

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; at the end of 1922 it had increased to 1,590,512. During the period 1842-1922 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £20,357,733. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1861 the State indebtedness was £6,345,060; in 1922 the funded debt had reached £109,099,199, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 6,583,276 acres. The value of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1921-22 it was £36,352,056. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £34,644,182 in 1921-22. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1922 there were 4,324 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 31,839 miles up to the 30th June, 1922. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits, which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £51,734,499 in 1922.

The expenditure on education amounted to £162,547 in 1861, and had increased to £2,439,659 in 1921-22. Members of friendly societies numbered 7,166 in 1861 and 143,421 in 1921—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £3,375,050 in 1921. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 144,876 in 1921-22. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £126,485,383 in 1921-22.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

### The Present Constitution.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States Constitutions. Accordingly an Act "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution" was passed in Victoria and reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400 (since increased to £10,000); and 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

**Reform Act  
1903.**

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.

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

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

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

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

**Responsible Ministers.** The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and their salaries to £10,000 (Act No. 3118); four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office.

**The Parliament.** The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly."

By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter was dealt with by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act 1903*, which, on a consolidation of Acts, became Section 33 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915* (No. 2632). This section declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56 of The Constitution Act, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations, as mentioned previously.

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

The  
Legislative  
Council.

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a 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, and a natural-born subject, or, if not natural-born, must have been 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 according to municipal valuation of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922* (No. 3218) provides for the reimbursement of expenses of members of the Legislative Council at the rate of £200 per annum. 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, and naval and military officers, active and retired. Qualified ratepayers are enrolled automatically from the municipal rolls. Those persons claiming in respect of a professional residential qualification must take out electors' rights for the division in which they reside. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 31st March, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men.

The Assembly, commonly called the Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat, if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made that the general roll for the Legislative Assembly shall be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements situated therein. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person

cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £500 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.

**Voting by post at elections.**

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot-paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. The Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for a term of three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth on the day of the election during the hours of polling, or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to him. At the State elections held on 21st October, 1920, 10,659 persons voted by post, representing 2·28 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 30th August, 1921, 9,676 persons voted similarly, this number being 2·97 per cent. of the total votes polled.

**Limitation of election expenses.** By an Act originally passed on 24th December, 1903, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses incurred in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by

or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1922.

**Elections for the Legislative Council.**

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 31st May, 1922, seven seats were contested, ten members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

#### NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 31ST MAY, 1922.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who voted.			In-formal Votes.	Number who voted by Post.	Pro-portion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-ratepayers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	42,485	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent.
Meibourne ..	21,538	8,460	3	8,463	97	111	39·29
"  East ..	20,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
"  North ..	37,869	11,851	7	11,858	513	213	31·31
"  South ..	27,751	..	..	..	..	..	..
"  West ..	29,316	9,222	1	9,223	116	92	31·46
Bendigo ..	10,780	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland ..	15,926	3,462	..	3,462	20	19	21·74
Nelson ..	10,979	2,287	1	2,288	12	26	20·84
Northern ..	14,695	5,138	2	5,140	34	121	34·98
North-Eastern ..	13,661	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western ..	18,181	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern ..	14,413	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Eastern ..	31,408	6,574	..	6,574	231	319	20·93
South-Western ..	18,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,760	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western ..	14,526	..	..	..	..	..	..
	353,440						
Less uncontested provinces (10)	191,709						
Total ..	161,731	46,994	14	47,008	1,023	901	29·07

**ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1921.**

**Elections.** At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on  
**Legislative** 30th August, 1921, there were contests in 46 of the 65  
**Assembly.** constituencies, each returning one member. The num-  
ber of electors on the rolls was 871,456—414,818 males and  
456,638 females—and in contested districts 57·26 per cent. of  
the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for  
males being 61·29 per cent. and for females 53·53 per cent. The  
following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and  
the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral  
districts :—

**NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON  
30TH AUGUST, 1921.**

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	6,909	7,597	14,506				No contest.		
Albert Park ..	9,360	11,429	20,789	5,281	5,795	11,076	56·42	50·70	53·28
Allandale ..	2,603	2,871	5,474	1,781	1,764	3,545	68·42	61·44	64·76
Ballaarat East	4,214	5,483	9,697	3,119	3,786	6,905	74·02	69·05	71·21
Ballaarat West	4,187	6,045	10,232	2,948	3,952	6,900	70·41	65·38	67·44
Barwon ..	5,772	6,270	12,042	4,001	3,886	7,887	69·32	61·98	65·50
Benalla ..	4,056	3,871	7,927	2,477	2,072	4,549	61·07	53·53	57·39
Benambra ..	3,611	3,010	6,621				No contest.		
Bendigo East	3,465	5,340	8,805	2,499	2,953	5,452	72·12	55·30	61·92
Bendigo West	4,186	5,243	9,429	2,878	3,352	6,230	68·75	63·93	66·07
Boroondara ..	21,551	27,606	49,157				No contest.		
Borong ..	4,207	3,617	7,824	3,083	2,538	5,621	73·28	70·17	71·84
Brighton ..	11,854	14,431	26,285				No contest.		
Brunswick ..	11,733	13,314	25,047	6,076	5,464	11,540	51·79	41·04	46·07
Bulla ..	5,905	5,385	11,290				No contest.		
Carlton ..	5,988	6,774	12,762				No contest.		
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,034	3,587	6,621	2,083	2,254	4,337	68·66	62·84	65·50
Collingwood ..	6,800	7,996	14,796	4,652	4,943	9,595	68·41	61·82	64·85
Dalhousie ..	3,401	3,547	6,948				No contest.		
Dandenong ..	8,938	8,781	17,719	4,404	3,701	8,105	49·27	42·15	45·74
Daylesford ..	3,125	3,285	6,410	2,041	1,934	3,975	65·31	58·87	62·01
Dundas ..	4,141	4,074	8,215	2,982	2,677	5,659	72·01	65·71	68·89
Eaglehawk ..	3,108	3,304	6,412	2,464	2,444	4,908	79·28	73·97	76·54
East Melbourne	5,539	6,675	12,214	2,401	2,801	5,202	43·35	41·96	42·59
Essendon ..	14,489	17,187	31,676	8,919	9,486	18,405	61·56	55·20	58·11
Evelyn ..	6,136	6,015	12,151	3,229	2,517	5,746	52·62	41·85	47·29
Fitzroy ..	6,560	8,185	14,745	2,957	2,969	5,926	45·08	36·27	40·19
Flemington ..	11,721	12,034	23,755	5,445	4,526	9,971	46·46	37·61	41·97
Geelong ..	6,813	8,178	14,991	4,646	5,134	9,780	68·19	62·78	65·24

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 30TH AUGUST, 1921  
—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	3,449	2,697	6,146	2,458	1,793	4,251	71·27	66·48	69·17
Gippsland Nth.	4,538	4,584	9,122	2,867	2,530	5,397	63·18	55·19	59·16
Gippsland Sth.	5,279	4,423	9,702	2,789	1,935	4,724	52·83	43·75	48·69
Gippsland West	5,281	4,382	9,663	No contest.					
Glenelg ..	4,485	4,511	8,996	3,460	3,211	6,671	77·15	74·29	75·25
Goulburn Valley	4,543	4,322	8,865	3,463	3,141	6,604	76·23	72·67	74·50
Grenville ..	2,379	2,441	4,820	1,845	1,763	3,608	77·55	72·22	74·85
Gunbower ..	4,933	4,030	8,963	3,547	2,662	6,209	71·90	66·05	69·27
Hampden ..	5,802	5,554	11,356	3,727	3,166	6,893	64·24	57·00	60·70
Hawthorn	12,349	17,233	29,582	No contest.					
Jika Jika ..	16,301	18,652	34,953	9,270	8,538	17,808	56·87	45·78	50·95
Kara Kara ..	3,080	3,000	6,080	2,629	2,411	5,040	85·36	80·37	82·89
Korong ..	3,588	3,243	6,831	2,529	2,078	4,607	70·48	64·08	67·64
Lowan ..	4,980	4,660	9,640	3,591	3,066	6,657	72·11	65·79	69·06
Maryborough	3,287	3,377	6,664	2,534	2,552	5,086	77·09	75·57	76·32
Melbourne ..	4,109	4,716	8,825	No contest.					
Mornington ..	8,097	7,644	15,741	4,320	3,216	7,536	53·35	42·72	47·87
Nth. Melbourne	8,356	10,006	18,362	No contest.					
Ovens ..	2,546	2,637	5,183	No contest.					
Polwarth ..	5,890	5,420	11,310	3,997	3,312	7,309	67·86	61·11	64·62
Port Fairy ..	4,094	3,957	8,051	2,656	2,039	4,695	64·88	51·53	58·32
Port Melbourne	7,712	7,609	15,321	No contest.					
Prahran ..	8,617	12,478	21,095	5,123	6,446	11,569	59·45	51·66	54·84
Richmond ..	7,796	8,817	16,613	No contest.					
Rodney ..	5,925	5,470	11,395	4,110	3,424	7,534	69·37	62·60	66·12
Stawell and									
Ararat ..	3,941	4,028	7,969	2,828	2,650	5,478	71·76	65·79	68·74
St. Kilda ..	14,125	19,981	34,106	6,217	7,341	13,558	44·01	36·74	39·75
Swan Hill ..	10,392	7,743	18,135	5,441	3,353	8,794	52·36	43·30	48·49
Toorak ..	10,027	15,394	25,421	No contest.					
Upper Goulburn	4,388	3,721	8,109	2,966	2,316	5,282	67·59	62·24	65·14
Walhalla ..	3,729	3,029	6,758	No contest.					
Wangaratta ..	3,925	3,641	7,566	No contest.					
Waranga ..	3,728	3,222	6,950	No contest.					
Warrenheip ..	3,042	2,615	5,657	2,023	1,676	3,699	66·50	64·09	65·39
Warrnambool..	4,441	4,586	9,027	3,056	2,848	5,904	68·81	62·10	65·40
Williamstown..	12,258	11,681	23,939	No contest.					
Totals ..	414,818	456,638	871,456	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less nineteen uncontented districts ..	141,035	160,717	301,752	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	273,783	295,921	569,704	167,812	158,415	326,227	61·29	53·53	57·26

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

In filling up the ballot-paper electors are required to place the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate whom they wish to see elected, the figure "2" opposite the name of the one whom they would prefer should the first not be returned, the figure "3" opposite their next choice, and so on. After it is known how many first preference votes have been given to the various candidates, if no candidate has received an absolute majority the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated. The ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then examined with the view of ascertaining to what candidates the second preferences have been given, and these second preferences are allotted to the persons to whom they relate. Each remaining candidate thus receives, in addition to the first preferences accorded to him, the second preferences in his favour appearing on ballot-papers of the candidate who has been defeated. If there are still more than two candidates left, the procedure described above is repeated, the candidate occupying the lowest place being declared defeated, until it is found that one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes.

In eight of the contests in the election of August, 1921, there were more than two candidates. In two of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the six remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In one of these cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1921.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ... ..	... 55·10	1897 ... ..	... 70·33
1868 ... ..	... 61·59	1900 ... ..	... 63·47
1871 ... ..	... 65·02	1902 ... ..	... 65·47
1874 ... ..	... 61·00	1904 ... ..	... 66·72
1877 ... ..	... 62·29	1907 ... ..	... 61·26
1880 (Feb.) ... ..	... 66·56	1908 ... ..	... 53·64
1880 (July) ... ..	... 65·85	1911 ... ..	... 63·61
1883 ... ..	... 64·96	1914 ... ..	... 53·92
1886 ... ..	... 64·70	1917 ... ..	... 54·21
1889 ... ..	... 66·58	1920 ... ..	... 63·70
1892 ... ..	... 65·12	1921 ... ..	... 57·26
1894 ... ..	... 70·95		

The twenty-sixth Parliament was opened on 10th November, 1920, and was dissolved on 6th August, 1921. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament was opened on 6th September, 1921, and closed on 5th January, 1922. The second session was opened on 4th July, 1922, and closed on 5th January, 1923.

The following is a statement of the duration in days of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the

number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration :—

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,  
1856 TO 1921.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st .. ..	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd .. ..	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd .. ..	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th .. ..	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th .. ..	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th .. ..	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th .. ..	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th .. ..	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th .. ..	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th .. ..	1880	49.	46	93·9
11th .. ..	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th .. ..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th .. ..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th .. ..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th .. ..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th .. ..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th .. ..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th .. ..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th .. ..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th .. ..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st .. ..	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd .. ..	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd .. ..	1911-14	1,066	584	54·8
24th .. ..	1914-17	1,056	614	58·1
25th .. ..	1917-20	1,037	592	57·1
26th .. ..	1920-21	270	86	31·9

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1922.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1922 :—

Act No.	Date.	
3177 ..	12th July	.. This Act applies £3,127,281 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.
3178 ..	21st July	.. This Act applies £467,895 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1921-22.

Act No.	Date.	
3179	.. 9th August	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1922</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,150,000 available under loan Acts for the electrification of and the installation of power signalling on the Melbourne suburban lines.
3180	.. 29th August	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1922</i> amends the Acts of 1915 (Nos. 1 and 2) by altering the date of maturity of bonds from 1923 to 1930.
3181	.. ..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops (Fruit Shops) Act 1922</i> directs that section 84 of the <i>Factories and Shops Act 1915</i> , dealing with the closing of fruit shops at certain hours, shall not apply to the central portion of the City of Melbourne
3182	.. ..	.. The <i>Poisons Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, provides for the delivery upon the authority of the Minister of any opium forfeited to the Crown to any public hospital or public institution that may require such product.
3183	.. 13th September..	This Act applies £2,246,174 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.
3184	.. 27th September..	The <i>Farm Produce Agents Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1920, relates to the licences of farm produce agents.
3185	.. ..	.. The <i>Elliminyt Land Act 1922</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Elliminyt permanently reserved from sale as a site for watering purposes, and provides for the granting of the said land to the Shire of Colac as a site for a pound and for other municipal purposes.
3186	.. ..	.. The <i>Brunswick Mechanics' Institute Act 1922</i> authorizes the controlling body of the Institute to borrow money on the security of its property for the purpose of erecting shops and other buildings thereon.
3187	.. 9th October	.. This Act applies £200,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.
3188	.. 31st October	.. The <i>Electoral Act 1922</i> amends the Act of 1920.
3189	.. ..	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1922</i> authorizes the raising of £3,500,000 for railways, for irrigation and water supply works, for drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3190	.. ..	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1922</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,693,000 available under loan Acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3191	.. 3rd November	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1922</i> (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £2,150,000 available under loan Acts for railways and other purposes.
3192	.. ..	.. This Act applies £1,170,949 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23.

Act No.	Date.	
3193	.. 21st November	.. The <i>Marnoo Land Act 1922</i> provides for the permanent reservation as a site for a public park and recreation grounds (to serve as a memorial of the soldiers who took part in the recent war) of certain land in the parish of Marnoo to be transferred to the Crown, for the sale of certain Crown land in the said parish temporarily reserved as a site for public recreation and for the application of the proceeds of such sale to the improvement of the first mentioned site.
3194	.. ..	.. The <i>Border Railways Act 1922</i> ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement between the States of New South Wales and Victoria respecting the construction, maintenance and operation of certain lines of railway in New South Wales and Victoria, the construction and maintenance of certain bridges over the River Murray, and for other works and purposes.
3195	.. ..	.. The <i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1922</i> provides for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds.
3196	.. ..	.. The <i>Land Surveyors Act 1922</i> amends the principal Act of 1915.
3197	.. 28th November	.. The <i>Congregational Union Incorporation Act 1922</i> provides for the incorporation of the Congregational Union of Victoria.
3198	.. ..	.. The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1922</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1915, amends the law with respect to dividing societies.
3199	.. ..	.. The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Local Government Acts, consolidates and amends the law relating to the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved capital values of rateable property.
3200	.. ..	.. The <i>Treasury Bills and Advances Act 1922</i> authorizes the issue of Treasury Bills and the obtaining of temporary advances pending the flotation of loans authorized by Parliament.
3201	.. ..	.. The <i>Public Works (Sinking Funds) Act 1922</i> makes provision for sinking funds in the case of certain public works constructed out of loan moneys.
3202	.. ..	.. The <i>Special Funds Act 1922</i> provides for the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of the amount standing to the credit of the Government Employees Accident Fund.
3203	.. ..	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1922</i> provides that the municipal endowment for the year ending 30th June, 1923, shall be £50,000.
3204	.. ..	.. The <i>Agricultural Education Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1919, authorizes the employment of graduates in agricultural science in certain Government departments.
3205	.. ..	.. The <i>Juries Act 1922</i> , to be read with the Act of 1915, amends the law relating to juries.

Act. No.	Date.	
3206 ..	28th November ..	The <i>Gaming Act</i> 1922, to be read with the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1915, amends the law relating to contracts or agreements by way of gaming or wagering.
3207 ..	4th December ..	The <i>Architects Registration Act</i> 1922, to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation, makes provision for the registration of architects.
3208 ..	..	The <i>Libel Law Amendment Act</i> 1922 amends the law of libel with respect to reports of proceedings of meetings of municipal councils.
3209 ..	..	The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1922 applies certain unexpended balances, amounting to £16,447, under Surplus Revenue Acts, to the re-modelling of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and alterations to the City Watch-house.
3210 ..	..	The <i>Coal Mines Regulation Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915.
3211 ..	14th December ..	The <i>Boorhaman Land Act</i> 1922 provides for the sale of certain land in the parish of Boorhaman, formerly temporarily reserved from sale as a site for public purposes, and for the application of the proceeds of such sale to the purchase of other land in the said parish.
3212 ..	..	The <i>Daylesford Land Act</i> 1922 provides for the sale of certain land in the parish of Wombat, temporarily reserved as a site for show yards, and for the application of the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site for show yards.
3213 ..	..	The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1922 fixes the rate of tax for the year 1923 at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value where the unimproved value exceeds £250, and in addition imposes a super-tax equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of land tax payable; the minimum tax payable to be two shillings and sixpence.
3214 ..	..	The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915 in regard to the stamp duty payable on conveyance or transfer of real property where the consideration exceeds £10, and on the transfer, assignment, partition or division of an interest in leasehold property. The date up to which double stamp duty is payable on certain instruments has been extended from 30th June, 1923, to 30th June, 1927.
3215 ..	..	The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1922, to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915, and to come into force on the 31st December, 1922, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1923. Incomes of £200 and 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; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500 4d.; for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000 5d.; for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, 6d.; and for every

Act No.	Date.	
		<p>£1 over £1,500, 7d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies (including life assurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1. Any taxpayer whose income does not exceed £800 per annum may deduct from his income £30 in respect of each child who is under the age of 16 years and is wholly maintained by him. From 21st December, 1921, any taxpayer whose income does not exceed £800 per annum may deduct any payments to any legally qualified medical practitioner, public or private hospital, nurse, or chemist in respect of the illness of the taxpayer or his wife or any of his children under the age of 21 years, provided that no such deduction is less than £2, and in addition, in the event of the death of his wife or any of his children under the age of 21 years, any sum of money not exceeding £20 paid to any undertaker for funeral expenses may be deducted from income. Friendly society contributions are also deductible from income from the above-mentioned date.</p>
3216 ..	14th December ..	<p>The <i>Real Estate Agents Act 1922</i>, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, provides for the licensing of real estate agents. The licences are for twelve months and the fee is £5, with £3 3s. for each renewal. Applicants for a licence must produce a fidelity bond for £250 from some insurance company or other surety approved by the Treasurer.</p>
3217 ..	..	<p>The <i>Workers' Compensation Act 1922</i>, to come into operation on 1st February, 1923, amends the Act of 1915 by increasing from £250 to £350 a year the wage limit of persons who may be insured under the Act, and also by increasing the amounts payable at death or for partial or total incapacity from accident.</p>
3218 ..	..	<p>The <i>Constitution Act Amendment 1922</i>, to be read with the principal Act of 1915 and to operate from 1st January, 1923, provides for the reimbursement of expenses of members of the Legislative Council at the rate of £200 per annum.</p>
3219 ..	..	<p>The <i>Betting Tax Act 1922</i> continues the tax on betting tickets, &amp;c., from 31st December, 1922, to 31st December, 1924.</p>
3220 ..	..	<p>The <i>Korumburra, Silkstone and Strezlecki Railway Act 1922</i> provides for the dismantling of a portion of the Korumburra, Silkstone and Strezlecki railway line.</p>
3221 ..	..	<p>The <i>Jeparit Land Act 1922</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street adjoining the township of Jeparit, and for the grant of a lease of the portion so closed to the Country Fire Brigades Board.</p>

Act No.	Date.	
3222	.. 14th December	.. The <i>Kew Land Act</i> 1922 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land at Kew, and makes provision for its permanent reservation as a site for public recreation and a park.
3223	.. ..	.. The <i>Brunswick Lands Sale Act</i> 1922 relates to the sale of certain lands in the City of Brunswick under the <i>Municipal Rates Recovery Act</i> 1916.
3224	.. ..	.. The <i>Drainage Areas Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915.
3225	.. ..	.. The <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1915 by increasing from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum the rate of interest on unpaid rates, &c.
3226	.. ..	.. The <i>Milk Supply Act</i> 1922, to be read with the <i>Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1915, makes further and better provision for the supply of milk to the public.
3227	.. ..	.. The <i>Railways (Board of Discipline) Act</i> 1922 amends the <i>Railways Act</i> 1915 with respect to the powers of the Board of Discipline.
3228	.. ..	.. The <i>Audit Act</i> 1922 amends the principal Act of 1915 by increasing the salary of the Auditor-General from £1,000 to £1,250 per annum, to take effect from 1st July, 1922.
3229	.. ..	.. The <i>Mildura Vineyards Protection Act</i> 1922 amends the principal Act of 1918 by extending the power of a Board appointed under the provisions of that Act to make by-laws.
3230	.. 16th December	.. The <i>Alexandra Park Act</i> 1922, to be read with the principal Act of 1904, provides that the Alexandra Park is to be maintained at the sole expense of the City of Melbourne from 1st January, 1923.
3231	.. ..	.. The <i>Primary Products Advances Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1919.
3232	.. ..	.. This Act applies £7,722,788 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1922-23, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £14,935,087 to the service of the Government.
3233	.. 21st December	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1922 authorizes the raising of £5,000,000 for railways and tramways and irrigation and water supply works.
3234	.. ..	.. The <i>Electricity Supply Loan Act</i> 1922 authorizes the raising of £1,576,000 for the purposes of works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and sanctions the issue and application of such money for the said purposes.
3235	.. ..	.. The <i>Victorian Loan (Public Works) Act</i> 1922 authorizes the raising of £694,000 for State and technical school works and buildings and other public purposes, and sanctions the issue and application of such money.
3236	.. ..	.. The <i>South Melbourne Land (Street Closing) Act</i> 1922 provides for the closing of a certain street in the city of South Melbourne.

Act No.	Date.	
3237	.. 21st December	.. The <i>South Melbourne Land Act</i> 1922 provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the city of South Melbourne, and for the permanent reservation from sale of the said portion as a site for a memorial to sailors and soldiers who served in the war which commenced in 1914.
3238	.. ..	.. The <i>Tourists' Resorts Act</i> 1922 gives power to appoint a committee whose duties are defined as being to protect, preserve and improve tourists' resorts and roads relating thereto.
3239	.. ..	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission (Funds and Accounts) Act</i> 1922 relates to certain funds and accounts of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
3240	.. ..	.. The <i>University (Veterinary School) Act</i> 1922 extends from ten to fifteen years the operation of the provision in section 2 of the <i>University Act</i> 1917 for the endowment of the veterinary school.
3241	.. ..	.. The <i>Municipal Rates Recovery Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1916.
3242	.. ..	.. The <i>Hopetoun to Patchewollock Railway Construction Act</i> 1922 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Hopetoun to Patchewollock.
3243	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne to West Brunswick Tramway Construction Act</i> 1922 authorizes the construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway from Melbourne to West Brunswick.
3244	.. ..	.. The <i>Richmond to Prahran Tramway Construction Act</i> 1922 authorizes the construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway from Richmond to Prahran.
3245	.. ..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act</i> 1922 authorizes the Board to borrow a further sum of £20,000.
3246	.. ..	.. The <i>Public Accounts Committee Act</i> 1922, to operate from 1st January, 1923, authorizes the payment of £30 per annum as reimbursement of expenses to members of the committee.
3247	.. ..	.. The <i>North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Company Act</i> 1922 provides for the sale of the tramway portion of the undertaking to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and of the electric light portion to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.
3248	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1922, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, increases the borrowing powers of the Board from £11,750,000 to £13,750,000.
3249	.. ..	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1922 amends the State Savings Bank Acts and Part I. of the <i>Housing and Reclamation Act</i> 1920.
3250	.. ..	.. The <i>Great Ocean Road (Lands Exchange) Act</i> 1922 provides for the excision of certain Crown lands from a reserved forest under the Forests Acts and for their being given in exchange for portion of certain lands under the <i>Great Ocean Road (Lands Sale) Act</i> 1920.

Act No.	Date.	
3251	.. 21st December	.. The <i>Trustees' Investments Act 1922</i> , to be read with the principal Act of 1915, authorizes trustees to invest in stock and other securities of the Commonwealth of Australia or of any State in the Commonwealth or of the Dominion of New Zealand.
3252	.. ..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops Act 1922</i> amends the <i>Factories and Shops Acts</i> .
3253	.. ..	.. The <i>Closer Settlement Act 1922</i> amends the <i>Closer Settlement Acts</i> and the <i>Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts</i> .
3254	.. ..	.. The <i>Masseurs Registration Act 1922</i> makes provision with respect to the training, qualifications and registration of masseurs.
3255	.. ..	.. The <i>Developmental Roads Act 1922</i> , to be read with the <i>Country Roads Act 1915</i> , gives power to raise an additional sum of £2,000,000 to be expended on developmental roads. The salary of the chairman of the Country Roads Board is raised from £1,000 to £1,250 and that of each of the other members of the Board from £700 to £900 per annum.
3256	.. ..	.. The <i>Health Act 1922</i> amends the Act of 1919 as regards the duty of sewerage authorities to provide for the collection of nightsoil on all unsewered premises within a sewerage district.
3257	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts (Leasing Powers) Act 1922</i> relates to leases of certain lands vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners or the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners.
3258	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust (Exchange of Lands) Act 1922</i> provides for the exchange of certain pieces of land vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for certain other pieces of land in which the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited, the Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited, and Cuming, Smith and Company Proprietary Limited are the respective registered proprietors of an estate in fee-simple under the provisions of the Transfer of Land Acts.
3259	.. ..	.. The <i>Licensing Act 1922</i> amends the principal Act of 1915. The next vote on local option is fixed to be taken in 1930, and there will be a vote in every eighth year afterwards. Any surplus in the Licensing Fund on 30th June in any financial year in excess of £20,000 is to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue. Power is given to grant new victuallers' licences elsewhere than in the Mallee, if the premises for which a licence is desired have accommodation deemed by the court to be satisfactory and sufficient for the locality. The salary of the chairman of the Licensing Court is fixed at £1,000 per annum and that of each of the other licensing magistrates at £900 per annum.
3260	.. ..	.. The <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1922</i> , to come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation, is a comprehensive measure dealing with the charities of the State. A synopsis of its principal provisions will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

Act No.	Date.	
3261	21st December	.. The <i>Trusts Act</i> 1922, to be read with the Act of 1915, relates to interest on certain debentures or inscribed stock purchased or sold by trustees.
3262	..	.. The <i>Police Offences Act</i> 1922, to be read with the Act of 1915, prescribes the manner in which lights are to be fixed on bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles and other vehicles, provides for the forfeiture of firearms or other offensive weapons on conviction for an offence, restricts the use of air guns by young persons and makes the law more stringent in respect to the publishing, distributing or selling of pictures, posters or post cards of an indecent or disgusting nature.
3263	..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Act</i> 1922 makes provision for the establishment of a Metropolitan Town Planning Commission.
3264	..	.. The <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1922 further amends the Act of 1915.
3265	..	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act</i> 1922 amends the Act of 1918 principally in regard to the supply of electricity to municipalities which are located 25 miles from the nearest point of the boundary of the city of Melbourne.
3266	..	.. The <i>Brands Act</i> 1922, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, relates to the branding and ear-marking of stock.
3267	..	.. The <i>Fire Escapes (Melbourne) Act</i> , 1922, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915, makes provision for means of escape and egress from certain buildings in the city of Melbourne in the event of fire.
3268	..	.. The <i>Libraries Act</i> 1922 amends Part II. of the <i>Libraries Act</i> 1915.
3269	..	.. The <i>Scaffolding Inspection Act</i> 1922, to come into operation on 1st March, 1923, provides for the inspection of scaffolding. Municipalities are to appoint inspectors to secure the due observance of the Act.

**OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.**

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

**GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.**

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, (G.C.M.G., K.C.B.)	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, (K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting))	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 53rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydneyham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ..	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ..	27th July, 1908
	26th July, 1909 ..	10th August, 1909
	2nd February, 1910	9th February, 1910
	18th February, 1910	24th February, 1910
	28th July, 1910 ..	8th August, 1910
	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
	28th August, 1913..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	31st January, 1920*
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1921	

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir William H. Irvine was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated April, 1918.

\* On leave of absence for six months from 30th July, 1919.

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

In the next list will be found the names of the  
 Ministries, Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the  
 1855 to 1923. present date :—

### MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
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	20th October, 1875..	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913	205

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	Days. 13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	29th November, 1917	1,260
38. John Bowser ...	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918 ...	112
39. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	21st March, 1918 ...		

As a result of the general election held in November, 1917, the Peacock Administration resigned office and the Governor intrusted the formation of a new Ministry to the Hon. J. Bowser. The Bowser Ministry was defeated in a division on the Railway Department estimates in the Legislative Assembly on 13th March, 1918, and resigned office on 21st March, 1918. The Hon. H. S. W. Lawson was commissioned to form an Administration. The following list shows the names of the Ministers in June, 1923, and the offices held by them :—

**LAWSON MINISTRY.**

Name.	Office.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman	Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply.
McPherson, William Murray	.. Treasurer.
Baird, Matthew .. .. .	.. Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health.
Robinson, Sir Arthur, M.L.C.	.. Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alexander J., K.C.M.G.	.. Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Clarke, Francis Grenville, M.L.C.	.. Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Barnes, Samuel .. .. .	.. Minister of Railways, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Oman, David Swan .. .. .	.. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Immigration, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
Angus, Henry .. .. .	.. Minister without Office.
Pennington, J. W. .. .. .	.. Minister without Office.
Merritt, J. K., M.L.C. .. .. .	.. Minister without Office.
Davis, G. M., M.L.C. .. .. .	.. Minister without Office.

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

### MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1923.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. Sir Walter S. Manifold, K.B.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo .. ..	Hon. H. Keck .. ..	1925
	Hon. J. Sternberg .. ..	1928
East Yarra .. ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1925
	Hon. J. K. Merritt (Minister without Office)	1928
Gippsland .. ..	Hon. G. M. Davis (Minister without Office) ..	1925
	Hon. M. McGregor .. ..	1928
Melbourne .. ..	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C. .. ..	1925
	Hon. H. H. Smith .. ..	1928
Melbourne East .. ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. ..	1925
	Hon. J. P. Jones .. ..	1928
Melbourne North .. ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett .. ..	1925
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan .. ..	1928
Melbourne South .. ..	Hon. Sir A. Robinson (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1925
	Hon. T. H. Payne .. ..	1928
Melbourne West .. ..	Hon. J. H. Disney .. ..	1925
	Hon. R. Williams .. ..	1928
Nelson .. ..	Hon. E. G. Bath .. ..	1925
	Hon. T. Beggs .. ..	1928
Northern .. ..	Hon. F. G. Clarke (Commissioner of Public Works)	1925
	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott .. ..	1928
North-Eastern .. ..	Hon. A. M. Zwar .. ..	1925
	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris .. ..	1928
North-Western .. ..	Hon. G. L. Goudie .. ..	1925
	Hon. W. P. Crockett .. ..	1928
Southern .. ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. ..	1925
	Hon. W. C. Angliss .. ..	1928
South-Eastern .. ..	Hon. A. E. Chandler .. ..	1925
	Hon. W. Tyner .. ..	1928
South-Western .. ..	Hon. A. A. Austin .. ..	1925
	Hon. H. F. Richardson .. ..	1928
Wellington .. ..	Hon. A. Bell .. ..	1925
	Hon. F. W. Brawn .. ..	1928
Western .. ..	Hon. E. J. White .. ..	1925
	Hon. Sir Walter S. Manifold, K.B. (President)	1928

Clerk of the Legislative Council : R. W. V. McCall, J.P.

Clerk Assistant : H. H. Pearson.

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

Clerk of the Records : P. T. Pook.

Clerk of the Papers : L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1923—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir John E. Mackey.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford .. ..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park .. ..	A. K. Wallace.
Allandale .. ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Forests).
Ballaarat East .. ..	Hon. R. M. McGregor.
Ballaarat West .. ..	Hon. Major M. Baird (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Barwon .. ..	E. Morley.
Benalla .. ..	Hon. J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra .. ..	H. Beardmore.
Bendigo East .. ..	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West .. ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara .. ..	E. W. Greenwood.
Borong .. ..	D. Allison.
Brighton .. ..	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick .. ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla .. ..	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton .. ..	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon .. ..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Water Supply).
Collingwood .. ..	T. Tunnecliffe.
Dalhousie .. ..	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong .. ..	F. Groves.
Daylesford .. ..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas .. ..	W. Slater.
Eaglehawk .. ..	A. A. Dunstan.
East Melbourne .. ..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon .. ..	T. Ryan.
Evelyn .. ..	W. H. Everard.
Fitzroy .. ..	Hon. J. W. Billson
Flemington .. ..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong .. ..	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East .. ..	A. E. Lind.
Gippsland North .. ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South .. ..	W. West.
Gippsland West .. ..	Hon. Sir J. E. Mackey (Speaker).
Glenelg .. ..	W. E. Thomas.
Goulburn Valley .. ..	Colonel M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1923—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Grenville .. ..	A. Hughes, M.C.
Gunbower .. ..	Hon. H. Angus (Minister without Office).
Hampden .. ..	Hon. D. S. Oman (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Immigration).
Hawthorn .. ..	Hon. W. M. McPherson (Treasurer).
Jika Jika .. ..	J. Cain.
Kara Kara .. ..	Hon. J. W. Pennington (Minister without Office).
Korong .. ..	I. J. Weaver.
Lowan .. ..	M. E. Wettenthal.
Maryborough .. ..	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne .. ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington .. ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne .. ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens .. ..	Hon. A. A. Billson (Chairman of Committees).
Polwarth .. ..	J. McDonald.
Port Fairy .. ..	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne .. ..	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran .. ..	Dr. R. H. J. Fetherston.
Richmond .. ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	J. Allan.
St. Kilda .. ..	F. W. Eggleston.
Stawell and Ararat .. ..	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill .. ..	F. E. Old.
Toorak .. ..	Dr. Stanley Argyle.
Upper Goulburn .. ..	E. J. Mackrell.
Walhalla .. ..	Hon. S. Barnes (Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines).
Wangaratta .. ..	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga .. ..	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip .. ..	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool .. ..	J. D. Deany.
Williamstown .. ..	Hon. J. Lemmon.

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

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

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

Clerk of the Papers: F. E. Wanke.

Reader and Clerk of the Record: G. R. Webb.

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

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: A. Burr.

Librarian (Acting): J. A. Finnie.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.			Name.
Argentine	..	..	Bartoli, U.A.
Belgium ..	..	..	Drion, M. F.
China ..	..	..	Ouei Tze-King.
Colombia	..	..	Lyle, M.
Denmark	..	..	Lunn, Ove.
Norway ..	..	..	Arentz, E. K. B.
Swiss Confederation	..	..	Stahel, G. (Hon.).
United States	..	..	Sammons, T.

CONSULS.

France ..	..	..	Turck, R.
Greece ..	..	..	Kyriazopoulos, Constantine.
Guatemala	..	..	De Bavay, Auguste.
Italy ..	..	..	Grossardi, Commendatore A.
Japan ..	..	..	Fullarton, D. B. (Hon.).
Mexico ..	..	..	McKinley, A.
Netherlands	..	..	Wichers, P. A. Van Buttingha.
Nicaragua	..	..	Medina, R.
Peru ..	..	..	Tassara, Den Atilio.
Portugal ..	..	..	Thomson, J. (Hon.).
Salvador ..	..	..	Karagheusian, V. N. T. (Hon.).
Spain ..	..	..	Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
" ..	..	..	Cave, H. (Hon.).
Sweden ..	..	..	Waern, J. D.

VICE-CONSULS.

Argentine	..	..	Mackay, S.
Belgium ..	..	..	Nihotte, A.
Brazil, United States of	..	..	Sheppard, H. A.
China ..	..	..	Sze Zau Tsung.
Denmark	..	..	Holdenson, P. J.
" ..	..	..	Blechingberg, E.
" ..	..	..	Belcher, E. N. (Geelong).
Finland ..	..	..	Sleigh, H. C. (Hon.).
Japan ..	..	..	Black, P. J. (Hon.).
Liberia ..	..	..	Coombs, W. G. (performing duties of Consul-General).
Norway ..	..	..	Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).
Paraguay	..	..	Fraser, W. S.
United States	..	..	Fox, R.
" ..	..	..	Dunlop, W. A.

**TRADE COMMISSIONERS.**

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

Representing—

United Kingdom	..	..	McGregor, S. W. B.
Canada	..	..	Ross, D. H.
New Zealand	..	..	Manson, H. J.
Brazil	..	..	Sheppard, S. H.
United States	..	..	Sangar, J. W.

---