The population of the State at the end of 1850 was 76,162; at the end of 1926 it had increased to 1,711,827. During the period 1850-1926 the revenue steadily increased from £259,433 £25,269,756. There was no public debt until after the separation of the State from New South Wales. In 1861 the State indebtedness was £6,345,060; in 1926 the funded debt had reached £140,264,989, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1850 was 52,300 acres; it now amounts to 6,890,628 acres. of oversea imports in 1861 was £10,991,377; in 1925-26was £50,332,845. Oversea exports amounted to £12,209,794 in 1861, and to £33,110,231 in 1925-26. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and in 1926 there were 4,683 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 43,110 miles up to the 30th June, 1926. 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 £62,374,839 in 1926.

The expenditure on education amounted to £162,547 in 1861, and had increased to £3,025,732 in 1925–26. Members of friendly societies numbered 7,166 in 1861 and 156,599 in 1925–26—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £4,280,400 in 1925–26. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 152,959 in 1925–26. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, was £571,683,489 in 1925–26.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Present Constitution.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it Reform Act 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); decreased the number of members of the Legislative 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 onehalf 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.

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 The Governor. 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.

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 afterwards 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.

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 consists of two classes of members, The Executive 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 transpires, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. 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 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 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 Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral Legislative Council. 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. Women are eligible for membership under the provisions of Act No. 3337, which was proclaimed on 12th May, To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be 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 or her 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. Persons claiming in respect of a professional and 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 naturalborn subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. Women are eligible for membership in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3337. 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. 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, being allowed a vote, if they have been resident in Australia for at least six months continuously, in Victoria for at least three months, and in any subdivision for at least one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 22nd December, 1923. It provided that arrangements might be made jointly by the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth that the electoral rolls might be used for Commonwealth elections as well as for elections for the Legislative The first roll was composed of the persons on the Commonwealth roll, together with persons entitled to be enrolled for the Assembly. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another subdivision for lands or tenements

situated therein. Enrolment is compulsory which, however, does not apply to enrolment in respect of a property qualification. person is entitled to have his name on more than two rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. provisions of Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926, voting was made compulsory at elections for the Legislative Assembly. chise 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. Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparselypopulated districts, the Voting by Post Act 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector elections. 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. Act came into force on 1st December. 1900. and force for continue in a term of three years, and 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. State elections held on 26th June, 1924, 8,069 persons voted by post, representing 2.18 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 9th April, 1927, 26,616 persons voted similarly, this number being 3.41 per cent. of the total votes polled.

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.

RE-DIVISION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

An Act (Electoral Districts Act 1926, No. 3451) passed on the 14th October, 1926, provided for the re-division of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly. The number of districts remain the same as shown in The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915, viz., 65. For the purpose of the re-division power was given to appoint three Commissioners, one of whom was to be the Chief Electoral Officer. Provision was made for the constitution of 26 metropolitan and 39 urban and country electoral districts on the basis approximately of the following quotas:—

(1) Twenty-two thousand electors for each metropolitan district;

(2) Fifteen thousand electors for each urban district; and

(3) Ten thousand electors for each country district.

The Commissioners were empowered to adopt a margin of allowance to be used whenever necessary, but the quota was not to be departed from to a greater extent than 15 per cent. more or 15 per cent. less. A greater margin of allowance could be adopted if the Commissioners considered that any portion of any existing urban electoral district would be more properly included in any proposed country electoral district or districts and also in the case of any proposed country electoral district where the greater part of the area thereof was mountainous and sparsely populated.

In making the re-division the Commissioners were to give due

consideration to-

(a) The distribution of the numbers of electors throughout the State and the likelihood of any changes in the distribution of electors within any localities in the State;

(b) community or diversity of interests;

(c) means of communication;

(d) physical features:

(e) existing boundaries of electoral districts and subdivisions;

(f) Commonwealth electoral boundaries.

In order to provide for the metropolitan electoral districts the Commissioners were to include in any proposed district such portion of any existing country electoral district contiguous thereto as they thought necessary, but so that the total number of electors to be added to the whole of such proposed metropolitan electoral districts should not exceed twenty thousand. The Commissioners could in any other case include in any proposed electoral district such portion as they thought necessary of any existing electoral district contiguous thereto whether of the same class or not.

Commissioners were appointed in accordance with this Act, and drew up a scheme of electoral subdivisions. This scheme was slightly altered by them at the direction of Parliament, and was then passed by both Houses. The elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 9th April, 1927, were conducted on the basis of the new boundaries thus agreed upon.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1925.

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 4th June, 1925, eight seats were contested, nine 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 4TH JUNE, 1925.

Province.	Number of Electors	Nu	mber of Elec who voted		In- formal	Number who voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
	on Rolls.	Rate- payers.	Non- ratepayers.	Total.	Votes.		
East Yarra	52,417	11,517	1	11 510	100	10-	Per cent
Melbourne	22,844	11,517	_	11,518	108	125	21.97
Foot	20,379			•••	••	••	• •
Manth	47,913			• •		••	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	29,634	0.004	1 ';			· · · · · ·	• •
West		9,984	4	9,988	288	72	$33 \cdot 70$
Dandina	31,429	••		• •		• •	
	10,959	• • •	••	• •	• •	•••	
Gippsland	17,248			• •	• •	• • •	
Nelson	11,453	4,595		4,595	18	93	40.12
Northern	15,520	6,290	3	6,293	174	147	$40 \cdot 55$
North-Eastern	13,193				••		
North-Western	20,575			•			
Southern	16,141	4,760	10	4,770	67	115	29.55
South-Eastern	42,095		:				
South-Western	21,203	7,144		7,144	58	214	33.69
Wellington	11,234	6,367	4	6.371	58	465	56.71
Western	15,273	5,354		5,354	76	91	35.06
Less uncontested	399,510				,		
provinces (9)	226,635				· '		
Total	172,875	56,011	22	56,033	847	1,322	32 · 41

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1927.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 9th April, 1927, there were contests in 57 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 993,211—480,485 males and 512,726 females—and in contested districts 91.76 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 92.02 per cent. and for females 91.51 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 9TH APRIL, 1927.

Albert Park	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.				Electors who Voted.					
Albert Park . 10,617 13,080 23,697 9,266 11,902 21,168 87 28 90 99 89 89 Allandale and 4,910 4,799 9,709 4,649 4,617 9,266 94 68 96 21 95 Ballarat . 7,018 9,503 16,521 6,856 8,822 15,678 97 69 92 83 94 867 69 86 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	Electoral District.			İ				Perce ber	ntage of on the R	Num-
Allandale and Al		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males,	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bendigo set 6,745 8,639 15,384 6,368 8,088 14,456 94-41 93-62 93-82 Boroondara 9,747 12,084 21,831 8,862 11,372 20,234 90-99 94-11 92-81 192-81 Brunswick 10,926 12,072 22,998 10,537 11,132 21,669 96-44 92-21 94-81 Bulla and Dalbosie 5,227 4,744 9,971 4,659 4,213 8,872 89-13 88-81 88-81 Carlton 10,349 11,685 22,034 9,471 10,433 19,904 91-52 89-29 90- Castlemaine and Kyneton 4,623 13,042 23,388 9,604 12,072 21,676 92-83 92-56 92-80 91-60 92-83 92-56 92-80 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56 92-83 92-56	Allandale Ballarat Barwon Benalla	4,910 7,018 5,481 5,066	4,799 9,503 5,960 4,651	9,709 16,521 11,441 9,717	4,649 6,856 4,980	4,617 8,822 5,506	9,266 15,678 10,486 9,010	94.68 97.69 90.86 92.30	96·21 92·83 92·38	89·33 95·44 94·90 91·65 92·72
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bendigo (cd.). Boroondara Brighton Brunswick	6,745 9,747 9,932	8,639 12,084 12,821	15,384 21,831 22,753	8,862	11,372	14,456 20,234 No co	94·41 90·92 ontest.	94.11	93·97 92·68 94·22
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	housie Carlton Castlemaine and Kyneton	10,349 4,623	11,685 5,305	22,034 9,928	9,471 4,316	10,433 4,984	19,904 9,300	91.52	89 29	88 98 90 33 93 67
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Clifton Hill Coburg Collingwood	11,152 9,809 11,170	13,195 10,719 12,709	24,347 20,528 23,879	9,853 9,356 10,183	11,271 10,088 11,443	21,124 19,444 21,626	88.35 95.38 91.16	85.42 94.11 90.04	92.68 86.76 94.72 90.56
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dundas Essendon Evelyn Flemington	5,396 9,560 4,850 10,216	5,172 11,117 4,644 11,471	10,568 20,677 9,494 21,687	5,162 9,070 4,380	4,890 10,524 4,207	10,052 19,594 8,587 19,947	95.66 94.88 90.31 94.11	94·55 94·67 90·59	95·12 94·76 90·45 91·98
Gippsland West 5,456 4,604 10,060 5,016 4,192 9,208 91.94 91.05 91.06 Goulburn Valley 5,706 5,072 10,778 No contest.	Geelong Gippsland East Gippsland North	8,389 3,991 5,480	9,232 3,049 4,482	17,621 7,040 9,962	3,558 5,134	2,710 4,034	16,417 6,268 9,168	93.18 89.15 93.69	93·15 88·88 90·00	93·17 89·03 92·03
Combanna 100 00 100 100 00 11 100 00 11 100 00 101	Gippsland West Goulburn Valley Grant	5,456 5,706 5,028	4,604 5,072 4,144	$10,060 \\ 10,778 \\ 9,172$	5,016 4,561	4,192 3,855	9,208 No co 8,416	91 94 ntest, 90 71	91.05	92·24 91·53 91·76 90·52

Number of Electors and Votes Polled for the Legislative Assembly at the General Election on 9th April, 1927—continued.

	on R	er of Ele colls at D eral Elec	ate		Ele	ectors wh	no Voted		
Electoral District.					.			ntage of 1	
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawthorn Heidelberg	9,115 10,502	12,526 11,452	21,641 21,954	8,737 9,793	11,696 10,438	20,433 20,231	95.85 93.25	93·37 91·15	94·42 92·15
Kara Kara and Borung Kew	5,491 9,027	5,044 12,583	10,535 21,610	5,008 8,465	4,559 11,656	9,567 20,121	91·20 93·77	90·38 92·63	90·81 93·11
Korong and Eagle- hawk Lowan	5,429 5,727	5,347 5,196	10,776 10,923	5,132 5,233	4,897 4,694	10,029 9,927	94·53 91·37	91.58 90.34	93·07 90·88
Maryborough and Daylesford Melbourne Mildura Mornington	5,084 11,975 5,211 5,649	5,431 11,070 3,855 4,871	10,515 23,045 9,066 10,520	4,782 9,096 4,768 4,932	5,083 9,579 3,472 4,454	9,865 18,675 8,240 9,386	94.06 75.96 91.50 87.31	93.59 86.53 90.06 91.44	93.82 81.04 90.89 89.22
Northcote Nunawading Oakleigh	10,557 8,559 11,421 6,021	11,848 10,453 13,309 4,478	22,405 19,012 24,730 10,499	8,058 10,845 5,270	9,633 12,345 3,835	No cor 17,691 23,190 9,105	1test. 94·15 94·96 87·53	92·16 92·76 85·64	93·05 93·77 86·72
Ouyen Polwarth Port Fairy and Glenelg	5,832 5,612	5,149	10,981	5,277		No co 10,265	ntest. 94.03	94.36	94.19
Port Melbourne Prahran Richmond	11,003 10,093 11,429	11,073 14,994 12,630	22,076 25,087 24,059		13,255	No co 22,908 No co	ntest. 95.64 ntest.	88.40	91.31
Rodney St. Kilda Stawell and Ararat	5,675 10,660 5,579	5,180 14,298 5,302	10,855 24,958 10,881	5,242 10,019 5,183 4,436	4,759 12,921 4,912 3,260	10,001 22,940 10,095 7,696	92·37 93·99 92·90 88·23	91.87 90.37 92.64 85.59	92.18 91.91 92.78 87.09
Swan Hill Toorak Upper Goulburn Upper Yarra	5,028 9,147 5,087 5,957	3,809 13,046 4,246 5,599	8,837 22,193 9,333 11,556	7,841 4,594 5,405	3,200 12,111 3,820 5,006	19,952 8,414 10,411	85 · 73 90 · 31 90 · 73	92.83 89.97 89.41	90·09
Upper Yarra Walhalla Wangaratta and Ovens	5,382	3,914 4,508	9,296	4,859 4,404	3,618 4,157	8,477 8,561	90.28	92.44	91.19
Waranga Warrenheip and Grenville	4,981 4,627	4,368 5,116	9,349	4,569 4,508	3,959 4,757	9,265 0,400	91·73 97·43 94·80	90.64 92.98 93.36	91·25 95·05 94·05
Warrnambool Williamstown Wonthaggi	5,037 10,239 5,214	4,954 10,140 4,448	9,991 20,379 9,662	4,775 9,648 4,876	4,625 9,548 4,107	9,400 19,196 8,983	94.80 94.23 93.52	94·16 92·33	94.20
Total Less eight un- contested	480,485	512,726	993,211	••		••		••	
districts	69,770	72,947	142,717	l		<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Total	410,715	439.779	850.494	377.941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.7

Compulsory voting was in operation for the first time.

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 The ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then defeated. 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 twenty-eight of the contests in the election of April, 1927, there were more than two candidates. In five 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 23 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 nine 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 Proportion of voted at the last twenty-five general elections of the votes polled, 1866 to 1927. State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1927.

Year of General Election.		Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.	Year of General Election.		Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.
1866	•••	Per cent 55 10	1900		Per cent 63.47
1868		61.59	1902		65.47
1871		65.02	1904	• • • • •	66.72
1874		61.00	1907		61 26
1877		62.29	1908	•••	53.64
1880 (Feb.)	•••	66-56	1911	•••	63.61
1880 (July)		65.85	1914		53.92
1883	•••	64.96	1917	•••	54:21
1886		64.70	1920		63.70
1889	•••	66.58	1921	•••	57 26
1892	•••	65.12	1924	•••	59.24
1894		70.99	1927	•••	91 • 76*
1897	,	70.33			

^{*} The increase in the percentage of voters at the elections held on 9th April, 1927, compared with former elections is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

The first session of the twenty-eighth Parliament was opened on 8th July, 1924, and was closed on 9th January, 1925. The second session was opened on 8th July, 1925, and was closed on 12th January, 1926. The third session was opened on 30th June, 1926, and closed on 11th January, 1927. Parliament was dissolved on 4th March, 1927. The first session of the twenty-ninth Parliament was opened on 6th July, 1927.

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 1927.

Number of Parliament.			Period. Duration of		Days in	n Session.
Number of Parnament.			Parliament.	Number.	Percentage to Duration.	
		,		Days.		
lst			1856-8	991	691	69.7
2nd	••		1859-60	637	566	88.8
3rd		[1861-4	1,091	728	66.7
4th	••		18645	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
l0th			1880	49	46	93.9
llth-			1880-2	926	802	86.6
12th	••		1883-6	1,088	543	49.9
l3th			1886-9	1,091	653	59.9
l4th	• •		1889-92	1,093	636	58 2
l5th	• •		1892-4	845	524	62.0
l6th	••		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
$27 ext{th}$			1921-24	936	494	52.8
28th			1924-27	970	571	58.9

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1926.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1926:—

Laine	ULLI C.	no daring ro-		
Act No.	,	Date.		
3442	••	7th July	•	This Act applies £1,470,517 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926–27.
3443	••	29th July	• •	This Act applies £530,783 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1925–26.
3444	• •	5th August	••	This Act applies £1,410,202 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926–27.
3445	••	1st September	• •	This Act applies £1,484,395 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926–27.
3446	••	21st September	••	The Victorian Loan Act 1926 authorizes the raising of £1,750,000° for irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3447	••	"	••	The Water Supply Loans Application Act 1926 sanctions the issue and application of £1,746,000 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage, and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
3448	••	28th September	••	The Highways and Vehicles Act 1926 amends the law relating to fees payable under the Second Schedule to the Highways and Vehicles Act 1924.
3449	•••	30th September		This Act applies £1,634,840 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926-27.
3450	•••	5th October	••	The Administration and Probate Act 1926 amends the principal Act of 1915.
3451	• •	14th October	••	The Electoral Districts Act 1926, to be read with The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915, relates to the re-division of the State of Victoria into electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly.
3452		8th November	••	This Act applies £1,472,747 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926–27.
3453	••	11th November	••	The Bank of New South Wales Act 1926 enacts that the said bank be deemed to be a company incorporated outside the State of Victoria, and that section 270 of the Companies Act 1915
			,	shall apply to the corporation in the same manner as if having been so incorporated it had commenced to carry on business in Victoria immediately after the passing of the Act.
3454	••	17th November	••	The Melbourne and Geelong Lighting Rate Act 1926 relates to lighting rates in the City of Melbourne and the City of Geelong.
3455	••	,,		The Settled Estates and Settled Lands Act 1926 amends Part II. of the principal Act of 1915.

Act No	٠.	Date.		
3456	••	30th November	••	The Wycheproof Land Act 1926 provides for the sale by auction of certain Crown land in the parish of Bunguluke temporarily reserved as a site for public recreation and for the permanent reservation as a site for public recreation of certain other land in the said parish.
3457	••	"	••	The Castlemaine Land Act 1926 provides for the grant to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of certain Crown land situate at Castlemaine in exchange for certain land the property of the said Commissioners.
3458	••	**	••	The Women's Qualification Act 1926 amends the law with respect to disqualifications of women for public offices and professions. Women, however, are not liable to serve as jurors.
3459	••	9th December	••	The Cattle Compensation Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1924, amends the Cattle Compensation Acts.
3460		9th December	• •	This Act applies £1,549,333 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926-27.
3461		14th December	••	The <i>Dried Fruits Act</i> 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1924, continues the operation of the Acts relating to dried fruits until 31st March, 1930.
3462	••	,,	•••	The Companies (Names) Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, places restrictions on the name, style, or title of registered companies.
3463	• •	21st December	• •	The Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1926 amends the Act of 1923.
3464	••	>>		The South Kensington to West Footscray Railway Construction Act 1926 authorizes the construc- tion by the State of a line of railway from South Kensington to West Footscray.
3465	••	23rd December	••	The Censorship of Films Act 1926, to be read with the Theatres Act 1915, makes provision for the censoring of cinematograph films and the exhibition of such films.
3466	• • •	. ,,	••	The Municipal Endowment Act 1926 provides that the municipal endowment for the year ending 30th June, 1927, be £50,000.
3467	••	,,	••	The Treasury Bonds Act 1926 authorizes the Government to raise £314,826 by the issue of Treasury bonds.
3468	:	,,	••	The Theatres Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, amends the law relating to public entertainments in certain public buildings, gardens, and places.
3469	••	,,	• •	The Treasury Bills and Advances Act 1926 amends the principal Act of 1922.
3470	٠	,,		The Health Act 1926 amends the principal Act of 1915 and amending Health Acts.
3471	••	,,	••	The Land Tax Act 1926 fixes the rate of land tax for the year 1927 at ½d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value where the unimproved value exceeds £250, and imposes a super-tax equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of land tax payable, the minimum tax payable to be 2s. 6d.

Act. No. Date. 3472 ... 23rd December

The Income Tax Act 1926, to be read with the Acts of 1914 and 1915 and amending Acts, to come into force on 31st December, 1926, fixes the rates of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1927. Incomes of £200 and under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £200, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 31d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500, for every £1 up to £500, 4½d.; for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000, $\tilde{5}_{2}^{1}$ d.; for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, 6½d.; and for every £1 over £1,500, 7½d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Additional taxes are levied on incomes (excluding those of companies) from £800 to £1,000 of 10 per cent., from £1,000 to £1,250 of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; from £1.250 to £2,200 of 15 per cent.; from £2,200 to £5,000 of 20 per cent.; and exceeding £5,000 of 25 per cent. of the amount of tax otherwise chargeable. Companies (other than mutual life assurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the £1. Mutual life assurance companies are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1 in respect to their mutual life assurance business. and at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the £1 on all other business. Any married taxpayer ordinarily resident in Victoria whose income does not exceed £800 may deduct £50 from his income from personal exertion for the maintenance of his wife provided that she has not an income of her own exceeding £100 per annum. The amount that may be deducted from income for the maintenance of children under 16 years of age is £50. The minimum income tax payable is fixed at 5s.

The Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1926 amends the Acts of 1914 and 1915 by exempting from taxation the profits of companies whose profits are used solely for the promotion of religion. Deduction of certain gifts to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Metropolitan hospitals and charities is also allowed.

3474

3473

The Victorian Loan (Public Works) Act 1926 authorizes the raising of £675,000—£661,000 for public works and other purposes and £14,000 for the purchase and supply of wire netting.

3475

The Public Works Loan Application Act 1926 sanctions the issue and application of £669,000 available under Loan Acts for various public works

3476

The Victorian Government Loan Act 1926 authorizes the raising of £2,500,000 to be expended on railways and tramways and rolling-stock, and for railways and works under the Border Railways Act 1922.

Act No.	Date.		
3477	23rd December	••	The Railway Loan Application Act 1926 sanctions the issue and application of £2,700,000 available under Loan Acts for railway, tramway, and other purposes.
3478	,,	••	The Victorian Loan (Electricity Supply) and Application Act 1926 authorizes the raising of £1,918,334 for works and undertakings of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and sanctions the issue and application of the money.
3479	,,	••.	The Stamps Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, continues double stamp duties payable on certain instruments until 30th June, 1931.
3480	,,,	••.	The Teachers Act 1926, to be read with the Public Service Act 1915, relates to the promotion, &c., of State school teachers.
3481	.,	• •	The Federal Aid Roads Act 1926 ratifies an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria relating to the making available by the Commonwealth of moneys for the purpose of construction and reconstruction of "Federal Aid Roads" in Victoria.
3482	. ,,,	• •	The Stock Foods Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, provides physical and chemical standards for bran and pollard.
3483	12		The Ballaarat Gas Company's Act 1926 amends the principal Act of 1857.
3484	**		The Ararat Land Act 1926 revokes the reservation of certain land situate in the township of Ararat as a site for the interment of the dead.
3485	"	• •	The Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1926 further amends the principal Act of 1915.
3486	35	••	The Fyansford Land Act 1926 provides for the issue of Crown grants to a company registered under the name of Australian Cement Limited in respect of certain land now forming portions
			of certain streets in the Town of Fyansford and of portion of certain other land in the said town now permanently reserved as a site for a Protestant Orphan Asylum.
3487	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	• •	The Fruit Act 1926 amends the Acts of 1915, 1917, and 1920.
3488	,,	••	The Compulsory Voting (Assembly Elections) Act 1926 makes provision for compulsory voting at Legislative Assembly elections.
3489		••	The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1918, provides for the continuance in office of the members of the Board until 31st January, 1928. The limit of the bank overdraft is increased
			from £200,000 to £400,000.

Act No.		Date.		
3490	••	23rd December	••	The Saturday Voting (Parliamentary Elections) Act 1926 provides that all State Parliamentary elections be held on a Saturday.
3491	•.•	"	••	The Sinking Funds and Redemption Funds Act 1926 makes provision with respect to certain sinking funds and redemption funds.
3492	••	"	••	The Black Rock to Beaumaris Electric Street Railway Act 1926 further amends the Act of 1920.
3493		>>	••	The Albion to Broadmeadows Railway Construction Act 1926 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Albion to Broad- meadows.
3494	••	?? .	••	The Orbost to Brodribb Railway Construction Act 1926 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Orbost to Brodribb.
3495	••		••	The Country Roads Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, increases the salaries of the members of the Board—the Chairman from £1,250 to £1,550 and the members (two) from £900 to £1,200.
3496	••	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	••	The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1926 amends the principal Act of 1915.
3497	••	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,		The Children's Welfare Act 1926, to be read with the principal Act of 1915, gives power to the Governor in Council to order that any person or institution shall cease to have the custody or care of a child committed to them. Private persons and institutions having care of children are compelled to answer fully and truly inquiries respecting such children.
3498	••	,,	••	The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1926, to be read with the Act of 1915, provides for the payment to members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly after retirement, &c., in certain cases.
3499	••	,,		This Act applies £9,214,005 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1926–27, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £18,766,822 to the service of the Government.
3500	••	"	••	The Darling to Glen Waverley Railway Construction Act 1926 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Darling to Glen Waverley.
3501	••	"	••	The Newport Land Act 1926 provides for the grant to the British Imperial Oil Company Limited of certain Crown land situate at Newport in exchange for certain land of which the said company is the registered proprietor and the reservation of the last mentioned land as a site for a public park and garden.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The following statement 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 John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	30th Sept., 1839 8th May, 1854	5th May, 1854 22nd June, 1854
(acting) Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.	3rd March, 1873	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen,	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 Robin- son, G.C. M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 23rd March, 1898	16th February, 1897 21st October, 1898

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

		,
Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G, LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 6th July, 1908 19th May, 1911 28th August, 1913	18th November, 190° 27th July, 1908 24th May, 1911 23rd February, 1914
Sir Thomas David Gibson Car- michael, 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	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor (acting)	30th July, 1919 1st April, 1923 7th April, 1926	24th February, 1923 24th October, 1923 28th June, 1926
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.†	24th February, 1921	7th April, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	28th June, 1926	
	1	

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 11th May, 1918.

^{*} On leave of absence for six months from 30th July, 1919.

[†] On leave of absence from 1st April, 1923, to 24th October, 1923.

Ministers of the Grown, 1851 to 1855.

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.

The state of the s		
Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale	Colonial Secretary	۱
Alastair Mackenzie	Colonial Treasurer	
Charles Hotson Ebden	Auditor-General	
Robert Hoddle	Surveyor-General	
Alexander McCrae	Chief Postmaster	5 15th July, 1851
William Foster Stawell	Attorney-General	
Redmond Barry	Solicitor-General	
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams	Solicitor-General	13th April, 1852
James Croke	Solicitor-General	21st July, 1852 .
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke	Surveyor-General	1st July, 1853
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Colonial Secretary	20th July, 1853
William Lonsdale	Colonial Treasurer	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes	Auditor-General	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth	Solicitor-General	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines	Colonial Secretary	12th December, 1854

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

	Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
	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
	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
2 0.	Graham Berry	3rd August, 1880	9th July, 1881	340
21.	Sir Bryan O'Loghlen	9th July, 1881	8th March, 1883	607
	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
25.	Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30.	Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902	483
31.	William Hill Irvine	10th June, 1902	16th February, 1904	616
32.	Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33.	John Murray	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912	1,226
34.	William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912	9th December, 1913	205
35.	George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	13

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
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914	Days. 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	7th September, 1923	1,996
40. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	7th September, 1923	19th March, 1924	194
41. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	19th March, 1924	28th April, 1924	40
42. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	28th April, 1924	18th July, 1924	81
43. George Michael Prendergast	18th July, 1924	18th November, 1924	123
44. John Allan	18th November, 1924	20th May, 1927	913
45. Edmond John Hogan	20th May, 1927	- "	

As a result of the general elections held on 9th April, 1927, the Hon. J. Allan (Premier) relinquished office and the leader of the Labour party, the Hon. E. J. Hogan, was commissioned to form a new Ministry, which assumed office on 20th May, 1927. It consisted of the following members:—

HOGAN MINISTRY

HUGAN MINISIMI.					
Name.	Office.				
Hogan, Edmond John	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets.				
Tunnecliffe, Thomas	Minister of Railways, Minister in charge of electrical undertakings, and a Vice- President of the Board of Land and Works.				
Lemmon, John	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.				
Bailey, Henry Stephen	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and President of the Board of Land and Works.				
Prendergast, George Michael	Chief Secretary.				
Slater, William	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Agriculture.				
Jones, John Percy, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Mines, Minister in charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.				
Beckett, William James, M.L.C	Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.				
Disney, James Herbert, M.L.C	Minister without Portfolio.				
Williams, Robert, M.L.C.	Minister without Portfolio.				
Cain, John	Minister without Portfolio.				
Webber, Gordon Charles	Minister without Portfolio.				

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, 1927.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Name of Province	е.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo		Hon. J. Sternberg	. 1928
			. 1931
East Yarra			. 1928
		Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committee	
Gippsland	• •	Hon. M. McGregor	. 1928
		Holl. G. M. Davis	. 1931
Melbourn e	• •		. 1928
			. 1931
Melbourne East		Hon. J. P. Jones (Commissioner of Publ	ic 1928
A Committee of the Comm		Works, Minister of Mines and Minister:	in .
		charge of Immigration)	
		Hon. D. L. McNamara	1931
Melbourne North		Hon. E. L. Kiernan	. 1928
		Hon. W. J. Beckett (Minister of Forests ar	d 1931
		Minister of Public Health)	•
Melbourne South		Hon. T. H. Payne	. 1928
		Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President)	1931
Melbourne West		Hon. R. Williams (Minister without Portfoli	o) 1928
		Hon. J. H. Disney ,, ,, ,,	1931
Nelson			. 1928
		Hon, E. G. Bath	. 1931
Northern		Hon. R. H. S. Abbott	. 1928
		Hon. G. J. Tuckett	1931
North-Eastern		Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris	. 1928
		Hon. A. M. Zwar	. 1931
North-Western		Hon. W. P. Crockett	. 1928
		Ham O I O I	1931
Southern		Hon. W. C. Angliss	1928
		Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1931
South-Eastern		Hon. W. Tyner	1928
		TT A TE CO 11	1931
South-Western		How II E Dishardan	1928
		TY TT TY' 1	1931
Wellington		II. II W D	. 1928
		TT	1931
Western		TI M. C. 14	1928
		Tion In I william	1931

Clerk of the Legislative Council: T. R. Gilchrist. Clerk Assistant: W. R. Heywood.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees: P. T. Pook.

Clerk of the Records: H. B. Jamieson. Clerk of the Papers: L. V. Hoyle.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1927-continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. O. R. Snowball.

	bpe	arei	. Hon. O. R. Showban.		
Name of Elector	ral District	t.	Name of Member.		
Albert Park		٠	R. M. Cuthbertson.		
Allandale	••	•••	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.		
Ballarat	• •		W. J. McAdam.		
Barwon			E. Morley.		
Benalla	• •		E. F. Cleary.		
Benambra			Hon. H. Beardmore.		
Bendigo		••,	A. E. Cook.		
Boroondara			R. Linton.		
Brighton		• •	O. R. Snowball (Speaker).		
Brunswick	••	٠.	J. R. Jewell.		
Bulla-Dalhousie			R. T. Pollard.		
Carlton		_	R. H. Solly (Chairman of Committees).		
Castlemaine and E	Cyneton	•*•	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson.		
Caulfield		• * •	F. E. Forrest.		
Clifton Hill			M. M. Blackburn.		
Coburg			F. Keane.		
Collingwood	••	••	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe (Minister of Railways and Minister in charge of electrical undertakings).		
Dandenong	• •		Hon. F. Groves.		
Dundas	••	••	Hon. W. Slater (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Agriculture).		
Essendon			A. S. Drakeford.		
Evelyn			W. H. Everard.		
Flemington			J. J. Holland.		
Footscray			Hon. G. M. Prendergast (Chief Secretary).		
Geelong			W. Brownbill.		
Gippsland East			A. E. Lind.		
Gippsland North	••	٠.	J. W. McLachlan.		
Gippsland South			H. G. Bodman.		
Gippsland West			A. L. N. Walter.		
Goulburn Valley	• •		Colonel Hon. M. W. J. Bourchier, C.M.G., D.S.O.		
Grant			R. T. Hjorth.		
Gunbower			Hon. H. Angus.		
$\mathbf{Hampden}$			A. Hughes.		
Hawthorn			Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E.		
Heidelberg			Hon. G. C. Webber (Minister without Portfolio).		
Kara Kara-Borung	g		Hon. J. W. Pennington, O.B.E.		
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MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1927—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-continued.

	ISDATIVE MOSEMBLE—
Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Kew	W. S. Kent Hughes.
Korong-Eaglehawk	A. A. Dunstan.
Lowan	Hon. M. E. Wettenhall.
Maryborough-Daylesford	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	Hon. A. Downward.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain (Minister without Portfolio).
Nunawading	E. W. Greenwood.
Oakleigh	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen	H. Glowrey.
Polwarth	J. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Glenelg	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran	A. R. Jackson.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	Hon. J. Allan.
St. Kilda	B. Gray.
Stawell and Ararat	Hon. R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old.
Toorak	. Hon. Dr. S. S. Argyle.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell.
Upper Yarra	. G. H. Knox.
Walhalla	. W. A. Moneur.
Wangaratta-Ovens .	. Hon. Sir J. Bowser.
Waranga	. E. A. Coyle.
Warrenheip-Grenville .	. Hon. E. J. Hogan (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Markets).
Warrnambool	. Hon. H. S. Bailey (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply).
Williamstown	. Hon. J. Lemmon (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour).
Wonthaggi	. W. G. McKenzie.
Clerk of Parliaments and Cler	k of the Legislative Assembly: W. R. Alexander, J.P.
Clerk Assistant and Clerk of	Private Bills: W. R. Barstow, J.P.
	jeant-at-Arms: F. E. Wanke.
Reader and Clerk of the Rec	
	erk of Committees: P. P. Conlan.
Clerk of the Papers: H. K. M.	
Chief Hansard Reporter: A.	
Librarian (Acting): E. L. Fr	azer.

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.					
China		Ouei Tze-King.					
Colombia		Lyle, M.					
Germany		Busing, Dr. Hans.					
Honduras		Mattei, Senor Don Rafael Medina (Hon.).					
Norway		Arentz, E. K. B.					
Peru		Vargas, L. A.					
Swiss Confederation		Stahel, G. (Hon.).					
United States		Garre!s, A.					
		CONSULS.					
A							
Austria	• •	Hauser, L. (Hon.).					
Belgium	• •	Barber, C. (Acting).					
Chili	• •	Le Plastrier, C. W.					
Czecho-Slovakia	• •	Peacock, E. R. (Hon.).					
Denmark	• •	Holdenson, P. J. (Hon.).					
France	0.70	Turck, R.					
Greece	• •	Maniachi, A. V. (Hon).					
Guatemala	••	De Bavay, Auguste.					
Italy		Grossardi, Commendatore A.					
Japan		McBeath, Sir W. G., K.B.E. (Hon.).					
Netherlands	316	Wright, F. H. (Hon.).					
Nicaragua		Mattei, Senor Don Rafael Medina.					
Norway		Schreuder, A. T. (Hon.).					
Panama		Kelson, V. J. (Acting).					
Portugal		Thomson, J. (Hon.).					
Salvador		Karagheusian, V. N. T. (Hon.).					
Spain		Cave. H. (Hon.).					
Sweden		Helin, H. (Hon.).					
Switzerland	•••	Frossard, P.					
United States	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Robinson, T. H.					
Uruguay		Morell, S. J. (Hon.).					
	• •	, ,					
		VICE-CONSULS.					
Argentine	•••	Mackay, S.					
Brazil, United States	of	Sheppard, H. A.					
China	• •	Uo Kao.					
Denmark		Belcher, E. N. (Geelong).					
Finland	•••	Sleigh, H. C. (Hon.) (Acting).					
Germany	••	Fricke, H. H. F.					
Greece		Martyn, J.					
Italy		Vitali, L. B. (Hon.).					
Japan		Black, P. J. (Hon.).					
Norway		Howard, J. (Hon.).					
Paraguay	••	Fraser, W. S.					
United States		Moran, J. E.					
,, ***	444	Wasson, T. C.					
,,	• •	Callanan, L. J.					
		ONSULAR AGENT.					

Sheppard, R.

Brazil

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—			•
United Kingdom	••		Setchell, H. E.
Canada			Ross, D. H.
New Zealand		٠.٠	Manson, H. J.
United States			Pauly, Elmer G.