorary Minister: J. Hutchison.

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1909.

THE SENATE.

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

Victoria—

Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.
 Findley, E.
 Trenwith, Hon. W. A.
 Fraser, Hon. S.
 McColl, Hon. J. H.
 Russell, E. J.

New South Wales—

Gray, J. P.
 Neild, Col., Hon. J. C.
 Pulsford, Hon. E.
 Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir A. J.
 Millen, Hon. E. D.
 Walker, Hon. J. T.

Queensland—

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

South Australia—

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

Western Australia—

Croft, J. W.
 De Largie, Hon. H.
 Henderson, G.
 Lynch, P. J.
 Needham, E.
 Pearce, Hon. G. F.

Tasmania—

Dobson, Hon. H.
 Macfarlane, Hon. J.
 Mulcahy, Hon. E.
 Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C.
 St. C.
 Clemons, Hon. J. S.
 Keating, Hon. J. H.

Note.—In the above list the first three senators in each State retire on 30th June, 1910; the remaining three on 30th June, 1913.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G.
 Chairman of Committees: The Hon. C. McDonald.

Victoria.

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

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

New South Wales.

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

Queensland.

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

South Australia.

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

* Elected 13 June, 1908, *vice* Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, deceased.

Western Australia.

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

Tasmania.

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

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	...	...	...	G. H. Wilson, B.A., LL.B.
„ „ 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	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. C. T. Vardon.
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	...	...	...	W. Blandford.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	H. J. Huffer.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

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

State Collectors.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Staff Officers, Victoria.

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

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

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

AUDIT OFFICE.

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

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Secretary for Defence	Capt. R. H. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Chief Accountant	...	...	J. A. Thompson, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk (at present Secretary)	...	Acting	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Acting Chief Clerk	...	...	T. Trumble.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD, AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.			
Inspector-General	...	...	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>
Chief of the General Staff	...	...	Colonel W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance and Director of Engineers	...	...	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.
Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major and Tempy. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.</i>
Finance Member	...	...	J. A. Thompson, I.S.O.
Civil Member	...	...	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	...	...	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Training and Operations	...	...	Capt. F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.F.A.
Director of Works	...	...	Capt. and Tempy. Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Director of Artillery	...	...	Major H. W. Dangar, R.A.A.
Director of Stores	...	...	F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	...	...	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
Commandant	...	...	Capt. F. Tickell, C.M.G.

DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	...	...	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	Major (Tempy. Lieut.-Col.) V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major A. P. Luscombe.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, <i>i.e.</i> , Training and Operations	...	...	Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineers	...	...	Lieut. A. M. Martyn, R.A.E. (Tempy.).
Principal Medical Officer	...	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C., <i>Hony. Physician to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.</i>
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, Queensland	...	...	Col. J. S. Lyster.
Naval Commandant, Queensland	...	...	Com. J. T. Richardson (acting).
Military Commandant, South Australia	...	...	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. J. H. A. Lee, R.A.E.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	...	...	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Military Commandant, Tasmania	...	...	Col. H. Mackenzie.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Treasurer.

The Inspector-General.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Chief of 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.

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Regular Members.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Adjutant-General.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The Chief of Ordnance.

The Quartermaster-General.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

The Civil Member.

Secretary.

Hony. Lieutenant T. Griffiths.

Consultative Members.

Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., *A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.*, Commanding South Australian Brigade, and Commanding 10th A.I.R.

Col. R. E. Williams, V.D., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Victoria.

Col. C. M. Ranclaud, V.D., Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, New South Wales.

Col. J. R. Ballenger, V.D., Commanding Aust. Field Artillery, Victoria.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Lester, V.D., Commanding Aust. Garrison Artillery, New South Wales.

Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

The Chief Clerk.

DEFENCES.

Under the Commonwealth Defence Act No. 2 of 1903, all male inhabitants of Australia (except persons specially exempted from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects, and resident six months, are in time of war made liable to serve in the Military Forces. The Prime Minister (the Hon. A. Deakin) in a speech in the House of Representatives on 13th December, 1907, outlined certain proposals with a view of giving practical effect to the new military system.

An Amending Bill was introduced into Parliament by the last Government, which provided for compulsory military training between the ages of 18 and 21. This Bill had not been proceeded with when the Deakin Government was succeeded by the Fisher Government. In his policy speech recently the Prime Minister indicated the lines on which his Government proposed to deal with the defence question. Briefly, the principal points are:—Naval defence by 23 torpedo-boat destroyers, 3 of which are already in course of building; land defence by compulsory training of youths in certain populous centres between the ages of 10 and 21, in accordance with the following table:—

	Ages.	Detached Trainings each year.		Continuous Training at Camps each year.
		Half-days.	Night Drills.	
	Years.			Days.
Junior Cadets, two hours weekly	10-14	—	—	—
Senior Cadets	14-18	12	24	—
Military Forces, all corps ...	18-20	12	24	16
Military Forces, Scientific Corps	20-21	10	10	16
Military Forces, other corps ...	20-21	12	24	7
Military Forces, voluntary ...	21-30	—	—	7

TOTAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Compulsory attendances of Senior Cadets in equivalent whole days	...	48
Compulsory attendances of Military Forces in equivalent whole days	...	75
Total (10 additional days for Scientific Corps)	...	123

The Government's estimates of the total military expenditure in the first four years of the operation of its scheme are as follows:—

	£
Preparatory	580,000
1911-12 first year	1,200,000
1912-13 second year	1,248,000
1913-14 third year	1,301,000
1914-15 fourth year	1,325,000

Commonwealth
Military
Forces
in Victoria,
1908-9.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1908-9:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1908-9.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarter's Staff ...	4	7	11
„ Pay Department—Civilians...	...	6	6
Ordnance Department ...	...	37	37
Instructional Staff ...	6	50	56
Rifle Range Staff ...	...	6	6
Armament Artificers ...	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery ...	11	227	238
Royal Australian Engineers ...	6	49	55
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	1	5	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ...	...	4	4
Cadet Staff ...	3	7	10
Total (Permanent) ...	31	409	440
MILITIA.			
Field Force ...	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress ...	2	...	2
Light Horse—			
3rd Light Horse Brigade ...	75	850	925
4th „ „ ...	44	470	514
Attached 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment ...	10	134	144
Australian Field Artillery ...	24	407	431
Australian Garrison Artillery ...	36	653	689
Corps of Australian Engineers ...	13	276	289
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	123	1,989	2,112
Corps of Signallers ...	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps ...	15	...	15
Army Service Corps ...	5	53	58
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	38	166	204
Veterinary Department ...	7	...	7
Total (Militia) ...	398	5,070	5,468
VOLUNTEERS.			
Victorian Rangers ...	28	493	521
Victorian Scottish Regiment ...	22	369	391
Victorian Rifles ...	6	114	120
Army Nursing Service ...	...	26	26
Total (Volunteers) ...	56	1,002	1,058
CADETS.			
Cadet Corps Staff ...	3	...	3
Senior Cadets (5 Battalions)...	175	3,975	4,150
Cadet Corps (13 Battalions) ..	377	8,320	8,697
Mounted Cadets (2 Squadrons) ...	10	134	144
Total (Cadets) ...	565	12,429	12,994
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, Volunteer, and Cadet Corps) ...	1,050	18,910	19,960

Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1907-8, £65,199," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,476; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £1,293, and at Thursday Island, £4,430.

CADETS.

At a conference of the Premiers of the several States of the Commonwealth held in Hobart in February, 1905, the then Minister of State for Defence submitted a scheme which aimed at—

- (a) The formation of Classes of Instruction in all the Schools of the Commonwealth in "Physical Training," "Elementary Drill," "Handling of Arms," and "Musketry," at which attendance of boys over twelve years of age attending such schools shall be compulsory.
- (b) Compulsory training for all male teachers (physically fit) in State Schools and the compulsory provision of a teacher qualified to instruct in the subjects referred to in (a) in all private schools in the Commonwealth.

Before these principles could be established on a practical basis, however, legislative action by both the Commonwealth Parliament and the Parliaments of the several States would have been necessary. A change of Ministry in the Commonwealth having occurred, it was considered by the new Minister of State for Defence that something should be done at once to secure uniformity in and extend the existing Cadet movement in the respective States. Acting on his representations, a conference representative of the Education Departments of the States and of the Commonwealth Defence Department, was held in Sydney in November, 1905. The recommendations of this conference were acquiesced in by the State Governments and adopted in their entirety by the Commonwealth Government, and provided for a force of approximately 20,000 Cadets and 3,000 Senior Cadets. Of these numbers, 6,108 Cadets and 1,020 Senior Cadets were allotted to Victoria.

Instructional Staff Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were appointed after competitive examination. Uniforms of a separate pattern in each State have been approved by the Military Board. The proposal to arm the bigger boys with M.E. rifles, and the remainder with Westley-Richards and Francotte rifles, is being gradually carried out. A percentage of M.L.E. rifles are also distributed to Cadets for the purpose of practice and competing at school-boy marksmen competitions.

Senior Cadet Corps consist of boys who have left school but who are not old enough to join the Militia and Volunteer Forces, and also of boys attending school over fourteen years of age, and enable the boys who have commenced their training in the school Cadet Corps

to continue their military training until such time as they may be able to join the citizen forces. Cadets consist of boys over twelve years of age who are attending school.

A further conference was held, at which it was decided to recommend a considerable addition to the number of Cadets, the total strength to be:—Senior Cadets, 4,062; Cadets, 23,414; these numbers have since been amended to 11,620 Senior Cadets and 30,789 Cadets, of which numbers 4,150 Senior Cadets, and 8,700 Cadets, are allotted to Victoria.

Provision has also been made for nine squadrons of Mounted Cadets of a total establishment of 648 all ranks, 144 of which are provided for Victoria.

Miniature rifle ranges have been erected in suitable localities throughout the Commonwealth for the purpose of instructing Cadets in rifle shooting.

Schools of Instruction for Cadet Officers and Camps of Training for the Cadet Corps are held in each State.
