

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation
from New
South Wales.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follows :—

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

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

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

separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria. Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house of the value of £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

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

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

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

or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in province and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

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

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

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Plural voting abolished.

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

Voting by post at elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted by post, representing 3·13 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 26th November, 1914, 7,266 persons voted similarly, this number being 2·27 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the fifth election held on 31st May, 1913, or at the sixth election held on 5th September, 1914.

Constitutional difficulties experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. The internal development of the State, however, still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; the public debts have not yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before the Commonwealth Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Geelong Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act
1903.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria

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

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

The Governor. The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

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

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

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

Responsible Ministers.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier—the Hon. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.—is also Treasurer.

The Parliament.

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

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution 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 provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a dead-lock, as

The Legislative Council.

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

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, 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 (*Electoral Act 1910*, No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21

years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. —(6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1914.

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

Franchise. All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the

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

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1914.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria	814,740	658,436	644,898	529,379	79·15	80·40
New South Wales	1,083,129	920,992	702,403	608,753	64·85	66·10
Queensland	368,207	302,370	276,404	230,856	75·07	76·35
South Australia	257,353	227,966	206,244	182,138	80·14	79·90
Western Australia	182,107	154,560	130,134	110,677	71·46	71·61
Tasmania	105,979	84,117	82,253	65,103	77·61	77·40
Australia	2,811,515	2,348,441	2,042,336	1,726,906	72·64	73·53

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria and South Australia, where about four-fifths of the electors went to the poll. Tasmania and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fourths of the electors exercised the franchise. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—71·61—is remarkable when contrasted with the percentage recorded at the first three elections, when only about a third of the electors voted.

Males and females—votes recorded.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of September, 1914 :—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1914.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	401,055	413,685	335,057	309,841	83·54	74·90
New South Wales	576,309	506,820	407,464	294,939	70·70	58·19
Queensland	207,587	160,620	163,709	112,695	78·86	70·16
South Australia	131,758	125,595	110,049	96,195	83·52	76·59
Western Australia	107,005	75,102	79,150	50,984	73·97	67·89
Tasmania	54,754	51,225	44,504	37,749	81·28	73·69
Australia	1,478,468	1,338,047	1,139,933	902,403	77·10	67·69

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1914.— MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	401,055	413,685	321,655	336,781	272,622	256,757	84·76	76·24
New South Wales ..	576,309	506,820	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71·51	59·92
Queensland ..	207,587	160,820	163,836	138,534	132,782	98,074	81·05	70·79
South Australia ..	131,758	125,595	116,594	111,872	97,182	84,956	83·35	76·23
Western Australia ..	107,005	75,102	89,824	64,736	66,221	44,456	73·72	68·67
Tasmania ..	54,754	51,225	42,995	41,122	34,739	30,314	80·91	73·72
Australia ..	1,478,468	1,333,047	1,228,090	1,122,451	954,768	772,138	77·88	68·79

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in South Australia and Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Tasmania. In each of these States about three out of every four women whose names were on the rolls attended the polling booths. For the whole Commonwealth 78 men and 69 women in every 100 of each sex recorded their votes.

Percentage of electors who voted at six Commonwealth elections.

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

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						House of Representatives.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria ..	53·09	51·18	56·72	66·58	75·49	79·15	56·04	53·83	56·73	66·58	75·49	80·40
New South Wales ..	65·81	47·21	51·70	61·44	69·23	64·85	66·38	49·89	52·67	61·84	69·28	66·10
Queensland ..	49·45	54·83	45·94	61·15	77·26	75·07	60·35	57·03	45·92	61·15	77·26	76·85
South Australia ..	40·90	32·66	36·51	53·21	80·19	89·14	40·76	40·53	40·52	55·33	79·87	79·90
Western Australia ..	32·48	23·35	36·23	62·15	73·50	71·46	36·95	30·41	36·24	62·15	73·93	71·61
Tasmania ..	47·62	45·00	54·18	58·51	75·32	77·61	46·99	44·99	55·35	58·51	75·32	77·40
Australia ..	53·04	46·86	50·21	62·16	73·66	72·64	55·69	50·27	51·48	62·80	73·49	73·53

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.										
	Male.					Female.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria ..	53·09	56·89	62·90	70·99	80·14	83·54	45·63	51·14	62·32	71·00	74·90
New South Wales ..	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	72·13	70·70	41·16	43·90	54·21	64·85	58·19
Queensland ..	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	79·03	78·86	44·94	37·14	54·78	74·93	70·16
South Australia ..	40·90	41·58	44·45	60·19	83·51	83·52	23·23	23·43	46·03	76·56	76·59
Western Australia ..	32·48	35·96	40·67	66·30	75·29	73·97	14·36	23·74	55·92	70·92	67·89
Tasmania ..	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	79·37	81·28	34·30	45·95	51·51	71·62	73·69
Australia ..	53·04	53·09	56·33	67·58	77·22	77·10	39·96	43·30	56·17	69·71	67·69

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

State.	House of Representatives.										
	Male.					Female.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria ..	56·04	59·08	62·80	70·99	80·14	84·76	48·70	51·16	62·32	71·00	76·24
New South Wales ..	66·38	54·12	59·43	68·11	73·13	71·51	43·08	44·87	54·71	64·85	59·92
Queensland ..	60·35	64·64	53·01	66·00	79·03	81·05	47·17	37·12	54·78	74·92	70·79
South Australia ..	40·76	51·95	47·19	62·42	82·57	83·35	29·97	32·84	48·47	77·02	76·28
Western Australia ..	36·95	40·54	40·44	66·30	75·09	73·72	15·57	29·12	55·92	71·37	68·67
Tasmania ..	46·99	54·53	62·87	64·83	79·37	80·91	34·28	47·19	51·51	71·03	73·72
Australia ..	55·69	56·47	57·35	68·12	77·01	77·88	43·50	44·81	56·98	69·56	68·79

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

The following are the numbers and percentages of **informal ballot-papers.** ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the last five elections :—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903 TO 1914.

State.	Senate.									
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57	27,896	4·45	21,246	3·29
New South Wales ..	15,796	4·87	23,019	7·35	24,213	4·72	48,195	6·71	34,984	4·98
Queensland ..	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,854	5·19	14,403	5·13	11,693	4·23
South Australia ..	1,203	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·83	11,204	5·73	7,913	3·84
Western Australia ..	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43	8,251	6·24	6,942	5·33
Tasmania ..	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,893	3·29	4,998	6·22	3,871	4·71
Australia ..	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·30	64,603	4·60	114,947	5·65	86,649	4·24

State.	House of Representatives.									
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.
Victoria ..	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·53	12,677	2·02	9,714	1·83
New South Wales ..	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59	22,262	3·10	14,816	2·43
Queensland ..	3,957	2·64	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97	7,685	2·74	6,217	2·69
South Australia ..	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,856	5·01	6,734	4·81	4,289	3·35
Western Australia ..	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10	3,445	3·13	3,567	3·22
Tasmania ..	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51	2,551	3·17	1,549	2·88
Australia ..	18,666	2·52	36,885	3·73	27,044	2·00	55,354	2·83	40,148	2·82

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

Proportion of electors voting for successful candidates.

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

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED, 1906 TO 1914.

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

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

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1913.

Elections. Legislative Council, 1913.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 6th June, 1913, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 6TH JUNE, 1913.

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-Rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	23,970	10,672	25	10,697	95	143	Per cent. 44·63
Melbourne ..	18,454			Uncontested.			
„ East ..	17,332	12,145	8	12,153	87	132	51·72
„ North ..	23,499			Uncontested.			
„ South ..	21,460	10,640	3	10,643	94	44	49·59
„ West ..	21,460			Uncontested.			
Bendigo ..	11,069	6,004	11	6,015	39	67	49·20
Gippsland ..	12,866			Uncontested.			
Nelson ..	10,780	8,205	6	8,211	93	359	44·40
Northern ..	12,225			Uncontested.			
North-Eastern ..	12,439	13,033	8,205	8,211	93	359	44·40
„ Western ..	15,224			Uncontested.			
Southern ..	13,033	13,003	8,205	8,211	93	359	44·40
South-Eastern ..	18,492			Uncontested.			
„ Western ..	14,593	13,003	8,205	8,211	93	359	44·40
Wellington ..	10,276			Uncontested.			
Western ..	13,003	270,175	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (12) ..	170,529			..			
Total ..	99,646	47,666	53	47,719	408	745	47·89

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1914.

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

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

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

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	4,042	2,668	6,710	2,472	1,567	3,979	61·15	56·48	59·30
Gippsland Nth.	4,926	4,478	9,404	3,099	2,541	5,640	62·91	56·74	59·97
Gippsland Sth.	5,599	4,379	9,978				Uncontested.		
Gippsland West	4,751	3,832	8,583				Uncontested.		
Gloneig	4,785	4,522	9,307	3,241	2,899	6,140	67·73	64·10	65·97
Goulburn Valley	4,785	4,428	9,213	2,951	2,472	5,423	61·67	55·82	58·86
Grenville	3,175	3,112	6,287	2,236	2,110	4,346	70·42	67·80	69·12
Gunbower	4,886	3,742	8,628				Uncontested.		
Hampden	6,561	5,705	12,266	4,123	3,206	7,329	62·84	56·19	59·75
Hawthorn	9,940	14,136	24,076	3,831	4,466	8,297	38·54	31·59	34·46
Jika Jika	11,953	13,509	25,462	6,784	6,248	13,032	56·75	46·25	51·18
Kara Kara	3,950	3,508	7,458	2,927	2,580	5,507	74·10	73·54	73·84
Kerong	3,895	3,307	7,202	2,311	1,918	4,229	59·33	57·99	58·72
Lewan	4,878	4,457	9,335				Uncontested.		
Maryborough	3,925	3,987	7,912	2,594	2,167	4,761	66·09	54·35	60·17
Melbourne	6,135	3,969	10,104	2,672	1,860	4,532	43·55	46·86	44·85
Mornington	7,457	6,240	13,697	3,723	2,418	6,141	49·92	38·75	44·83
Nth. Melbourne	8,350	9,119	17,469	4,933	3,834	7,867	48·30	42·04	45·03
Ovens	3,401	3,351	6,752	2,387	2,082	4,469	70·18	62·13	66·18
Polwarth	6,647	4,462	11,109	3,932	3,222	7,154	59·15	72·21	64·39
Port Fairy	4,118	3,757	7,875	3,132	2,476	5,608	76·05	65·90	71·21
Port Melbourne	9,517	7,476	16,993				Uncontested.		
Prahran	8,273	12,002	20,275	4,360	5,229	9,589	52·81	43·56	47·33
Richmond	8,366	9,076	17,442	4,463	4,063	8,526	53·34	44·76	48·98
Rodney	5,639	4,967	10,606	3,982	3,298	7,280	69·99	66·39	68·31
St. Kilda	10,773	14,522	25,295	4,170	5,243	9,413	38·70	36·10	37·21
Stawell and Ararat	4,719	4,412	9,131	3,123	2,631	5,754	66·17	59·63	63·01
Swan Hill	8,152	5,248	13,400	3,828	2,270	6,098	46·95	43·25	45·51
Toorak	8,834	13,325	22,159	3,827	5,533	9,360	43·32	41·52	42·24
Upper Goulburn	4,480	3,753	8,233	2,711	2,023	4,734	60·51	53·90	57·50
Walhalla	3,821	2,823	6,644	1,799	1,091	2,890	47·09	38·64	43·50
Wangaratta	4,397	4,121	8,518	2,519	2,175	4,694	57·29	52·77	55·10
Waranga	3,769	3,289	7,058	2,612	2,157	4,769	69·30	65·58	67·56
Warranup	3,340	2,863	6,203	2,455	2,049	4,504	73·50	71·56	72·61
Warrnambool	4,651	4,664	9,315	3,204	2,879	6,083	68·88	61·72	65·30
Williamstown	19,501	9,835	29,336				Uncontested.		
Total	398,234	411,792	810,026						
Less sixteen un- contested dis- tricts	108,950	107,742	216,692						
Total contested districts	289,284	304,050	593,334	166,502	153,448	319,950	57·55	50·46	53·92

Preferential Voting.

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

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

In eight of the contests in the election of November, 1914, there were more than two candidates. In two of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the six remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In three of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1914.

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

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912, the second session was opened on 3rd July of the same year and prorogued on 3rd January, 1913, the third session was opened on 2nd July, 1913, and prorogued on 20th February, 1914, and the fourth session was opened on 24th June, 1914, the Parliament being dissolved on 4th November, 1914.

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

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 1915.

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 (1st Session) ..	1915	..	35	..

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

Long sessions and recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1914.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1914:—

Act No.	Date.	
2478 ..	3rd February	.. The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1914</i> provides for the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property.
2479 ..	"	.. The <i>Workers' Dwellings Act 1914</i> enables municipal councils to provide homes for working people, and to borrow money for such purpose.
2480 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act 1914</i> authorizes the raising of £2,500,000, to be expended on the construction of railways and rolling-stock.
2481 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1914</i> gives authority to raise £1,500,000, to be expended on railways and tramways, irrigation and water supply works, drainage and flood protection works, the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities, the erection of State schools, and on any other public works directed by Parliament.
2482 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Land Act 1914</i> revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land in the City of Geelong as a site for Botanical Gardens.
2483 ..	"	.. The <i>South Melbourne Lands Act 1914</i> provides for the exchange of certain allotments of private lands in the City of South Melbourne for certain allotments of Crown land in the said city, and for other purposes.
2484 ..	17th February	.. The <i>Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Brunswick and Coburg, and for other purposes.
2485 ..	"	.. The <i>Mining Development Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1896 and all amending Acts, appropriates the sum of £100,000 to be expended in the development of mining, and in prospecting for gold, coal, and other minerals.
2486 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1914</i> increases the borrowing power of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust from £350,000 to £425,000.
2487 ..	"	.. The <i>Rushworth to Colbinabbin Railway Construction Amendment Act 1914</i> authorizes an extension of the railway from Rushworth to Colbinabbin, and increases the amount that may be expended on the construction.
2488 ..	"	.. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Melbourne, Richmond, Hawthorn, and Camberwell, the acquisition of the Hawthorn horse tramway, and for other purposes.
2489 ..	"	.. The <i>Mines Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, makes comprehensive alterations in the law relating to mining, provides for the constitution of drainage boards and drainage areas, and abolishes mining boards.

Act No.	Date.	
2490 ..	17th February	.. The <i>Mildura Crown Grants Act</i> 1914 authorizes the issue of Crown grants of certain lands at Mildura.
2491 ..	"	.. The <i>Kew Tramway Act</i> 1914 provides for the construction and management of an electric tramway in the municipal district of Kew and certain adjoining municipalities, the acquisition of the Kew horse tramway, and for other purposes.
2492 ..	"	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1914 sanctions the issue and application of £3,861,000 out of loan funds for railways (including electrification), tramways, and other works.
2493 ..	"	.. The <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act</i> 1914 relates to the management of the Queen's Memorial Hospital at Fairfield. The board of management is to consist of twelve members—six of whom are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, one by the Melbourne City Council, and five by the suburban municipalities, which are divided into five groups for this purpose. The expenditure of the institution is to be defrayed in equal portions by the Government and the municipalities concerned, the amount of the contribution of each municipality being determined by the value of the rateable property in the district.
2494 ..	"	.. The <i>Melbourne Tramways Trust Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1903 in regard to the method of dealing with debentures.
2495 ..	"	.. The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act</i> 1914 authorizes the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to borrow a further sum of £100,000 for twelve years, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. A sinking fund, to be invested in Government securities, is to be established for the purpose of paying off the loan when it matures.
2496 ..	20th February	.. The <i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1914 provides for compensation to workers for injuries which occur in the course of their employment. A digest of this measure appears in Part "Social Condition."
2497 ..	"	.. The <i>South Melbourne Tramways Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the City of South Melbourne.
2498 ..	"	.. The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1914 makes several minor amendments in the Act of 1912.
2499 ..	"	.. The <i>Registration of Teachers and Schools Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1905 dealing with the registration of schools and teachers.
2500 ..	"	.. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1914 increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £500,000 to £675,000, and provides that the consent of the Governor in Council must be obtained before moneys are borrowed.
2501 ..	"	.. The <i>Railways Advances Act</i> 1914 apportions the instalments and extends the time for the repayments into "The Public Account" of certain moneys advanced or to be advanced under the Acts of 1910 and 1912.
2502 ..	"	.. The <i>Cavendish to Toolondo Railway Construction Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Cavendish to Toolondo.

Act No.	Date.	
2503 ..	20th February	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1914</i> sanctions the issue and application of £398,024 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, and drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2504 ..	..	.. The <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Neerim South to Toorongo River.
2505 ..	..	.. The <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, enacts that it is an offence, punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, for any person of or above the age of 21 years to carnally know any unmarried female aged 16 and under 18 years of age.
2506 ..	..	.. The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, provides that the Commonwealth land tax paid, from 1st January, 1913, on land in Victoria be deducted from the gross amount of income of taxpayers, but this deduction is not allowed for the tax due before 1st January, 1914, unless objection to the assessment has been made prior to that date.
2507 ..	..	.. This Act applies £2,065,191 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14, and appropriates supplies granted during the session, amounting to £7,798,050, to the service of the Government.
2508 ..	9th July	.. This Act applies £1,816,603 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1914-15.
2509 ..	3rd August	.. The <i>Wire Netting Act 1914</i> makes several minor amendments in the Act of 1909.
2510 ..	24th August	.. The <i>County Court Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> provides for two or more judges to sit concurrently.
2511 ..	..	.. The <i>Health Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> to be read with the Act of 1890, gives power to isolate houses, &c., where a case of infectious or contagious disease has occurred during the previous 21 days. Persons arriving in Victoria from other States where small-pox, &c., exists are required to report themselves to the health authorities, and to produce a certificate from the State they left undertaking to report within 21 days the appearance of any signs or symptoms of illness or disease. Power is given to the police to remove from a railway carriage or other vehicle any person not producing such certificate.
2512 ..	31st August	.. The <i>Supreme Court Rules Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, relates to the taking of evidence in Victoria in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before foreign tribunals.
2513 ..	7th September	.. This Act applies £380,461 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2514 ..	..	.. This Act applies £1,244,919 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1914-15.
2515 ..	..	.. The <i>Caulfield Land Act 1914</i> revokes the permanent reservation of portions of certain land in the city of Caulfield as a site for public recreation.

Act No.	Date.	
2516 ..	9th September ..	The <i>Prices of Goods Act 1914</i> to be read with the <i>Crimes Act 1890</i> , and to operate until 31st December, 1914, makes provision against undue restriction of the supply of goods or undue raising of the prices of goods in time of war.
2517 ..	10th September ..	The <i>Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914</i> relates to the distribution, export, and prices of foodstuffs and other commodities, and makes compulsory the supplying of information in relation thereto.
2518 ..	21st September ..	The <i>Public Reserves Act 1914</i> provides for the vesting of Crown lands permanently reserved from sale for certain purposes in new trustees on the appointment of such trustees, and for committees of management of certain classes of Crown lands so reserved.
2519 ..	..	.. The <i>Police Regulation Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> provides that a pension granted to a police officer may be commuted for a gratuity to his widow and children on the death of the officer after the pension has become payable. The amount of the gratuity is limited to the difference between the amount of pension drawn and one month's pay for each year of service.
2520 ..	..	.. The <i>Carriage of Passengers Act 1914</i> prohibits the owner of a ship when issuing tickets or advertising from inserting conditions relieving himself from liability on account of loss or damage to any passenger arising from the harmful or improper condition of the ship or the negligence or failure of his servants in the management of the vessel.
2521 ..	..	.. The <i>St. Kilda Land Act 1914</i> alters a building condition contained in Crown grants of certain allotments of land situated in the City of St. Kilda.
2522 ..	..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act 1914</i> (No. 2) extends the currency of debentures issued under Act No. 1 of 1914 from 12 to 31 years.
2523 ..	..	.. The <i>South Melbourne Loan Act 1914</i> authorizes the City of South Melbourne to expend out of loan funds £664 on wood-blocking portion of City-road, instead of expending the money on other works as was originally proposed.
2524 ..	..	.. The <i>Benalla to Talong Railway Construction Trust (Indemnity) Act 1914</i> indemnifies the members of the Trust for not repaying moneys obtained by overdraft of current account within two years of the constitution of the Trust.
2525 ..	..	.. The <i>Poisons Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1890 relating to the sale of poisons.
2526 ..	..	.. The <i>Motor Car Act 1909 Amendment Act 1914</i> authorizes, on payment of an annual fee of £5, the use by a manufacturer or dealer in motor cars of a general identification mark which may be fixed on any car when it is being used for trade purposes, such as testing, demonstrating to a purchaser its powers and qualities, selling or delivering after sale. The registration of motor cars and licensing of drivers are not to apply to motors temporarily in Victoria provided that the car is registered in the State whence it came. The driver of a motor car under

Act No.	Date.	
2527	.. 21st September	the influence of intoxicating liquor may be arrested without warrant by a member of the Police Force and the penalty on conviction is a fine of not less than £5 or more than £30, or imprisonment for a term of not less than fourteen days or more than three months. The penalty also includes cancellation of licence, which cannot be again granted except upon the order of a Court of Petty Sessions.
2528	.. "	The <i>Cobden Temperance Hall Act</i> 1914 provides for the sale of certain land permanently reserved as a site for a temperance hall at Cobden and for other purposes.
2529	.. 28th September	The <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1914 to be read with the Act of 1890, amends the law relating to the transfer of landed property.
2530	.. "	The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1914 (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £2,500,000, to be expended on the construction of railways and rolling-stock, and on work on existing lines.
2531	.. "	The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1914 (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £3,600,000, to be expended as follows:— For the construction of railways and tramways, £3,000,000; for irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts, £210,000; for wire netting, £28,000; for State school works and buildings, £200,000; and for other public works, £162,000.
2532	.. "	The <i>Real Property Act</i> 1914 amends the law relating to real property.
2533	.. 5th October	The <i>Friendly Societies Acts Amendment Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, enables the Government Statist to authorize the whole or any portion of any surplus of assets over liabilities in respect of any one fund or benefit to be used or applied in any manner for the purposes of the same or any other fund or benefit. Power is given to the Governor in Council to appoint an officer to act for the Government Statist in case of the incapacity or temporary absence of that official.
2534	.. 12th October	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1914 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £590,000 available under loan acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2535	.. "	The <i>Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track Railway Construction Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track.
2536	.. "	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1914 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £5,975,000 out of loan funds to be expended as follows:— For additions and improvements to ways and works, £1,877,000; for additional rolling stock, equipment and machinery, £1,200,000; for railway construction, £800,000; for purchase of stores, £75,000; for the electrification of the Melbourne suburban lines, £2,000,000; and for sundry additions and improvements, £23,000.

Act No.	Date.	
2537 ..	12th October	.. The <i>Developmental Railways Account Transfer Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1912, authorizes the transfer of not more than £90,000 from the Developmental Railways Account to the Consolidated Revenue of Victoria.
2538 ..	20th October	.. The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1914 sanctions the issue and application of £342,000 out of loan funds to be expended on various public works.
2539 ..	"	.. The <i>Lunacy Acts Amendment Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, makes several alterations in the laws relating to the care of the insane.
2540 ..	"	.. The <i>Apprentices Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Factories and Shops Acts, allows an employer on obtaining a permit from the Minister of Labour, to employ his apprentices the same number of hours in each week as his adult employes and to pay such apprentices <i>pro rata</i> notwithstanding anything contained in the Factories and Shops Acts or in the indenture of apprentices. This provision is to remain in force while a state of war exists and for six months thereafter.
2541 ..	26th October	.. The <i>Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg Tramways Act</i> 1914 (No. 2), to be read with the <i>Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Act</i> 1914, increases the number of members and changes the name of the Trust. The borrowing powers are also increased from £100,000 to £200,000. In addition to the two electric tramways in Brunswick and Coburg provided in the original Act, provision is made for the construction of a third electric tramway from Carlton to Brunswick.
2542 ..	"	.. The <i>Alberton to Won Wron Railway Construction Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Alberton to Won Wron.
2543 ..	"	.. The <i>Cool Stores for Fruit Act</i> 1914 defines the procedure to be adopted by owners of orchards who are desirous of forming a Trust for the construction of a cool store for the storage and packing of fruit.
2544 ..	"	.. The <i>Charitable Trusts Act</i> 1914 declares that no trust shall be invalid by reason that some non-charitable and invalid as well as some charitable purpose is included in the purposes for which the trust funds are to be applied.
2545 ..	2nd November	.. This Act applies £1,303,704 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1914-15.
2546 ..	"	.. The <i>Mines Acts Amendment Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, alters the yearly rent payable in respect of mineral leases.
2547 ..	"	.. The <i>Lorquon to Yanac-a-Yanac Railway Construction Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Lorquon to Yanac-a-Yanac.
2548 ..	"	.. The <i>War Expenditure and Overdrafts Act</i> 1914 validates the expenditure by any municipality of any sums of money in aid of any fund to be used in connexion with the war or for the relief of sufferers thereby. Councillors are also indemnified for incurring during the war an overdraft for permanent works and undertakings.
2549 ..	"	.. The <i>Lands Act 1901 Amendment Act</i> 1914 makes several alterations in the provisions of the principal Act.

Act No.	Date.	
2550 ..	2nd November ..	The <i>Railways Advances Act 1914</i> (No. 2) authorizes the temporary application out of the Public Account of £200,000 for the purpose of substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway.
2551 The <i>Melbourne Tramways Trust Act 1914</i> (No. 2), to be read with the Acts of 1903 and 1914, deals with the surrender of debentures and the change of name of municipalities issuing debentures.
2552 The <i>Transfer of Land Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> (No. 2) amends the law relating to the transfer of property.
2553 The <i>Savings Banks Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, relates to the investments by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria and to certain kinds of debentures held by them and for other purposes.
2554 The <i>Prahran Mechanics' Institute Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1899.
2555 The <i>Thistle Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> further amends the Thistle Act of 1890.
2556 The <i>Sandringham to Black Rock Electric Street Railway Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of an electric street railway from Sandringham to Black Rock.
2557 The <i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> makes a great number of amendments in the Principal Act of 1903.
2558 The <i>Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1912. Provision is made for closing all shops in Victoria (except shops for the sale of fresh uncooked meat, hairdressers' shops, and shops enumerated in the Fourth Schedule of the Principal Act) on Saturday afternoon. The Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, exempt any municipal district or specified locality from the operation of the Act. Other amendments relate to working hours, guarding machinery or structures, hours of closing shops, registration of shops, restrictions as to young persons and women cleaning machinery while in motion, carting and delivery, and the powers of special boards.
2559 The <i>St. Arnaud Market Land Act 1914</i> revokes the permanent reservation of the remaining portion of certain land at St. Arnaud permanently reserved from sale as a site for a market.
2560 The <i>Warrnambool Land Act 1914</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the Town of Warrnambool and for other purposes.
2561 The <i>Bendigo Creek Act 1914</i> makes provision for the constitution of a Trust of six members, of whom five are to be members of the municipalities of Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Huntly, Marong, and Strathfieldsaye, and one is to be appointed by the Governor in Council, for the cleaning out and reclamation of the Bendigo Creek. For the work of the Trust the Government is to grant the sum of £5,000 and to advance a further sum of £5,000, which latter amount is repayable with interest at 4 per cent. per annum by half-yearly instalments contributed in varying amounts by the municipalities affected.

Act No.	Date.	
2562 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1915, the annual endowment of £100,000 payable to municipalities.
2563 The <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1914 authorizes the Government to raise the sum of £1,200,000 by the issue of Treasury bonds.
2564 The <i>Criminal Appeal Act</i> 1914 to apply to all persons convicted after 31st December, 1914, gives the right of appeal under certain circumstances in criminal cases.
2565 The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1890 relating to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons.
2566 The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues for the year 1915 the tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250.
2567 The <i>Coroners Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1911 by extending the jurisdiction of the coroner with respect to inquiries on fires destroying or damaging certain kinds of firewood, grass, &c.
2568 The <i>Seed Advances Act</i> 1914, which is to be deemed to have come into force on 1st December, 1914, enables seed and fodder to be advanced on certain terms to cultivators of land.
2569 The <i>Hawkers and Pedlers Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1890 by providing for monthly instead of quarterly meetings of justices for dealing with applications for hawkers' licences.
2570 This Act applies £3,655,483, out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1914-15, and appropriates supplies granted in two sessions, amounting to £8,401,170, to the service of the Government.
2571 The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act</i> 1914 (No. 2), to be read with Act No. 1 of 1914, provides that the valuations of land made by assessors may be adopted only in municipalities as to which the Governor in Council has notified in the <i>Government Gazette</i> that the assessments are complete.
2572 The <i>Foodstuffs and Commodities Act</i> 1914 <i>Continuation Act</i> continues the Principal Act until 30th April, 1915.
2573 The <i>Crowland and Navarre Railway Construction Trust (Indemnity) Act</i> 1914 indemnifies the members of the Trust for not repaying moneys obtained by overdraft within two years of the constitution of the Trust.
2574 The <i>Instruments Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, confers power to give a preferable lien on a crop not sown.
2575 The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, authorizes the collection for four years from 1st July, 1915, of duties on certain bills of exchange enumerated in a Schedule to the Act, and additional duties on the several instruments specified in the Third Schedule to the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1890 as amended, except bills of exchange payable on demand (cheque, &c.), also on receipts or discharges given for or upon payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards, on exchanges and partitions or divisions of real property, on deeds of gift or settlement, and on bills of exchange or promissory notes.

- Act No. Date.
- 2576 .. 30th December .. The *Income Tax Act* 1914, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts fixes the rates of income tax for five years ending on 31st December, 1919. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. For 1915 incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d., from £500 to £1,000; 5d., from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d., and life insurance companies at the rate of 8d. in the £1. For 1916-1919 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 £1 over £1,500, 7d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies (including life insurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1. No income tax is to be charged in respect of any person who is absent for any period on military or naval service. All income in trust estates is to be deemed income the produce of property. Premiums paid under the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1914 are exempt from income tax. Power is given to deduct or refund income tax in respect of the amount paid as Commonwealth land tax for 1913.
- 2577 The *Price of Goods Act* 1914 (No. 2) continues the Principal Act of 1914 until 30th April, 1915.
- 1915.
- 2578 .. 10th February .. The *Officials in Parliament Act* 1914 amends the *Constitution Act* 1890 by declaring that a responsible Minister is not required to vacate his seat in Parliament by accepting office.

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
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
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 Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	6th November, 1886	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

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

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1839.

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 ..	
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ..	
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	21st July, 1852
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	30th September, 1852
		11th October, 1852
		1st July, 1853
		20th July, 1853
		5th December, 1853
		8th December, 1853
		4th January, 1854
		12th December, 1854

In the next list will be found the names of the
Ministries Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the
1855 to 1915. present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office:
			Days:
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913	205
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	In office	

Peacock Ministry. The second Ministry formed by the Hon. W. A. Watt remained in office from 22nd December, 1913, to 18th June, 1914, when the leader resigned office. The Governor requested the Hon. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G., to form an Administration. The names of Ministers and offices held by them in May, 1915, were as follows:—

SECOND PEACOCK MINISTRY.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1915.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks	1919
	Hon. J. Sternberg	1916
East Yarra ..	Hon. R. Beckett	1919
	Hon. J. K. Merritt	1916
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson	1919
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1916
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1919
	Hon. J. McWhae	1916
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan	1919
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1916
Melbourne North	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1919
	Hon. D. Melville	1916
Melbourne South..	Hon. A. Robinson	1919
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1916
Melbourne West ..	Hon. W. H. Fielding	1919
	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1916
Nelson	Hon. J. D. Brown (Minister of Mines, Forests, and Public Health)	1919
	Hon. T. Beggs	1916
Northern ..	Hon. F. G. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)	1916
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little	1919
	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Chairman of Committees).. .. .	1916
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Commissioner of Public Works)	1919
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1916
Southern ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1919
	Hon. W. A. Adamson (Honorary Minister)	1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	1919
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1919
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	1916
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White	1919
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1916

Clerk of the Legislative Council: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk Assistant: H. H. Pearson.

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

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park	Hon. Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	M. Baird.
Barwon	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	J. W. Leckie.
Bendigo East	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung	Hon. W. Hutchinson (Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture).
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 (Minister of Lands).
Collingwood	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas	W. K. Smith.
Eaglehawk	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon	M. M. Blackburn.
Evelyn	J. Rouget.
Fitzroy	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington	E. C. Warde.
Geelong	Hon. W. Plain.
Gippsland East	Hon. J. Cameron.
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	Hon. T. Livingston (Minister of Public Instruc- tion).
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Chairman of Committees).
Glenelg	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	J. D. Mitchell.
Grenville	J. Chatham.
Gunbower	H. Angus.
Hampden	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	W. M. McPherson.
Jika Jika	Hon. J. G. Membrey (Honorary Minister).
Kara Kara	J. W. Pennington.
Korong	A. Gray.
Lowan	J. Menzies.
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	A. Rogers.
Mornington	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth	J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne	O. Sinclair.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1915—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Prahran	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways).
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	Hon. H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	Hon. J. Gray (Honorary Minister).
Toorak	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn	M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla	S. Barnes.
Wangaratta	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool	Hon. John Murray (Chief Secretary).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.

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

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

Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of Committees, and Serjeant-at-Arms : J. M. Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record : W. R. Barstow.

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

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

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

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

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Country.		CONSULS.		Names.
Belgium	Vanderkelen, F.
Chili	Driffield, Lancelot G.
Ecuador	Phillips, Edwin.
France	Homery, M.
Greece	Maniachi, A.
Guatemala	De Bavay, Auguste.
Mexico	McKinley, Alexander.
Nicaragua	Medina, R.
Panama	Phillips, Edwin.
Paraguay	Bloomfield, A. S.
Peru	Loyer, J. F.
Portugal	Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.
Servia	Oldham, A. E.
Spain	de Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J.
Sweden	Waern, J. D.
Swiss Confederation	Stahel, G.
United States	Magelsson, W. C.
Uruguay	Walters, H. A.
Venezuela	Paxton, J. Maitland

VICE-CONSULS.

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

Office.			Name.
Chief Justice	.. ..	.. ..	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	.. ..	.. ..	Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
County Court Judges	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. T. P. Webb, K.C.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	
Commissioner of Titles	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	G. C. Morrison, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	Sir P. McBride, K.B.
Auditor-General	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police	A. G. Sainsbury, J.P.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	W. B. House.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Prosecutors for the King	J. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Taxing Master Supreme Court	M. M. Phillips.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.
Commissioner	E. Shaw, C.E.
Lands Purchase and Management Board—	
Chairman	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	Thos. Hastie.
Member	F. E. Lee.
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.	
Under Secretary	W. A. Callaway, J.P.
Chief Clerk	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	Chief Clerk, H. C. H. Agg.
Explosives	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer	F. B. Lincoln.
Government Medical Officer	Dr. J. A. O'Brien, J.P.
Government Statist	A. M. Loughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy.
Inspection of Stores	Inspector, A. B. Stanhope.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	Superintendent (Vacant).
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	Inspector-General (Vacant).
Police	Chief Clerk, F. Hemmy.
Premier	Secretary, F. T. Short, J.P.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	Secretary, J. D. Merson, J.P.
Public Service Inspector	D. Barry.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—continued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.
Under-Treasurer	M. A. Minogue, J.P.
Accountant	J. A. Norris.
Chief Clerk	T. E. Meek.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne ..	J. H. Kerr.
Inspector of Charities	H. C. Malcolm.
Tender Board	Secretary, J. G. White.
Income Tax	Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Weldon.
Land Tax	Deputy Commissioner, M. Murphy.
Government Printer	A. J. Mullett, J.P.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O., J.P.
Chief Inspector	A. Fussell, M.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector	T. W. Bothroyd, M.A.
Training College	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	P. J. Dwyer and 19 others.
Coroner, &c.	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	A. T. Lewis, J.P.
Master-in-Equity's Office	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary	J. W. O'Halloran, J.P.
Sheriff	I. Martin, J.P.
Registrar of County Courts, &c. ..	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c. ..	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c. ..	H. A. Templeton.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	J. M. Reed, I.S.O., J.P.
Surveyor-General	A. B. Lang.
Chief Clerk	W. H. Gregson.
Closer Settlement	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.
Curator, Botanic Gardens	J. Cronin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	E. T. Drake, J.P.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect	G. W. Watson, J.P.
Chief Engineer	C. Catani, C.E., J.P.
Engineer, Ports and Harbors	G. Kermode.
Electric Inspector and Electrician ..	F. W. Chambers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Secretary for Mines	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey	H. Herman.
Chief Clerk (Mines)	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Sur- veyor	W. Thorn.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P.
Assistant Medical Inspectors	Dr. J. Johnston; Dr. J. H. Jones.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name.
Director of Agriculture	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Government Analytical Chemist ..	P. R. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Commissioners	C. E. Norman (Chairman), L. J. McClelland, E. B. Jones.
Secretary	G. H. Sutton.
Secretary to the Minister	J. R. Paterson.
Chief Clerk	J. S. Rees.
General Superintendent of Transportation	C. Macaw.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	E. C. Blazey.
Deputy General Passenger and Freight Agent	W. E. N. Keast.
Chief Accountant	T. F. Brennan.
Assistant Accountant	H. W. Mead.
Auditor of Receipts	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	W. M. Shannon.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer ..	A. E. Smith.
Workshops Manager	R. Ferguson.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works	W. R. Rennick.
Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works	E. H. Ballard.
Chief Electrical Engineer	W. Stone.
Telegraph Superintendent	W. A. Holmes.
Chief Storekeeper	C. W. J. Coleman.
Superintendent of Printing	A. Valentine.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	M. E. Kernot.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1914:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History	Scott, E.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.D.
Music	Hall, G. W. L. Marshall.
Physiology and Histology	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany and Plant Physiology	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Agriculture	Cherry, T., M.D., M.S.
Veterinary Pathology	Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs and Procedure	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening)	Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc.
French	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B. ès L.
German	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	Maudsley, H., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	Meyer, F. H., M.D., B.S.
Forensic Medicine	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy	Upjohn, W. G. D., M.D., M.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery	Lewis, J. C., D.V.Sc.
" Medicine	Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
" Hygiene	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
" Parasitology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Botany	Rees, Miss Bertha.
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Higgin, A. J., F.I.C.
Civil Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Electrical Engineering	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
"	McRae, J., M.A.
"	Wrigley, L. J., M.A.
"	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
"	Mitchell, Miss S. E., B.A.
English	Strong, A. T., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Smith, T. J., M.A.
Philosophy	Stewart, J. McK., B.A., Ph.D.
History	Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A.
Political Economy	Kelly, E. C. W., LL.M.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.
LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

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

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Downes, R. M., M.D., M.S.
"	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Chemistry	Green, Miss Leila A., M.Sc.
Pathology	Embelton, D. M., M.B., B.S.
"	Campbell, S. J., M.B., B.S.
Obstetrics	Spowers, E. A., M.D., B.Sc.
Surveying	Lupson, J. T., L.S.
Engineering, Design, and Drawing	Kernot, W. N., B.C.E.
Metrology	Grayson, H. J.
Natural Philosophy	Rossiter, A. L., M.S.
Bacteriology	Thomas, Miss Elsie L., M.B., B.S.
"	Gross, Miss Rachel H., M.B., B.S.

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Chief Clerk	Serle, P.
Librarian	Bromby, E. H., M.A.
" Medical School	Gladish, F.

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- F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
- E. Ward, representing the City of Hawthorn.
- J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
- W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.
- T. Carroll, J.P., representing the City of Malvern.
- P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.
- Hon. Robert Beckett, M.L.C., representing the City of Camberwell.
- H. E. Bastings, representing the City of Northcote.
- E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.
- T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
- Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—continued.

Commissioners—*continued.*

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 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

Secretary	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.

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Office. Name.

Commissioners—

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Representative of shipping interests	W. T. Appleton.
Representative of exporters	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers	..	..	..	H. Meeks.
Representative of primary producers	..	..	..	D. McLennan.
Secretary	..	..	..	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	..	..	..	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	A. C. Mackenzie.
Harbor Master	W. G. Vincent.
Superintendent of Dredging	D. Kerr.

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Office. Name.

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

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 His Honour Sir Thomas a'Beckett.
 A. S. Joske, Esq., M.D.
 The Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
 The Hon. G. Swinburne.
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 Curator of the Zoological Collection : J. A. Kershaw, F.E.S.
 Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Art : L. B. Hall.
 Master of the School of Drawing : F. McCubbin.

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Members	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council.
	Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne.
	Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group.
	Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group.
	Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs.
	Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs.
	Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
	Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A.
Senior Clerk	A. P. Kane.
Accountant	F. Errey.
Engineers	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors	J. Johnston, M.D., and J. H. Jones, M.R.C.S.
Analyst in charge of Laboratory	A. E. Cresswell.
Analyst—Medico-Legal	C. A. E. Price.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

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

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Office.	Name.
President	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	J. A. Roberts, J. McFarlane, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, H. Press, R. Wills.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

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

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

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

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

	Office.	Name.
Chairman	W. Calder, M. Inst. C.E.
Members	W. T. B. McCormack, C.E. F. W. Fricke.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,472
Queensland	670,500
South Australia	380,070
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Territories—	
Northern	523,620
Federal	900
Total Australia	2,974,581

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

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By Section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at

Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908* :—

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

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

Senate. Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

House of Representatives. House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. The *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* provides that all persons not under 21 years of age who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural born or naturalized subjects, are entitled to vote at elections for the Federal Parliament. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

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

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

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

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

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1914.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1914:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| No. 1 .. 15th June | .. The <i>Meat Export Trade Commission Act</i> 1914 defines the powers of the commission appointed to hold an inquiry respecting the operations of any person, combination, or trust tending to create any restraint of trade or monopoly in connexion with the export of meat from Australia. |
| No. 2 .. 27th June | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 1) 1914-15 grants and applies £3,060,026 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 3 | .. The <i>Supply Act (Works and Buildings)</i> (No. 1), 1914-15 grants and applies £754,930 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c. |
| No. 4 | .. The <i>Manufactures Encouragement Act</i> 1914 extends the period from 30th June, 1914, to 30th June, 1915, when bounties may be paid for the production in Australia of pig iron, puddled bar iron, or steel. |
| No. 5 .. 10th October | .. The <i>Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</i> 1914 amends the Principal Act of 1904-1911 by providing for the appointment by the Governor-General of a deputy president of the Arbitration Court when the president is for any reason unable to appoint a deputy or is out of the Commonwealth. |
| No. 6 .. 12th October | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 2) 1914-15 grants and applies £3,227,286 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 7 | .. The <i>Supply Act (Works and Buildings)</i> No. 2, 1914-15 grants and applies £366,150 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c. |
| No. 8 .. 22nd October | .. The <i>Belgian Grant Act</i> 1914 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £100,000 as a grant in aid of the Government of Belgium. |

- No. 9 .. 23rd October .. The *Trading with the Enemy Act 1914* declares that any person who, during the continuance of the present state of war, trades or has, before the commencement of this Act, traded with the enemy is guilty of an offence. If the offence is prosecuted summarily a fine not exceeding £500 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months or both may be imposed, but if the offence is prosecuted upon indictment a fine of any amount or imprisonment for not more than seven years or both may be inflicted.
- No. 10 .. 29th October .. The *War Precautions Act 1914*, to be read with the *Defence Act 1903-1912*, enables the Governor-General to make regulations and orders for the safety of the Commonwealth whilst a state of war exists.
- No. 11 The *Judiciary Act 1914* amends the Act of 1903-1912 by declaring the High Court to be a Colonial Court of Admiralty within the meaning of the Imperial Act known as the *Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890*.
- No. 12 The *Crimes Act 1914* relates to offences against the Commonwealth such as treason, forgery, breach of official secrecy, tampering with the coinage, conspiracy, &c., and provides drastic penalties against persons convicted of any of these offences.
- No. 13 .. 13th November .. The *Supply Act (No. 3) 1914-15* grants and applies £2,104,438 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15.
- No. 14 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings) (No. 3) 1914-15* grants and applies £262,690 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 15 .. 19th November .. The *Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act 1914* extends the powers of the Governor-General during the continuance of hostilities to make regulations under the *Patents Act 1903-1909*, the *Trade Marks Act 1905-1912*, and the *Designs Act 1906-1912*.
- No. 16 .. 26th November .. The *Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act (No. 2) 1914* amends the Act of 1914.
- No. 17 The *Trading with the Enemy Act (No. 2) 1914* amends the Act of 1914 by defining the term "enemy subject," and by giving greater powers relating to impounding documents and appointing controllers of firms or companies, and in regard to debts due to enemy subjects.
- No. 18 .. 7th December .. The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 2) 1914* amends the Acts of 1904-1911 and 1914.
- No. 19 The *Customs Act 1914* amends the Act of 1901-1910 by giving the Governor-General authority in time of war to prohibit the exportation of any goods.
- No. 20 .. 12th December .. The *Supply Act (No. 4) 1914-15* grants and applies £10,316,500 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1914-15.

- No. 21 .. 12th December .. The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1914-15 grants and applies £2,756,575 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 and appropriates the supplies granted for such year amounting to £4,140,345 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 22 .. 21st December .. The *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1914 relates to the imposition, assessment, and collection of duties upon the estates of deceased persons.
- No. 23 The *Australian Notes Act* 1914 amends the Act of 1910-11 by omitting the date on the notes when issued from the Treasury.
- No. 24 The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1914 amends the Act of 1911 by providing that the Commonwealth Bank may take over the business of other banks. The capital of the bank is increased from £1,000,000 to £10,000,000, and debentures may be issued for any sum not exceeding the latter amount. Debts due by other banks are given the same priority as debts due to the Commonwealth. Branches of savings banks may be opened, with the consent of the Treasurer, in any part of the King's dominions. The Bank may, with the approval of the Treasurer, arrange for the transfer to it of the business of any State Savings Bank.
- No. 25 The *Estate Duty Act* 1914 imposes duties upon the estates of deceased persons. The duty payable where the total value of the estate after deducting all debts, exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000 is £1 per cent., and where the total value exceeds £2,000, £1 per cent. together with an additional percentage of one-fifth of £1 for every £1,000 or part of £1,000 in excess of the sum of £2,000, but so that the percentage shall not exceed £15.
- No. 26 The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1914 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund £5,500,000 for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 27 The *Iron Bounty Act* 1914 provides for the payment of a bounty of 8s. per ton on pig iron made from Australian ore. The total amount which may be paid is £30,000 and the date of the expiry of the bounty is 31st December, 1915.
- No. 28 The *Land Tax Act* 1914 amends the Act of 1910 by altering the rates of taxation contained in the Schedules to the latter Act.
- No. 29 The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1914 makes several changes in the Act of 1910-12. A taxpayer, whose returns from the land have been seriously impaired by drought, adverse seasons, or other adverse conditions, may be released wholly or in part from his liability in respect of land tax.
- No. 30 The *Loan Act* 1914 authorizes the raising and expending of £2,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta.

- No. 31 .. 21st December .. The *Loan Act* (No. 2) 1914 authorizes the raising and expending of £7,986,000 to be applied as follows :—To redeem loans raised by the Government of South Australia on account of the Northern Territory, £400,000 ; and on account of the Port Augusta Railway, £16,000 ; for the purchase of land for post and telegraph purposes, £120,000 ; for the construction of conduits and for laying wires underground, £450,000 ; and to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue, £7,000,000.
- No. 32 The *Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act* 1914 makes a minor alteration in the Act of 1913.
- No. 33 The *Treasury Bills Act* 1914 authorizes the issue of Treasury bills, at the discretion of the Governor-General, for any money that is required to be raised by way of loan.
- No. 34 The *War Pensions Act* 1914 provides for the payment of pensions upon the death or incapacity of members of the defence force of the Commonwealth and members of the Imperial Reserve Forces resident in Australia whose death or incapacity results from their employment in connexion with warlike operations.
- No. 35 The *War Loan Act* 1914 authorizes the Commonwealth Government to borrow from the Government of the United Kingdom a sum not exceeding £18,000,000 after discount and expenses have been allowed for.
- No. 36 The *Defence Act* 1914 makes a number of alterations in the Principal Act of 1903–1912.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December of that year. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General ; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On 18th September, 1908, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth. He retired on 31st July, 1911, and was succeeded by

the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Lord Denman retired on 18th May, 1914, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follows :—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria	Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Feb., 1914 29 April, 1899
New South Wales	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	14 March, 1913
Queensland	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909
South Australia	Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G. The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant- Governor)	18 April, 1914 29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia	Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	17 March, 1913
Tasmania	Sir William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G.	6 June, 1913
New Zealand	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G.	22 June, 1910
Fiji	Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.	25 July, 1912
Papua	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray ...	23 Nov., 1908
Northern Territory	Professor John Anderson Gilruth ...	16 April, 1912
Federal Territory	Colonel David Miller, V.D., I.S.O. (Acting)	1913

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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

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

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1915.

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office.
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	23rd Sept., 1903	996
2. Deakin ,, ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson ,, ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean ,, ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin ,, ...	5th July, 1905	12th Nov., 1908	1,227
6. Fisher ,, ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook ,, ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher ,, ...	29th April, 1910	20th June, 1913	1,148
9. Cook ,, ...	20th June, 1913	17th Sept., 1914	454
10. Third Fisher ,, ...	17th Sept., 1914	Still in office ...	...

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

MEMBERS OF THE TENTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1915.

Prime Minister and Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW FISHER, P.C.

Attorney-General: THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.

Minister for Defence: THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.

Minister for Home Affairs: THE HON. W. O. ARCHIBALD.

Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. F. G. TUDOR.

Minister for External Affairs: THE HON. H. MAHON.

Postmaster-General: THE HON. W. G. SPENCE.

Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. A. GARDINER.

Assistant Ministers: THE HON. J. A. JENSEN and THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

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

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1915.

THE SENATE.

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

Victoria.

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

South Australia.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1915—
*continued.*THE SENATE—*continued.**New South Wales.*

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

Western Australia.

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

Queensland.

Ferriks, M. A.
 Givens, Hon. T.
 Maughan, W. J. R.
 *Mullan, J.
 *Stewart, Hon. J. C.
 *Turley, H.

Tasmania.

*Bakhap, T. J. K.
 Guy, J.
 *Keating, Hon. J. H.
 Long, Hon. J. J.
 O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
 *Ready, R. K.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

VICTORIA.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Member.	District.
Abbott, P. P.	New England
Burns, G. M.	Illawarra
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie
Catts, J. H.	Cook
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Cook, Right Hon. Joseph, P.C.	Parramatta

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

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

Member.	District.
Fleming, W. M.	Robertson
Greene, W. M.	Richmond
Mahony, W. G.	Dalley
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney
Johnson, Hon. W. Elliott	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H.	Wentworth
Lynch, John	Werriwa
Orchard, R. B.	Nepean
Patten, R.	Hume
Pigott, H. R. M.	Calare
Riley, E.	South Sydney
Ryrie, Colonel G. de Laune	North Sydney
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C.	Parkes
Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
Thomson, John	Cowper
Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Webster, W.	Gwydir
West, J. E.	East Sydney

QUEENSLAND.

Member.	District.
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	Herbert
Finlayson, W. F.	Brisbane
Fisher, Right Hon. Andrew, P.C.	Wide Bay
Groom, Hon. L. E.	Darling Downs
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	Capricornia
McDonald, Hon. C.	Kennedy
Page, Hon. J.	Maranoa
Sharpe, J. B.	Oxley
Sinclair, H.	Moreton
Stumm, J.	Lilley

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Member.	District.
Archibald, Hon. W. O.	Hindmarsh
Dankel, G.	Boothby
Foster, Hon. R. W.	Wakefield
Glynn, Hon. P. McM., K.C.	Angas
Livingston, J.	Barker
Poynton, Hon. A.	Grey
Yates, G. E.	Adelaide

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Member.	District.
Burchell, R. J.	Fremantle
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Swan
Fowler, Hon. J. M.	Perth
Gregory, Hon. H.	Dampier
Mahon, Hon. H.	Kalgoorlie

TASMANIA.

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Charles Powers.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. George Edward Rich.
Associate to Chief Justice	..	..	..	N. McGhie.
"	..	..	..	E. L. Best.
"	..	..	..	Miss Nancy Isaacs.
"	..	..	..	Vacant.
"	..	..	..	Miss Duffy.
"	..	..	..	R. T. Powers.
"	..	..	..	A. L. Campbell.
Principal Registrar	..	..	..	J. W. O'Halloran.
Marshal	..	..	..	Walter David Bingle.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

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

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary	..	..	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	..	..	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Clerk	..	..	P. Howe.
Chief Clerk	..	..	E. Woodrow.
Chief Electrical Engineer	..	..	J. Hesketh.
Chief Accountant	..	..	G. G. Haldane.
Meteorologist	..	..	H. A. Hunt.

DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Comptroller-General	..	..	S. Mills.
Chief Clerk	..	..	L. F. East.
Chief Surveyor	..	..	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	..	..	J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst	..	..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	..	..	H. C. Dannevig.
Director of Lighthouses	..	..	J. F. Ramsbotham.
Director of Navigation	..	..	D. P. Davies.

STATE COLLECTORS.

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

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	..	..	..	Vacant.
Accountant	..	..	..	Vacant.
Inspector of Excise	..	..	..	C. H. Green.
Inspector, 1st Class	..	..	..	S. Symons.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	..	..	..	M. L. Shepherd.
Auditor-General	..	..	..	J. W. Israel, I.S.O.
Secretary, Auditor-General's Office	..	..	..	G. H. Gatehouse.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

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

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary	..	..	..	A. A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk	..	..	..	F. J. Quinlan.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances)	J. R. Collins.
Accountant	C. J. Cerutty.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances for Victoria	A. B. Weire.
Official Secretary to the Governor-General*	Major G. C. T. Steward, C.M.G.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

Commissioner of Land Tax	G. A. McKay.
Secretary	R. Ewing.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary for Defence	Com. S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	.. ..	Col. J. B. Laing.
Senior Clerk	.. ..	M. M. Maguire.

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	.. ..	Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General	.. ..	Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Quartermaster-General	.. ..	Vacant.
Chief of Ordnance	.. ..	Lt.-Col. H. W. Dangar, R.A.F.A. (tempy.)
Finance Member	.. ..	Col. J. B. Laing.
Commonwealth Representative on the Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	.. ..	Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade).
Director of Military Operations	.. ..	Lt.-Col. C. B. B. White, p.s.c., R.A.G.A.
Director-General of Medical Services	.. ..	Col. and Hon. Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Director of Personnel	.. ..	Lt.-Col. (tempy.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.
Director of Military Training	.. ..	Major D. J. Glasfurd, p.s.c.
Director of Army Signals	.. ..	Capt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E.

* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

G.S.O., 2nd Grade	Major E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A.
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade	Capt. W. J. Foster (temp.).
Director of Equipment	Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth (temp.).
Director of Ordnance Services	Major J. G. Austin, A.O.D. (Imp.).
Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training	Capt. J. T. Marsh, A.S.C. (Imp.).
Director of Remounts	Qr. and Hon. Major W. St. L. Robertson.
Director of Artillery	Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A.
Director of Engineers	Capt. H. O. Clogstoun, R.E. (Acting).
Director of Works	Capt. T. Murdoch, R.A.E.
Inspecting Ordnance Officer	Major H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A.
Director Rifle Associations and Clubs	Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., Engrs.
Director of Physical Training	Vacant.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen. W. T. Bridges, C.M.G.
Staff Officer to Inspector-General	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson.
Attached	Capt. J. L. Whitham.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

Military Commandant	Col. R. Wallace, R.A.G.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Col. J. C. Hawker.
Assistant Quartermaster-General	Major R. Dowse.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	Major E. F. Harrison, p.s.c., R.A.G.A.
G.S.O., 3rd Grade (temp.)	Lieut. D. M. King (The King's Liverpool Regt.).
Staff Officer for Field Artillery	Major S. S. Ryrie, R.A.F.A.
Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery	Lieut.-Col. A. H. Sandford, R.A.G.A.
Staff Officer for Engineers	Capt. O. W. E. Robson, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer (Militia)	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia)	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster	A. Bolle.
Senior Ordnance Officer	J. J. F. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Commandant, 1st Military District (Queensland)	Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.
Commandant, 2nd Military District (N.S.W.)	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
Commandant, 3rd Military District (Victoria)	Col. R. Wallace, R.A.G.A.
Commandant, 4th Military District (South Australia)	Col. G. G. H. Irving.
Commandant, 5th Military District (Western Australia)	Col. (temp.) J. H. Bruche.
Commandant, 6th Military District (Tasmania)	Col. W. J. Clark, R.A.G.A.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The principal defence councils are as follows :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*COUNCIL OF DEFENCE—*continued.*

MEMBERS.

The Treasurer.
 The First Naval Member.
 The Second Naval Member.
 The Inspector-General of the Military Forces.
 The Chief of the General Staff.
 The Consulting Military Engineer.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary for Defence.

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).
 The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).
 The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).
 The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).
 The Finance Member.

SECRETARY.

Hon. Captain T. Griffiths.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL OFFICERS.

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

President	..	..	The Minister of State for Defence, Senator the Hon. George F. Pearce.
First Naval Member	..	..	Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second Naval Member	..	..	Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N.
Third Naval Member	..	..	Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Member	..	..	Hon. Jens A. Jensen, M.P. (assistant Minister for Defence).

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Director of Naval Works	..	..	H. Herbert Fanstone, C.E.
Naval Secretary	..	..	Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie.
Director of Navy Accounts	..	..	Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin.
Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts			Fleet Paymaster Alfred M. Treacey.

DEFENCES.

SOLDIERS SENT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE WAR.

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

Contingents
despatched to
the front.

The call of volunteers to the colours met with an immediate and enthusiastic response in each State of the Commonwealth, and the task of training the men was vigorously proceeded with. Upon the suggestion of the Imperial authorities, it was decided that the composition of the force should be a division (of staff, three brigades, and divisional troops) and one light horse brigade, the command of which was offered to and accepted by Major-General W. T. Bridges, C.M.G., the Inspector-General of the Australian Military Forces. After this force had been raised the Government notified the Imperial authorities that a further body of troops, comprising lines of communication units (about 2,000), first reinforcements (about 3,000), two additional light horse brigades (about 4,000), an additional infantry brigade (about 4,500), and certain small veterinary units, would be despatched. The first convoy, which numbered 20,343 of all ranks, left Albany on 1st November, and landed in Egypt on 5th December, 1914. The second convoy, which consisted of 11,161 men, left the rendezvous about the end of December, 1914, and reached Egypt on 1st February, 1915. Reinforcements have been despatched monthly. Further contingents were accepted by the War Office early in 1915. In the middle of April, 1915, the total number of soldiers who had left for the front (including those sent to capture and occupy the German Pacific possessions) was about 45,000, with 21,000 horses and over 2,000 vehicles. There were in addition large numbers in training in various camps throughout Australia.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Bearing in mind the smallness of the population of Australia—about 5 millions—when compared with the vast extent of the continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366 square miles, and possesses a coastline of 12,210 miles, and remembering in connexion with this the advent of new naval powers in the Pacific—it is obvious that any voluntary system of service would be inadequate for the defence of the continent. To provide for an efficient defence, nothing short of a universal system of training would suffice, and such a system has been adopted by Australia.

The following shows briefly the service required under the Scheme of Universal Training at present in force:—

JUNIOR CADETS.

From the age of twelve to fourteen each boy is required to undergo a certain amount of training in schools. This consists of physical training, and a little elementary marching drill, &c., and is chiefly carried out by the school teachers. Junior cadets are not formed into any military organizations, nor is any uniform supplied or worn.

SENIOR CADETS.

During January of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen years they are required to be registered for military training. After registration, the boys, if residing in an area in which training is carried

out, are medically examined, and, if passed as "fit for training," are required to undergo sixty-four hours' instruction each year, which is divided into whole-day, half-day, and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality. There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the work is carried out in the locality of their homes

Senior Cadets are organized in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but they are not liable to be called out to fight. No payment is made to Senior Cadets for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets lasts until the 30th June in the year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years. Boys liable for training, who reside in a sparsely-populated district, *i.e.*, in a district which, on account of the difficulties of providing efficient instruction owing to the scattered nature of the population, has been proclaimed an exempt area, are required to register, but are granted a certificate exempting them from attendance whilst residing in the area.

CITIZEN FORCES.

Between the 1st January and the 30th June of the year in which boys reach the age of eighteen they are again medically examined, and, if passed as "fit," they are on the 1st July transferred to the Citizen Forces. As far as possible they are allotted to the "arm" they elect to join, but, if transferred to the Artillery or Engineers, they are required to undergo an equivalent of twenty-five days' training each year, of which seventeen must be in a camp of continuous instruction; in other arms the period is sixteen days, of which eight are in camps of continuous training.

Service in the Citizen Forces of the Commonwealth is practically of the same nature as service in the Territorial Force of Great Britain, with the exception that the training is compulsory for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, and night parades, arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the trainees.

The only training which requires a trainee to be absent from his home overnight is the short period spent in camp each year (seventeen days for Artillery and Engineers, eight for other arms), the other parades being as far as practicable carried out on holidays, Saturday afternoons, and evenings.

Pay is granted for attendance at parades of the Citizen Forces. Recruits, *i.e.*, those undergoing training during the first year, are paid at the rate of 3s. per day, 1s. 6d. per half-day, and 9d. per night drill. During the second and subsequent years' training the rates are:—For privates, 4s. per day, 2s. per half-day, 1s. per night drill; for corporals, 9s. per day, and an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and for sergeants, 10s. per day, and an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and so on according to rank.

An additional allowance is made to married members receiving less than 8s. per day, for attendance at camp, as follows:—

- (a) For wife (living at home) 1s. 3d. per diem
- (b) For each child 7½d. „

An allowance of the same amount as in (a) is paid to a soldier who is the sole support of a widowed mother or of a mother who is entirely dependent upon his earnings. The total amount earnable each year is limited to the allowance for twenty-five days for Artillery and Engineers, and sixteen days for other arms. Promotion to each rank in the Citizen Forces is by competitive examination from those in the next lower grade. All must start at the bottom as privates. The privates compete for promotion to corporal, the corporals for promotion to sergeant, the sergeants and higher non-commissioned ranks for promotion to lieutenant, and so on. Uniform and equipment are provided.

The remarks under the heading of Senior Cadets regarding exemption from training for those who live in sparsely-populated districts apply equally to the Citizen Forces.

Service in the Citizen Forces lasts until 30th June of the year in which the trainee reaches the age of twenty-six years. Members of the Citizen Forces are liable for service within the Commonwealth only.

The establishment of the Military Forces under the Universal Training Scheme provides for approximately 175,000 men.

The establishment of the year 1914-1915 is—

Permanent	3,545
Militia (Citizen Forces)	60,635
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers	1,238
	65,418
In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs	54,626
Senior Cadets	87,354

The Militia (Citizen Forces) will be increased by some 18,000 each year (consequent on the transfer of Senior Cadets, on reaching their eighteenth year, to the Citizen Forces) until 1920, when the maximum establishment will be reached; thereafter, although the usual quota of trainees will join, there will be a corresponding decrease due to time-expired men.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

To provide a supply of thoroughly well-trained officers capable of undertaking the duties of administration and instruction of the Citizen Forces, a Military College has been established somewhat on the lines of West Point in the United States. The College course is free—entrance to the College being by competitive examination, which is open to all who fulfil certain prescribed conditions. No charges of any description are made to parents of successful candidates for admission.

MILITARY FACTORIES.

Military
Factories.

To make Australia as far as possible independent of other countries for the supply of military stores, factories have been established by the Commonwealth for—

- (a) The manufacture of cordite,
- (b) The manufacture of rifles and small arms,
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and all kinds of leather equipment,
- (d) The manufacture of clothing,

and a factory for the manufacture of cloth is about to be established.

NUMBERS IN TRAINING UNDER UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHEME.

Universal
Training—
Registrations
of Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of December, 1914, are shown hereunder:—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1914. SENIOR CADETS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
	Quota, 1897.	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Quota, 1900.	Total.											
1st (Qld.)	6,500	5,698	5,820	5,434	23,452	13,963	11,888	85.1	555	4.0	1,520	10.9	11,471	93	11,888	11,888
2nd (N.S.W.)	13,932	12,048	12,315	12,387	50,682	36,315	32,414	89.3	1,198	3.3	2,703	7.4	18,039	223	32,414	32,414
3rd (Vic.)	11,669	10,741	10,639	11,002	44,051	31,590	27,966	88.5	910	2.9	2,714	8.6	15,850	235	27,966	27,681
4th (S. Aus.)	3,479	3,207	3,442	3,360	13,488	9,783	8,592	87.8	255	2.6	936	9.6	4,817	79	8,592	8,560
5th (W. Aus.)	1,906	2,007	2,227	2,031	8,171	5,536	4,935	89.2	149	2.7	452	8.1	2,965	271	4,935	4,664
6th (Tas.)	1,716	1,493	1,510	1,482	6,201	3,512	2,979	84.8	82	2.4	451	12.8	3,033	184	2,979	2,796
Total	39,202	35,194	35,953	35,696	146,045	100,699	88,774	88.2	3,149	3.1	8,776	8.7	56,180	1,091	88,774	87,354

MILITIA FORCES.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER LIABLE FOR TRAINING TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.
1894 AND 1895 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.			Exemptions Granted.			Number Hable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	
1st (Qld.) ..	5,632	6,173	11,805	3,463	3,882	7,345	4,460
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	12,709	13,415	26,124	6,026	6,862	12,888	13,236
3rd (Vic.) ..	10,754	11,557	22,311	5,214	5,738	10,952	11,359
4th (S. Aus.) ..	3,439	3,704	7,143	1,623	1,723	3,346	3,797
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,629	1,859	3,488	890	983	1,873	1,615
6th (Tas.) ..	632	669	1,301	272	292	564	737
Total ..	84,795	87,377	72,172	17,488	19,480	36,968	35,204

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER IN TRAINING IN THE MILITIA FORCES TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.
1896 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Registrations.	Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number Remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number Actually in Training.
1st (Qld.) ..	6,304	3,197	2,021	63·2	428	13·4	748	23·4	4,187	96	2,021	1,990
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	12,934	7,779	5,445	70·0	742	9·5	1,592	20·5	6,886	603	5,445	5,379
3rd (Vic.) ..	11,893	7,448	5,253	70·5	588	7·9	1,607	21·6	6,295	345	5,253	5,229
4th (S. Aus.) ..	3,709	2,404	1,807	75·2	165	6·9	432	17·9	1,844	58	1,807	1,803
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,906	1,132	959	84·7	37	3·2	136	12·1	910	37	959	923
6th (Tas.) ..	1,637	917	676	73·7	31	3·4	210	22·9	866	95	676	662
Total ..	38,383	22,877	16,161	70·6	1,991	8·7	4,725	20·7	20,988	1,234	16,161	15,991

JUNIOR CADETS.

Medical examinations of Junior Cadets.

The medical examinations of Junior Cadets in the Commonwealth show that those who are unfit, or temporarily unfit, represent a very small percentage of the whole. This is made manifest by the following tabulation:—

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.
1901 AND 1902 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Number Medically Examined.			Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
	Quota, 1901.	Quota, 1902.	Total.				
1st (Qld.) ..	3,468	2,825	6,293	6,097	96·8	196	3·2
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	9,462	8,952	18,414	17,945	97·5	469	2·5
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,091	7,155	15,246	15,057	98·7	189	1·3
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,118	2,073	4,191	4,102	97·9	89	2·1
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,591	1,022	2,613	2,540	97·2	73	2·8
6th (Tas.) ..	821	708	1,529	1,495	97·8	34	2·2
Total ..	25,551	22,735	48,286	47,236	97·8	1,050	2·2

Common-
wealth
Military
Forces in
Victoria
1914-15.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1914-15:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1914-15.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	7	27	34
„ Pay Department—Civilians...	...	15	15
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery	7	109	116
Ordnance Department ... ..	...	84	84
Instructional Staff	20	171	191
Provost Staff	1	6	7
Physical Training Staff	3	1	4
Rifle Range Staff ... ..	...	13	13
Armament Artificers	1	13	14
Royal Australian Garrison Artillery ...	10	202	212
Royal Australian Engineers	11	81	92
Army Medical Corps	1	13	14
Army Veterinary Corps	1	1	2
Rifle Clubs Staff ... ..	...	8	8
Army Service Corps	1	57	58
Crew, Launch <i>Mars</i> ... ..	...	5	5
Total (Permanent)	63	806	869
MILITIA.			
Port Phillip Defences	1	...	1
Light Horse—			
5th Light Horse Brigade	70	1,144	1,214
7th „ „	91	1,491	1,582
Field Artillery	39	845	884
Garrison Artillery	14	208	222
Engineers	29	610	639
Infantry	619	10,876	11,495
Australian Intelligence Corps	15	...	15
Army Service Corps	24	274	298
Army Medical Corps	69	491	560
Army Veterinary Corps	13	...	13
Area Officers	65	...	65
Total (Militia)	1,049	15,939	16,988
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Volunteer Automobile Corps	8	...	8
Total (Volunteers)	18	26	44
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	1,130	16,771	17,901

Rifle Clubs. Under the Defence Act Rifle Clubs form portion of the Reserve of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. There is a larger number of Rifle Clubs in the 3rd Military District (Victoria) than in any other. On the 31st December, 1914, there were 1,207 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1913-14 for the whole Commonwealth were 73 per cent. of the total.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1914.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland) ..	228	10,662	2	17
2nd Military District (New South Wales)	321	16,451	1	12
3rd Military District (Victoria) ..	334	14,126	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia) ..	126	4,706	1	7
5th Military District (Western Australia) ..	135	4,916	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania)	63	3,771	1	6
Commonwealth	1,207	54,632	7	67

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Naval Defence. The stirring episodes of the past year effectually demonstrated the wisdom of the policy which secured for the Commonwealth adequate naval protection for its extensive coast-line and shipping. The presence of the battle cruiser *Australia* warned off marauding enemy cruisers from Commonwealth waters, and permitted our oversea and Inter-State shipping trade, valued at £200,000,000 annually, to be carried on with practically no interruption. The spectacle of a raiding cruiser or two terrorising our coastal towns and holding up shipping on the ocean highways was avoided.

That there is a healthy naval spirit in our midst is undoubted, and it has received a further stimulus by virtue of the distinguished share borne by the *personnel* of the Royal Australian Navy, both directly and in co-operation with the Royal Navy, in upholding the naval prestige of the Empire.

Little more than four years ago the total *personnel* of the Commonwealth Naval Forces was but 240; to-day the sea-going forces alone number 3,700.

The Fleet Unit was strengthened during 1914 by the submarines *A.E.1* and *A.E.2*, which arrived at Sydney on 23rd May, after a voyage of record character in regard to mileage covered. The news of the loss of submarine *A.E.1* with all her complement, when engaged in the naval operations against the German possessions in the Pacific, was received with widespread regret. The cause of the disaster still remains an enigma, the theory most favoured being that she struck an uncharted reef.

To cope with some of the special demands on the Navy arising from the state of war, the following vessels were chartered to serve as Fleet Auxiliaries :—

S.S. <i>Aorangi</i>	..	..	..	Fleet Supply Ship.
S.S. <i>Berrima</i>	..	..	..	Armed Transport.
S.S. <i>Grantala</i>	..	..	..	Hospital Ship.

Steps are being taken to replace the lost submarine.

During the year some important administrative changes took place. On 28th January, Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N., Commander of the light cruiser *Encounter*, was appointed Second Naval Member. In October, Captain Gordon Smith assumed the duties of Principal Transport Officer in connexion with the conveying of the Australian Expeditionary Force, his place on the Naval Board being taken temporarily by Captain H. W. C. S. Thring.

Out of a large number of highly qualified applicants, Mr. J. J. King-Salter, of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, was early in the year selected as General Manager of the Commonwealth Naval Shipbuilding Yard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney.

On 1st April, Captain B. M. Chambers, R.N., who had acted as Captain of the Royal Australian Naval College since March, 1913, returned to England. During March, the period of three years for which Fleet Paymaster H. W. E. Manisty was lent to the Royal Australian Navy expired, and he reverted to the Imperial Navy. Mr. Manisty's services proved of great value in the task of organizing the Commonwealth's Navy. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Hon. Paymaster G. L. Macandie, who had since February, 1914, carried out the duties of Acting Naval Secretary. The Fisher Government decided to dissociate the duties of Naval Secretary and Finance and Civil Member, and the latter office is being filled by the Assistant Minister for Defence, the Hon. J. A. Jensen, M.P.

The transfer of the Royal Australian Naval College from Geelong to the permanent college at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, took place at the end of 1914, and some 88 Cadet-midshipmen are undergoing training at the latter place.

Owing to the war, the Naval Estimates show a considerable expansion, the figures for 1914-15 amounting to £2,370,130, which includes an item of £1,220,000 for maintenance of ships and vessels.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, the Royal Navy was placed under the control of the Admiralty, whose orders and instructions were distributed by and through the Naval Board, upon whose shoulders fell the task of providing coal, oil, stores, munitions, &c., and the dissemination of intelligence, this last a most vital item in present-day strategy.

Broadly speaking the task of the Royal Australian Navy has been of a threefold nature : it had to police and insure the freedom of the seas so that the stream of commerce might flow uninterruptedly, it had to co-operate in ridding the seas of the enemy's cruisers and in

destroying his bases and sources of supply, and it had to assist and render possible military measures by convoying expeditions to Europe and to German possessions in the Pacific.

Space will only permit of the briefest possible mention of the part which has been taken by the Royal Australian Navy in the naval campaign.

On 11th August, the *Australia*, under command of Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Patey, K.C.V.O., reached Simpsonhafen in New Britain. In company with the flagship were the light cruisers *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, and *Encounter*, and the destroyers *Parramatta*, *Yarra*, and *Warrego*. Parties were landed to find and destroy the Wireless Telegraphy Station at Rabaul, but this duty, owing to the dense bush, they were unable to carry out. A party from the *Warrego*, however, destroyed the enemy's telegraphic and telephonic communications.

At the conclusion of the Simpsonhafen expedition the Admiralty ordered the *Australia*, accompanied by the *Melbourne*, to convoy a New Zealand Expedition which had been organized for the occupation of Samoa. In this duty the Royal Australian Navy had the assistance of the French cruiser *Montcalm*, and the light cruisers *Psyche*, *Philomel*, and *Pyramus*. This operation was successfully carried out, the British flag being hoisted at Apia on 31st August. Shortly afterwards Sir G. E. Patey was raised to Vice-Admiral and received the thanks of the Imperial Government for his services.

On 11th September, the Australian Fleet, strengthened by the two submarines, again entered Simpsonhafen. On this occasion the fleet had the assistance of a combined naval and military force of 1,500 men, including 6 companies of Royal Australian Naval Reserve. Rabaul, the seat of government, was occupied without opposition, but in the attack on the Wireless Station at Kakabaul, some miles inland, a Naval detachment met with resistance from a force of native troops under German officers, and lost 2 officers and 4 men killed, and 1 officer and 3 men wounded.

While engaged on coast patrol work during the New Britain expedition, the submarine *A.E.1*, under Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Besant, was lost on 14th September, off Cape Gazelle.

As the German cruisers had received considerable benefit from the intelligence transmitted to them by their Pacific Wireless Stations, steps were taken with a view to these being destroyed. The duty was intrusted to the cruisers *Melbourne* and *Sydney*, the former accounting for the station at Nauru, while her sister cruiser put the station at Angaur out of action.

The first Australian Expeditionary Force of 20,343 men was successfully escorted across the Indian Ocean by the Royal Australian Navy.

It was while engaged in this escort duty that word was received by the light cruiser *Sydney* of the raid by the German cruiser *Emden* on the Cable Station at Cocos. On the morning of the 9th November the *Sydney* came up with the enemy, who promptly opened fire, but after a short and decisive action the latter was compelled by the

accurate gunfire of the *Sydney* to take flight, ultimately becoming a total wreck at North Keeling Island, one of the Cocos Group. The *Emden's* losses were very serious, no fewer than 7 officers and 108 men being killed. The *Sydney* got off very lightly in comparison, her loss being restricted to 4 killed and 12 wounded. The behaviour of the *Sydney's* crew was excellent in every way, and they proved themselves as humane as they were courageous. This was indeed a very effective service rendered to the Royal Navy, for the *Emden* by her exploits had terrorized British shipping in Eastern Seas, and up to the time of her destruction by the Australian warship she had captured and sunk some 21 British vessels, the value of whose hulls and cargo amounted to more than £2,000,000.

A German despatch vessel, the *Komet*, was captured during the New Britain operations, and under the name of *Una* has been added to the Royal Australian Navy.

After the German cruisers transferred themselves to South American waters, the *Australia* was utilized in the tactics which resulted in the enemy being driven into a trap set by the Admiralty, and so indirectly the Royal Australian Navy contributed to the achievement of Vice-Admiral Sturdee's Squadron in the neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands being rendered possible.

Vessels of Australian Navy.

Particulars of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are as follows:—

BATTLE CRUISER AND LIGHT CRUISERS.

Battle-cruiser *Australia*, 19,200 tons; 44,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines; speed, 26 knots; length, 578 feet; beam, 79 ft. 6 in.; draught, 28 feet; coal capacity, 1,000-2,500 tons; oil, 500 tons; armament, eight 12-in. guns (50 calibres) in pairs in turrets, one forward, one aft, two diagonal amidships; sixteen 4-in. guns, two 21-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour complete belt, 7 inches amidships; complement, 900; keel laid, 23rd June, 1910; launched, 25th October, 1911; date of trials, January, 1913; arrived in Australian waters, 19th September, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Melbourne*, 5,600 tons; 22,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines, speed, 26 knots; length, 430 feet; beam, 48 ft. 6 in.; draught, 15 feet; coal capacity, 1,000 tons; armament, eight 6-in. guns (50 calibres) in shields, four 3-pounder, two torpedo tubes, 21-in., submerged broadside; armour, deck, 2 inches; complement, 376; keel laid, 4th August, 1911; launched 30th May, 1912; steam trials, September, 1912; arrived in Melbourne, 10th March, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Sydney*, sister ship to the *Melbourne*, keel laid, 11th February, 1911; launched, 29th August, 1912; arrived in Australian waters, 19th September, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Brisbane* (builders, Commonwealth Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney), sister ship to the *Melbourne*; date of laying keel, 25th January, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Encounter* (lent by the Admiralty for training purposes), 5,880 tons; I.H.P., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; length, 355 feet; beam, 56 feet; draught, 21 feet; coal capacity, 500–1,225 tons; armament, eleven 6-in. guns (45 calibres) in shields, nine 12-pounder, two 18-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour, deck 3 inches; complement, 400.

Light Cruiser *Pioneer*, 2130 tons; I.H.P., 7,000; speed, 16 knots; armament, eight 4-in., eight 4-pounder, 2 maxims, 2 torpedo tubes; complement, 224.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Ocean-going Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Parramatta*, 700 tons; S.H.P., 13,000; turbine engines, three screws; speed, 26 knots; length, 245 feet; beam, 24 ft. 3 in.; draught, 8 ft. 9 in.; armament, one 4-in. gun, three 12-pounder, three 18-in. torpedo tubes; complement, 72.

Yarra and *Warrego*, sister ships to the *Parramatta*.

Derwent, *Swan*, and *Torrens*, all of similar dimensions, &c., to the *Parramatta*, are being built at the Commonwealth Dockyard.

SUBMARINE.

A.E.2 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), 800 tons; length, 176 feet; beam, 22 feet; speed above, 17 knots; below, 10 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes; keel laid, 10th February, 1912; launched, 18th June, 1913; arrived at Sydney, 23rd May, 1914.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING SHIPS, ETC.

Gayundah, 360 tons; I.H.P., 400; speed, 10 knots; armament, one 6-in. B.L., one 4.7 Q.F., two 12-pounder Q.F.; complement, 42.

Fantome, sloop, 1,070 tons; I.H.P., 1,400; armament, three 12-pounder.

Una (late *Komet*), Gunboat, 980 tons; H.P., 1,350; armament, four 4-in.

Gunnery School Tender, *Protector*, 920 tons; I.H.P., 1,600; speed, 14 knots; armament, four 6-in. guns, four 3-pounder.

Boys' Training Ship, *Tingira*, 1,800 tons; moored in Rose Bay, Port Jackson; establishment provides for complement of 100 ranks and ratings, and 300 boys.

Torpedo Boats *Countess of Hopetoun* and *Childers*.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Platypus, Submarine Depôt Ship, 3,100 tons. (Building at the works of J. Brown and Co., Clydebank, Scotland.)

Kurumba, Oil Supply Ship. (Building at the works of Swan, Hunter, and Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne, England.)

Aorangî, Fleet Supply Ship. (Chartered from Union S.S. Coy.)

STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1914, was as follows:—

	Officers,	Ratings.	Total.
Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going)	440	3,290	3,730
Administrative and Instructional Staff	35	113	148
Reserve (M)*	27	437	464
Senior Cadets ... ..	..	3,332	3,332
Reserve (O)† Adult Section	34	1,540	1,574
R. A. N. R. (Sea-going)	18	157	175
	554	8,869	9,423

* Old militia.

† Compulsory trainees.