

## 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 into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria, its territories being 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 follow :

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

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

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

Mr. C. J. Latrobe, the superintendent, was raised to the Governorship. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) householding resident occupation of dwelling-house value £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

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

Steps leading up to responsible government.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

Responsible government.

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

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

Qualifications of Members.

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

Council franchise.

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

### CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Plural  
voting  
abolished.

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

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on the 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1908. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the last Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,643 postal ballot papers were used for the Senate Election in Victoria, and 6,725 for the House of Representatives, or about 1½ per cent. of the votes recorded.

Voting by  
post at  
elections.

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

Voters'  
certificates.

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

Constitutional  
difficulties  
experienced

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

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

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

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for their service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, who were therefore unable to enforce their demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed

item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

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

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

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

### THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became abundantly evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and reserved for the Royal assent on the 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 26th November, 1903. This Act,

Steps  
leading  
up to  
Federation.

Division of  
Govern-  
mental  
functions.

Reform Act  
1903.

entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and 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 members, and the Council 34.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, being 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 already described. 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 tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is 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, generally the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the

Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of any one against whom very serious objections exist, or propose a new and revolutionary arrangement.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, or 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 decides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In regard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

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

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; and four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—almost invariably fills the



office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier, the Hon. Thomas Bent, is also Treasurer and Minister of Railways.

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

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

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency at the first election who, of the two elected, receives the highest number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following male 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 that 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. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, and may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted 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 manhood suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all males over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, and their names are on a general roll, and are resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district, although the occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered. Where a tenant finds that his landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied by him, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he shall vote in. A

The Legis-  
lative  
Assembly.

member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

Limitation  
of election  
expenses.

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

## JUBILEE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA.

On the 21st November, 1906, fifty years had passed since the first Parliament of Victoria under Responsible Government met, at 12 o'clock noon, "in the Parliament Houses on the Eastern Hill, in the City of Melbourne," pursuant to proclamation by His Excellency Major-General Edward Macarthur, the officer administering the government, and the jubilee of the event was celebrated by the presentation to Parliament of a paper prepared by Mr. Thos. Greenless Watson, C.M.G., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. The paper contains the rolls of Parliament and some statistics of progress from 1856 to 1906.

The names of 584 gentlemen are recorded on the roll of members of the Legislative Assembly. The Hon. Thomas Bent, the present Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, holds the honour of having been elected to the Legislative Assembly before any member now in the House, having been chosen to represent Brighton on the 16th March, 1871. Amongst the ex-members, the only one elected to the first Parliament who still takes part in public affairs is the Hon. John Dennistoun Wood, now representing the electorate of Cumberland in the House of Assembly, Tasmania. Mr. Wood was

first elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in 1857, and is the oldest surviving member of the Executive Council.

There are 194 names recorded on the roll of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Nicholas FitzGerald, the present Chairman of Committees, has sat continuously as a member of that House since 1864, a period of nearly 43 years, the record for the Parliament of Victoria and probably for any Australian Parliament. The paper also contains "A Retrospect" of the principal events in Parliament during the 50 years, and the names of those who took the most prominent part therein.

#### CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS.

A conference of statisticians of the Commonwealth and States of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand was held in Melbourne in November and December, 1906, for the purpose of securing uniformity in statistical methods throughout Australia and New Zealand, of making more efficient provision for the mutual supply of statistical information to the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and of co-ordinating the entire scheme of work therein.

The following representatives constituted the conference:—

*Commonwealth of Australia*—G. H. Knibbs, Esq., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Commonwealth Statistician, President.

*New South Wales*—H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., Director of Intelligence Department and Bureau of Statistics.

*Victoria*—E. T. Drake, Esq., Government Statist.

*Queensland*—Thornhill Weedon, Esq., F.S.S., Government Statistician and Registrar-General.

*South Australia*—L. H. Sholl, Esq., I.S.O., Chief Under-Secretary and Government Statist.

*Western Australia*—C. H. Wickens, Esq., A.I.A., late Actuary and Compiler, Government Statistician's Office, Perth, Western Australia.

*Tasmania*—R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S., I.S.O., Government Statistician and Registrar-General.

*New Zealand*—E. J. Von Dadelsen, Esq., Registrar-General and Government Statistician.

The main objects of the conference were as indicated hereunder, viz:—

1. To secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the whole method of collection, compilation, and presentation of statistics in all the States of the Commonwealth, and, if possible, also in New Zealand.

2. To make arrangements for the supply of statistical information, at the earliest possible moment, to all parties concerned.

3. To decide on the method by which these objects can be best secured, and to determine the forms desirable to be used as a means thereto.

4. To determine the general conditions under which the State Statisticians shall supply any statistical information needed by the Commonwealth Statistician, and reciprocally, under which the Commonwealth Statistician shall supply information needed by the State Statisticians.

5. To make such general arrangements in regard to the detail of the professional activities of the Commonwealth and State Statistical Bureaux as will render the statistical resources of the latter available to the Commonwealth Statistician, and conversely those of the Commonwealth Bureau to the State Statisticians.

6. To so delimit the activity of each, that unnecessary duplication of work, printing, and expense will be avoided.

A comprehensive memorandum, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, was communicated to the conference on the opening thereof, and a complete series of forms was submitted for consideration, indicating what might be attempted through an adequate organization of the State Statistical Bureaux, and illustrative of the range of the requirements of the Commonwealth Statistician. These were reviewed in detail, and after examining the matter in its entirety, the conference accepted a series of resolutions to give effect to the above. The desirableness of a quinquennial enumeration was affirmed by the following resolution:—"That, having in view the characteristics of the movement of the population in Australia, as well as the expectation of a considerable increase in the total thereof, as the result of means taken to attract it, the conference is unanimously of opinion that it is desirable that there should be a limited quinquennial enumeration."

#### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1907.

Elections—  
Legislative  
Council,  
1907.

At the last triennial election for the Legislative Council, held on the 4th June, 1907, the number of provinces in which contests took place was only seven—no less than 10 members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in those where an election was held:—

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

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

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1907.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 45 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly (including voters' certificates issued by the Courts), was 261,088 (of whom 69,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 117,098 voted, being 61.26 per cent of the number entitled. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former, in the different electoral districts:—

Electoral Districts—  
Legislative Assen

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 15TH MARCH, 1907.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford .. .. .	4,304	2,735	63.54
Albert Park .. .. .	5,045	3,497	69.31
Allandale .. .. .	3,153		(Uncontested)
Ballaarat East .. .. .	4,278		
Ballaarat West .. .. .	4,041	2,640	65.33
Barwon .. .. .	3,891	2,470	63.48
Benalla .. .. .	3,563		(Uncontested)
Benambra .. .. .	2,672		
Bendigo East .. .. .	3,841	2,644	68.83
Bendigo West .. .. .	4,382	2,645	60.36
Boroondara .. .. .	5,931	2,365	39.87
Borong .. .. .	3,127		(Uncontested)
Brighton .. .. .	4,121		
Brunswick .. .. .	5,330	3,877	72.73
Bulla .. .. .	3,764	2,220	58.98
Carlton .. .. .	4,439	2,570	57.89
Castlemaine and Maldon .. .. .	3,388	2,464	72.73
Collingwood .. .. .	4,499	2,936	65.26
Dalhousie .. .. .	3,346	2,621	78.33
Dandenong .. .. .	4,263	1,681	39.43
Daylesford .. .. .	3,156	2,113	66.95
Dundas .. .. .	3,098	2,059	66.46
Eaglehawk .. .. .	3,582	2,399	66.97
East Melbourne .. .. .	4,346	2,031	46.73
Essendon .. .. .	5,810	3,581	61.63
Evelyn .. .. .	3,641		(Uncontested)
Fitzroy .. .. .	4,269	2,721	63.74
Flemington .. .. .	5,394	3,166	58.69
Geelong .. .. .	4,414	2,800	63.43
Gippsland East .. .. .	3,101	1,963	63.30
Gippsland North .. .. .	3,060	1,762	57.58
Gippsland South .. .. .	3,875		(Uncontested)
Gippsland West .. .. .	3,303		
Glenelg .. .. .	3,600		
Goulburn Valley .. .. .	3,257		

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 15TH MARCH,  
1907—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville .. .. .	3,693		(Uncontested)
Gunbower .. .. .	3,067		"
Hampden .. .. .	4,064		"
Hawthorn .. .. .	5,833	3,304	56.64
Jika Jika .. .. .	5,660	3,167	55.95
Kara Kara .. .. .	3,229	2,000	61.93
Korong .. .. .	2,736		(Uncontested)
Lowan .. .. .	3,102		"
Maryborough .. .. .	3,828	2,614	68.28
Melbourne .. .. .	5,918	2,821	47.67
Mornington .. .. .	4,275	1,965	45.96
North Melbourne .. .. .	5,364	3,352	62.49
Ovens .. .. .	3,035	2,004	66.03
Polwarth .. .. .	3,774	2,132	56.49
Port Fairy .. .. .	3,580	2,542	71.01
Port Melbourne .. .. .	5,483		(Uncontested)
Prahran .. .. .	4,903	3,133	63.90
Richmond .. .. .	5,091	3,484	68.43
Rodney .. .. .	3,542	2,666	75.27
Stawell and Ararat .. .. .	3,260	2,081	63.83
St. Kilda .. .. .	4,840	2,505	51.76
Swan Hill .. .. .	3,114		(Uncontested)
Toorak .. .. .	4,751	2,345	49.36
Upper Goulburn .. .. .	3,667	2,399	65.42
Walhalla .. .. .	2,830		(Uncontested)
Wangaratta .. .. .	3,735	2,326	62.27
Waranga .. .. .	2,953	2,009	68.03
Warrenheip .. .. .	3,073	2,052	66.78
Warrnambool .. .. .	3,278		(Uncontested)
Williamstown .. .. .	6,126	4,237	69.16
Less uncontested districts (20)	261,088 69,957	.. ..	.. ..
Total .. .. .	191,131	117,098	61.26

The number of persons who voted by post was 2,307, and 303 voters' certificates were issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Brunswick, viz., 72.73 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 78.33 per cent.; Rodney, 75.27 per cent.; Castle-maine and Maldon, 72.73 per cent.; and Port Fairy, 71.01 per cent., were the most keenly contested.

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

Proportion of votes polled, 1866 to 1907.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1907.

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

The first session of the twenty-first Parliament was opened on 9th July, 1907, and prorogued on the 23rd December, 1907, the session thus extending over 168 days, as compared with 155 days in the first session of the previous Parliament.

Twenty-first Parliament.

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

Duration of Parliaments and sessions.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1907.

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 (1st Session) ..	1907	..	168	..



Long  
sessions  
and  
recesses.

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

#### STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1907.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed during 1907 by the Victorian Parliament:—

Act No.	Date.	
2076.	July	11th.—This Act applies £1,025,740 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.
2077.	July	31st.—This Act applies £152,102 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1906-7.
2078.	August	13th.—The <i>Tocumwal Railway Extension Act 1907</i> authorizes the construction of an extension of the Strathmerston towards Tocumwal railway to Tocumwal in New South Wales, and ratifies an agreement in reference thereto between the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales.
2079.	August	13th.—The <i>Companies Act 1907</i> repeals Act No. 2073, of 1906. It also makes eligible to act as an auditor of companies any person who was a member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors of Victoria on 28th December, 1906, and had acted as an accountant for five years before that date. After the 31st December, 1907, no person shall be qualified to receive a licence to act as an auditor of companies unless he satisfies the Companies' Auditors' Board that he has a thorough knowledge of accounts and auditing and of the Companies Acts.
2080.	August	27th.—The <i>Municipal Association Act 1907</i> provides for the incorporation of the Municipal Association of Victoria in order that it may be enabled to establish a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund." This fund cannot be established unless three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria agree to contribute to it, and in the event of the amount to the credit of the fund being at any time insufficient to meet all liabilities, every contributing municipality must <i>pro rata</i> to the amount of its contribution make up the deficiency.
2081.	September	10th.—The <i>Default Summonses Act 1907</i> makes provision for the payment of fees for the service of certain default summonses.
2082.	September	12th.—This Act applies £421,264 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.
2083.	September	24th.—The <i>Vacant Unclaimed Lands Act 1907</i> amends a similar Act of 1906.
2084.	September	24th.—The <i>Brim Registers Act 1907</i> validates certain registers and certificates of births or deaths purporting to be made and signed by George Paine, but actually signed in the name of George Paine by his wife Edmee Valentin Paine.

- | Act No. | Date.           |  |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 2085.   | September 24th. | —The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1907 allocates the surplus of the financial year 1906-7 as follows:—£99,140 to the Commissioners of Savings Banks in reduction of the amount owing to them under section 19 of the <i>Savings Banks Act</i> 1896; £42,000 for mining development purposes; £8,000 for the improvement of forests; £100,000 to the credit of the "Railway Rolling Stock Replacement Fund"; and the balance, not exceeding £49,000, for the erection and removal of State school buildings and the purchase of land, furniture, and fittings for school purposes.  |
| 2086.   | September 24th. | —The <i>Real Property Act</i> 1907 deals principally with the limitation of actions relating to real and other property.   |
| 2087.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Ancient Lights Declaratory Act</i> 1907 provides that from the commencement of the Act no right to the access or use of light to or for any building shall be capable of coming into existence by reason only of the enjoyment of such access or use for any period or of any presumption of a lost grant based upon such enjoyment.   |
| 2088.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Old-Age Pensions Act</i> 1907, to be construed as one with the Act of 1901, increases the maximum amount of pension payable from 8s. to 10s. per week—the addition of 2s. per week to apply to all pensions existing at the commencement of the Act. An alteration from £150,000 to £250,000 per annum is made in the total amount appropriated on account of old-age pensions.  |
| 2089.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1907, to be read with the Acts of 1890 and 1903, provides that bequests or settlements made to charitable institutions in Victoria are to be exempt from duty.   |
| 2090.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1907 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1908, payable on incomes earned in 1907. Incomes of £200 a year or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £ up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. A reduction of 20 per cent., not applying to companies, is made in the amount collectable under these rates. Deductions for gifts of over £20 to public libraries, institutions for the promotion of science and art, museums, or charitable institutions in Victoria, are to be allowed from incomes. |
| 2091.   | October 11th.   | —This Act applies £788,782 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.   |
| 2092.   | October 22nd.   | —The <i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act</i> 1907 amends the Act of 1800. No person is allowed to purchase old metals (except at auction) unless he is a licensed collector or dealer. Each collector or dealer must produce his books to the police when requested, and also any special wares purchased or received by him, the form of which is not to be changed for seven days after their receipt. Notice must be given to the police when any article supposed to have been stolen comes into the possession of a dealer. Collectors are not allowed to carry on business on Sundays or public holidays.  |

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2093.   | October 22nd.  | —The <i>Police Offences Act 1907</i> , to be read with the <i>Police Offences Act 1890</i> and amending Acts, alters the law relating to habitual criminals.  |
| 2094.   | November 6th.  | —The <i>Transfer of Land Act 1907</i> relates to the attestation of documents under the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1890</i> .  |
| 2095.   | November 6th.  | —The <i>Forests Act 1907</i> , to come into force from the 1st January, 1908. Under the authority of this Act, a State Forests Department is to be constituted, which is to have the exclusive control and management of all matters of forest policy; the granting of all leases, licences, or permits; the collection and recovery of all rents, fees, royalties, charges and revenue; the planting or thinning of forests, and the making, laying out, and maintaining of plantations and nurseries, and the distribution of trees therefrom, and the administration generally of the Act. A special examination is to be held for appointments and promotions in the Department, but the Secretary, Conservator of Forests, persons employed on the clerical staff or as messengers, and persons employed in the State Forests and Nurseries Branch at the commencement of the Act are exempt. Provision is made for training persons in forestry—the term of training not to exceed three years. An annual report is to be issued by the Department, containing a full account of the work carried on by the Conservator of Forests and the inspectors, and also a statement of the revenue derived from forests and the expenditure thereon during the twelve months ended the 30th June preceding. |
| 2096.   | November 6th.  | —The <i>Collins Street Independent Church Lands Act 1907</i> defines the trusts and powers affecting certain lands held in trust for the Collins-street Independent Church.   |
| 2097.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Dandenong Lands Act 1907</i> amends the <i>Dandenong Lands Act 1892</i> .   |
| 2098.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Mandurang Lands Act 1907</i> provides for the resumption by the Crown of certain land in the parish of Mandurang.   |
| 2099.   | November 18th. | —This Act alters the hours of closing at polling for Legislative Council elections from five to seven o'clock.  |
| 2100.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Roman Catholic Trusts Act 1907</i> authorizes the creation of corporate bodies of trustees in which property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria may be vested.  |
| 2101.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Sherwood Lands Act 1907</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain lands in the parish of Sherwood as sites for military and other public purposes.   |
| 2102.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Infant Life Protection Act 1907</i> , to be construed as one with the <i>Infant Life Protection Act 1890</i> , is dealt with under part "Social Condition."   |
| 2103.   | November 29th. | —The <i>Licensing Act 1907</i> amends the Licensing Acts of 1890 and all subsequent Licensing Acts. The number of grocers' licences is not to be increased unless at a poll of the electors. No permit for extended hours is to have any force after 31st December of the year in which granted. Permission to have two or more bars is to extend to any person to whom the licence is transferred.   |

Act No.      Date.

Section 7 makes it unnecessary to summon owners and occupiers of licensed premises to appear before the Licences Reduction Board, unless they are specially concerned in the cases under investigation. In any district in which there are more than the statutory number of licences, at the request of the owner and occupier the Licences Reduction Board may determine that the premises be deprived of a licence, and may award compensation. Any persons found on licensed premises during prohibited hours must prove that they are *bonâ fide* lodgers, weekly or other boarders, *bonâ fide* travellers, or inmates or servants. A schedule to the Act contains a number of minor amendments of the Act of 1906.

2104. December 3rd.—The *Alexandra Railway Construction Act 1907* authorizes the construction of a line of railway from Alexandra-road to Alexandra township.
2105. December 3rd.—The *Justices Act 1907* relates to applications for orders to review decisions of Courts of Petty Sessions or Justices.
2106. December 3rd.—The *Indeterminate Sentences Act 1907* provides for indeterminate sentences and for the detention and control of habitual and other criminals.
2107. December 3rd.—The *Friendly Societies Act 1907* makes it obligatory upon all friendly societies to be registered, and also to adopt tables, certified by the Actuary for Friendly Societies, of adequate contributions for the benefits to be received by the members. The provisions of the Act do not apply to trade unions.
2108. December 10th.—This Act applies £2,863,510 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1907-8, and appropriates the supplies granted in the parliamentary session, amounting to £5,251,398, to the service of the Government.
2109. December 16th.—The *Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907* provides for the constitution of a municipal waterworks trust for the supply of water to Geelong and district.
2110. December 16th.—The *Money Lenders Act 1907* amends the Act of 1906. No contract or agreement entered into by a money lender is voidable by reason of the money lender having been guilty of a contravention of any of the provisions of section 5 of the Principal Act. Power is given to the lender to deduct costs from the loans.
2111. December 16th.—This Act alters the title of Engineer-in-Chief or Acting Engineer-in-Chief of the Victorian Railways to that of Chief Engineer for Railway Construction.
2112. December 16th.—The *Studley Park Bridge Land Act 1907* authorizes the re-vesting in the Crown and the cancellation of the Crown grant of certain land granted to trustees for a road and approaches to Studley Park bridge, and for a site for a toll-house and out-offices in connexion with the bridge.
2113. December 16th.—This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1710 until the 31st December, 1908.
2114. December 16th.—The *Mallee Leases Act 1907* further extends the term of certain mallee allotment leases.

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2115.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Consolidated Revenue Application Act 1907</i> authorizes the Treasurer to pay to the Commissioners of Savings Banks and the Trust Funds Trustees a sum of money not exceeding £500,000 in reduction of the Treasurer's liability under certificates issued to the Commissioners.  |
| 2116.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Victorian Railways Loan Act 1907</i> authorizes the raising of £500,000 to be expended in the construction of railways and tramways and irrigation and water supply works.  |
| 2117.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1907</i> sanctions the issue and application of £683,311 out of loan funds for various railway and tramway works enumerated in a schedule to the Act.  |
| 2118.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1907</i> provides for the application of £579,707 out of loan moneys, to be expended principally on country water supply works.  |
| 2119.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Railways Act 1907</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, enacts that any officer or employé on becoming insolvent shall forfeit his office unless he satisfies the Commissioners that such embarrassment was not caused or attended by fraud, extravagance, or dishonorable conduct. The limit of damages which may be recovered against the Commissioners as carriers of passengers is fixed at £2,000. All moneys standing to the credit of the Railway Accident Fund are to form part of the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund—a new permanent fund to be established under this Act—into which the Commissioners are to pay 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until it reaches £100,000, at which amount the fund is to be maintained. Damages recovered or compensation awarded for any death or injury of any person, the amount of any loss from fire or in connexion with any goods, parcels, luggage, or other property under the control of the Commissioners or by the neglect of employés whilst engaged in burning-off within railway boundaries, may be paid out of the fund. From the 1st January, 1908, railway pay is not attachable by any court, nor is any assignment made by any officer to have any force or validity in law. Agents may be appointed for the sale of railway tickets, to whom certificates are to be issued, and it shall be unlawful for any other person (not an officer of the Department) to sell, exchange, or transfer the whole or any part of a ticket or to occupy an office bearing the words "Railway Ticket Office," or any words calculated to advertise or notify to the public that railway tickets may be bought, sold, or exchanged, or transferred therein. The unlawful importation of, counterfeiting or altering railway tickets is prohibited. The onus of proof that a person has not contravened the Act is on the defendant. Penalties for a first offence of not more than £20, and for a second or subsequent offence of not more than £40; or of imprisonment for any term of not more than three months, may be imposed for any infringement of the Act. Railway servants are exempted from service as jurors. |

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2120.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Act 1907</i> amends the <i>Administration and Probate Act 1890</i> . The principal alteration made is that any one executor in an estate may appoint a trustee company to act in his stead. Previously if there were more than one executor, a trustee company could only be appointed when authorized by all the executors.   |
| 2121.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Land Draining Facilities Act 1907</i> , to be read with the Local Government Acts, empowers municipal councils to scour, cleanse, and keep open certain drains constructed by owners of lands.  |
| 2122.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Old Colonists' Association Act 1907</i> vests lands situated in the city of Fitzroy in the Old Colonists' Association, the Australasian Dramatic and Musical Association (the Crown grantee), having agreed to this arrangement.  |
| 2123.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Murray Settlements Act 1907</i> provides for settlement on certain Crown lands situate in the mallee border and the mallee country and near the Murray River.   |
| 2124.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Rupanyup and Marnoo Railway Construction Act 1907</i> authorizes the construction of a line of railway from Rupanyup to Marnoo.   |
| 2125.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Nyora and Woolamai Railway Construction Act 1907</i> authorizes the construction of a line of railway from Nyora to Woolamai.   |
| 2126.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Health Act 1907</i> , to be read with previous Health Acts, provides that whenever any municipal district or place in Victoria appears to be affected by any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, the Board may, by notice in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , direct all medical practitioners and registrars of births and deaths to report all cases of such disease both to the Board of Health and the local Council. The Pure Food Act is amended by adding the words "any other article or any substance or compound" to the words "article of food" in the sections relating to adulteration and false descriptions: |
| 2127.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Mines Act 1907</i> , to be read with the <i>Mines Act 1890</i> provides for the constitution of a Sludge Abatement Board for the purpose of regulating hydraulic mining, dredging, and sluicing. Sludge abatement trusts may also be constituted in the mining districts of Ballarat and Bendigo.   |
| 2128.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Closer Settlement Act 1907</i> amends the Act of 1904. Power is given to work to the best advantage land acquired until such time as it is more convenient to make it available for sale, or to grant and issue a permit for grazing on such property. Provision is made for advances to certain lessees, and also to municipalities for the formation of roads or channels on estates purchased.   |
| 2129.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1907</i> fixes the municipal endowment at £100,000 annually, and also in a schedule to the Act re-classifies the boroughs and shires. The provisions of this Act are further dealt with under Municipal Statistics.   |

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2130.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramway Trust Act</i> 1907 confirms an agreement between the city of Prahran and the town of Malvern for the constitution of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust.  |
| 2131.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Railways Standing Committee Act</i> 1907 extends the power of referring questions to the Committee so that electric railways and renewals or improvements in connexion with existing lines may be reported on. The amount of remuneration payable in a financial year to members of the Committee is increased from £800 to £1,200.   |
| 2132.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Terang Land Act</i> 1907 revokes the permanent reservation of portion of certain land reserved as a site for public purposes at Terang.   |
| 2133.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Railway Funds Act</i> 1907 establishes two permanent railway reserve funds—"The Railway Interest Reserve Fund," to be used only for the purpose of paying interest on railway loan funds to the extent to which the net railway revenue for the year may be insufficient for the purpose; and the "Railway Additions and Improvements Fund," for additions and improvements on existing railways, and for equipment and rolling-stock. The surplus railway revenue for any year, after deducting superannuation or retiring allowances, compensation, and gratuities, is to be placed one-half to the credit of each fund until the former amounts to £300,000 and the latter to £200,000. All interest accruing from the funds is to be applied towards the payment of interest on the Railway Loan Funds. |
| 2134.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Drainage of Land Act</i> 1907 amends the Act of 1890 by giving an interpretation of "owner."  |
| 2135.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Municipalities Powers Extension Act</i> 1907, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1903, empowers municipal councils to provide and maintain sheep dips, and to contribute towards public agricultural and other schools and colleges.   |
| 2136.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Tolmie Railway Act</i> 1907 authorizes the construction of a line of railway for the purpose of encouraging settlement in the county of Delatite, deals with the loading of Crown and forest lands in the district benefited by the railway, and gives authority for the Railway Construction Trust to impose a rate for 20 years to be used for the cost of acquiring private land, and in liquidating the expenditure incurred in the construction of the railway.  |
| 2137.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1907 amends the Factories Acts of the State. It extends the power to apply the Special Board System to—(1) Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop; (2) any business of carting or driving or assisting in carting or driving, either generally or in any specified business; (3) any specified process, trade, or business connected with the erection of buildings or quarrying; (4) any business connected with the preparation of firewood for sale. No Board, however, can be   |

Act No.            Date.

appointed under this Act unless sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament. Provision is made for payment for overtime and of tea money to shop employes. Permission to keep open till 8 p.m. may be given by the Minister to certain shopkeepers who otherwise are required to close their shops at 6 p.m. This permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

2138. December 23rd.—The *Gold Buyers' Act 1907*, to come into force on the 1st March, 1908, amends the law relating to gold-buying. Gold buyers and gold assayers must each be licensed, and no person (except a bank manager) can hold the two licences. No person (except a bank manager) who assays or smelts gold is allowed to sell gold. Jewellers and other gold manufacturers may without a licence buy gold from the Mint or from a bank for manufacturing purposes, but particulars of the transactions must be entered in a book called the "Gold entry book." Notice of intention to apply for a licence as a gold buyer or assayer must be given to the nearest clerk of petty sessions, who will place in a conspicuous place near the front door of the court a copy of the notice and the date when the application will be considered, together with the names of the ratepayers who signed the certificate of character which appeared in two consecutive issues of a newspaper circulating in the district. The Justices, if satisfied as to the character of the applicant, and that the premises where he intends to buy or assay gold abut on a public street, and have a front door opening on to the street, that there is not on the premises any facility for buying, selling, smelting, or handling gold illicitly, and that the licence is required in the locality, may issue a gold buyer's or assayer's certificate. No licences are to be issued to Chinese, licensees under the Licensing Acts, or to any manufacturer of jewellery or gold. The fee for a licence is £2, except in Melbourne, Ballarat, or Bendigo, where it is £5, and the licence holds good until the end of the year in which granted. The Secretary for Mines may grant to any bank a gold buyer's or assayer's licence, or both, for the principal office of the bank, and at a like fee for each branch of the bank to which the licence is to apply. The Secretary for Mines may, on payment of a fee of 20s. per annum, issue a special gold assayer's licence to any holder of a gold mining lease to assay any gold derived from the mine, or may, on payment of a similar fee, issue to any person a special licence to buy upon any mine copper-plates containing gold, or to buy waste products from persons (other than miners) who use gold in their trade or profession. A Gold entry book must be kept by every licensed gold buyer or assayer, in which is to be entered all particulars relating to any gold purchased or



Act No.

Date.

received, and a certified copy of the entries in the book is to be posted to the Secretary for Mines within three days after the end of the month. The book must also show how the gold has been disposed of. Every buyer and seller must enter by way of the front door. The licence and books are to be produced when demanded by the police, and the dealer is to inform the authorities when any gold supposed to have been stolen comes into his possession. The form of the gold purchased is not to be changed for five days. All entries in the Gold-buyer's book are deemed to be made by him, and for false entries a penalty not exceeding £100, or six months' imprisonment, may be imposed. Smelted gold cannot be purchased unless the seller supplies a satisfactory gold assayer's certificate, showing where the gold was obtained, and whether alluvial, quartz, or manufactured. All gold bought must be paid for by cash, by cheque, or by placing the proceeds to the credit of the seller's account at the bank. A licensee may require any person tendering gold for sale or assay to make a declaration specifying the place or mine from which it was obtained. No transactions are to be allowed on Sundays or public holidays. On week days the hours of business are between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., but on Saturdays gold may be bought or received up till 8 p.m. A licensee is not to buy gold except at his business place, and if the gold comes from another district he must send the name and address of the seller to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. A special gold licence may be granted to any person in a sparsely-populated or remote or mountainous part of the State. Gold is not to be bought from nor left with any person on a licensed victualler's premises, nor may a gold buyer lawfully have in his possession any smelting or assaying appliances, except a pestle and mortar. No child under the age of fifteen years is allowed to sell gold. No person, except a licensee or a mining company, is to have any appliance for the treatment of gold unless his name and address and the particulars and situation of the appliance are registered at the nearest police station. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the form of licences, the books to be kept by the licensee, the locality or district for which gold buyers' licences may be issued, and all other matters necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

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

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

Ministers of  
the Crown,  
1851 to  
1855.

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

## MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Ministries,  
1855 to 1908.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

On the 16th February, 1904, the Irvine Ministry resigned, the Premier, Mr. Irvine, and the Minister of Railways, the late Mr. Shiels, retiring on account of ill-health. The Lieutenant-Governor intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. Thos. Bent, who held office in the Irvine Ministry as Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Health. The task was undertaken successfully. Mr. Bent took the offices of Treasurer and Minister of Railways in the new Ministry; Messrs. Davies, Sachse, Taverner, Murray, and Pitt retained the same positions that they held in the previous Ministry; Mr. Cameron was placed in charge of the departments of Public Health and Public Works in lieu of the Mines

The Bent  
Adminis-  
tration.

and Water Supply Departments then under his control ; Mr. McLeod, an honorary Minister in the Irvine Government, was appointed Minister of Mines, and Mr. Thos. Langdon was selected as an honorary Minister. On the 18th February, 1904, Mr. J. E. Mackey was appointed honorary Minister. On the 19th February Mr. Taverner resigned the portfolios of Minister of Lands and Agriculture (subsequently being appointed Agent-General), which were taken by Mr. Murray, then Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, the latter offices being filled by Sir Samuel Gillott. On the 10th March Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Water Supply pending the arrival from England of Mr. George Swinburne, who assumed administration on the 26th April. On the 8th November Mr. Murray resigned the office of Minister of Agriculture, retaining that of Minister of Lands, and Mr. Swinburne took up the duties in addition to those of the Water Supply Department. On the same date Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Mines and Forests instead of Minister of Mines.

Changes in  
the  
Ministry,  
1906-7.

Mr. Murray resigned the portfolio of Minister of Lands on 15th August, 1906, and Mr. Mackey was appointed to the position on the 17th August, 1906. Sir S. Gillott vacated the office of Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour on the 4th December, 1906. Mr. Langdon temporarily took charge of the Department from 4th January to 22nd February, 1907, at which date Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., assumed control, Mr. Langdon retiring from the Ministry. On the 21st February, 1907, Messrs. D. Mackinnon and J. A. Boyd joined the Ministry as honorary Ministers. In April, 1908, Ministers and their offices were as follow :—

The State  
Ministry  
and depart-  
ments.

#### STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Bent, Thomas ... ..	Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Davies, John Mark, M.L.C.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General.
Mackey, John Emanuel ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Peacock, Sir Alexander J., K.C.M.G.	Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Sachse, Arthur Otto, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction, Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Cameron, Ewen Hugh ... ..	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McLeod, Donald ... ..	Minister of Mines and Forests.
Swinburne, George ... ..	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Pitt, William, M.L.C. ... ..	Honorary Minister.
Mackinnon, Donald ... ..	Honorary Minister.
Boyd, James Arthur ... ..	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1908.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

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

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

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

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

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

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park	Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	Hon. J. W. Kirton.
Barwon	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East	T. Glass.
Bendigo West	D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong	W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	Hon. Thomas Bent (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways).
Brunswick	F. Anstey.
Bulla	A. R. Robertson.
Carlton	F. H. Bromley.
Castlemaine and Maldon	H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood	E. Wilkins.
Dalhousie	R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong	W. S. Keast.
Daysford	Hon. D. McLeod (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Dundas	J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	H. Weedon.
Essendon	Hon. W. A. Watt.
Evelyn	Hon. E. H. Cameron (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works).
Fitzroy	J. W. Billson.
Flemington	E. C. Warde.
Geelong	Hon. W. Gurr.
Gippsland East	J. Cameron.
Gippsland North	H. P. Keogh.
Gippsland South	T. Livingston.
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Minister of Lands).
Gleneig	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	Hon. George Graham.
Grenville	D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower	J. Cullen.
Hampden	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	Hon. George Swinburne (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Jika Jika	J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara	P. McBride.
Korong	Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan	R. Stanley.
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	Hon. J. A. Boyd (Honorary Minister).
Mornington	A. Downward.
North Melbourne	G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	A. A. Billson.
Polwarth	C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy	J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne	G. Sangster.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1908—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Prahran ...	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Honorary Minister).
Richmond ...	G. H. Bennett.
Rodney ...	H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda ...	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	J. Gray.
Toorak ...	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	T. Hunt.
Walhalla ...	A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	J. W. Mason.
Warrenheip ...	G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	Hon. John Murray.
Williamstown ...	J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly: T. G. Watson, C.M.G.  
 Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills: H. H. Newton.  
 Reader and Clerk of the Record: H. F. Mortley.  
 Clerk of the Papers: J. M. Worthington.  
 Accountant and Clerk: W. R. Heywood.  
 Chief *Hansard* Reporter: E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria during the year 1907:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Boschart, W. L. ...	Netherlands.
Lyle, M. ...	Colombia.
Werc, F. W. ...	Denmark.
Bray, John P. ...	United States.
Sanders, Lewis ...	Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. ...	Belgium.
Moore, Frederick H. ...	Hawaii.
Ryan, Dr. Charles ...	Turkey.
Bertola, Cav. C. ...	Italy.
Waddell, G. W. ...	Peru.
Pinard, A. ...	France.
Takeda, I. ...	Japan.
Walsh, F. ...	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto ...	Norway.
Irmer, George ...	Germany.
Tillock, Don Diego T. ...	Argentiné Republic.
Jehlichka, H. ...	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R. ...	Greece.

CONSULS.

Pinschof, Carl A. ...	Austria-Hungary.
Meyer, S. (Chancellor) ...	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander ...	German Empire.
Stahel, G. ...	Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David ...	Japan.
Langdon, Charles P. ...	Hawaii.



CONSULS—*continued.*

Name.	Countries Represented
Pfaff, Alfred ... ..	Peru.
Jack, W. L. ... ..	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G. ... ..	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.) ... ..	Turkey.
De Possel, H. ... ..	Bolivia.
Curtain, R. ... ..	Greece.
Walters, H. A. ... ..	Uruguay.
Hedenstrom, M. ... ..	Russia.
Corte, Cav. Pasquale ... ..	Italy.
Vanderkelen, F. ... ..	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M. ... ..	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A. ... ..	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry ... ..	Spain.
Oldham, J. ... ..	Servia.
Assche, O. Van ... ..	Netherlands.
Medina, R. ... ..	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A. ... ..	Mexico.
Phillips, E. ... ..	Ecuador and Panama.

## DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL.

Bouton, W. K. ... ..	United States.
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## VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL.

Merrill, A. P. ... ..	United States.
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## VICE-CONSULS.

Gollin, Alfred ... ..	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, P. J. ... ..	Denmark.
Maistre, M. P. ... ..	France.
Belcher, George Frederick ... ..	Sweden and Denmark.
Gundersen, H. J. ... ..	Norway.
Martin, G. ... ..	Norway.
Moore, A. E. ... ..	Liberia.
Sheppard, H. A. ... ..	Brazil, United States of
Pirandello, A. ... ..	Italy.

## PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

Chief Justice ... ..	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges ... ..	Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges ... ..	A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	and	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	C. A. Topp, M.A., I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	...	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	Dr. T. F. Bride.
Director of Agriculture	...	Dr. T. Cherry.
Chief Crown Prosecutor	...	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—		
Chairman	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	...	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	...	W. Cattanach.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	...	G. C. Morrison.
Chief Clerk	...	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Electoral Inspector	...	H. E. Macdowell.
Audit Office	...	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Executive Council, &c.	...	Clerk to the Council and Secretary to Premier, R. S. Rogers.
Explosives	...	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Friendly Societies	...	Actuary, D. Barry, Acting.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	...	E. T. Drake, F.S.S.
Inspection of Factories	...	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores	...	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board	...	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	...	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reform- atory Schools	...	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	...	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	...	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Police	...	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
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.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	...	H. W. Meakin, I.S.O.
Accountant	...	M. A. Minogue.
Chief Clerk	...	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	...	J. W. Stranger.
Inspector of Charities	...	F. T. Short.
Tender Board	...	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income Tax	...	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Hender- son.
Government Printer	...	J. Kemp.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	E. Carlile, K.C.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 18 others.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (Acting)	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole. Registrar of Probates, W. MacDonald.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	J. Davidson.
Registrar-General	...	...	T. Byrne.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	D. Martin, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	...	J. H. Marsden and 2 others.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
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PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	E. G. Duffus.
Government Analytical Chemist	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Entomologist	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Chief Inspector of Stock	...	J. R. Weir.
Veterinary	...	Chief Inspector, S. S. Cameron.
Engineer	...	A. S. Kenyon.

STATE FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	(Vacant). A. W. Crooke, Acting.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

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

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp, Public Service Commissioner (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor General; and D. Martin, Secretary for Public Works.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1907:—

		PROFESSORS.	
	Office.		Name.
Mathematics	...	...	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	...	...	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	...	...	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	...	...	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.
Classical Philology	...	...	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	...	...	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	...	...	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	...	...	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.
Law	...	...	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music	...	...	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology	...	...	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	...	...	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	...	...	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany	...	...	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
LECTURERS.			
Equity	...	...	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	...	...	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs	...	...	Woinarski, C. J. Z., M.A., LL.M.
Law of Property	...	...	Guest, W. C., M.A., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	...	...	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mathematics	...	...	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy (Evening)	...	...	Grant, Kerr, M.Sc.
French	...	...	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German	...	...	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	...	...	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	...	...	Jamieson, J., M.D., M.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	...	...	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine	...	...	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	...	...	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	...	...	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	...	...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	...	...	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Civil Engineering	...	...	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Classics (Evening)	...	...	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	...	...	Mills, A. L.
"	...	...	Mousley, F., Assoc. R.S.M., F.I.C.
Engineering	...	...	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education	...	...	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English	...	...	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	...	...	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
History (Evening)	...	...	Arthur, J. A., M.A., LL.M.
"	"	...	Shann, E. O. G., M.A.
LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.			
Chemistry	...	...	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology	...	...	Hall, T. S., M.A.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	Love, E. F. J., M.A., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology	...	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry	...	...	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

DEMONSTRATORS.

Office.	Name.
Anatomy ... ..	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
" ... ..	Murphy, J. T., M.D., B.S.
" ... ..	Robertson, A. W. D., M.B., B.S.
" (Massage Students) ... ..	Strahan, S. G., M.B., B.S.
Physiology (Massage Students) ... ..	Hewlett, H. M., M.B., B.S.
Pathology ... ..	Sewell, S. V., M.B., B.S.
" ... ..	Dane, P. G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing ... ..	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology ... ..	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology ... ..	Sayce, A. O.
" ... ..	Adeney, A. W.
" ... ..	Davies, Muriel, M.B., B.S.
Geology ... ..	Summers, H. St. J., B.Sc.
Natural Philosophy ... ..	Gray, T. A.
Biology ... ..	Sweet, Georgina, D.Sc.
" ... ..	Bage, A. F., B.Sc.

OFFICE STAFF.

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

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman ... .. Major W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C., W. Strong, J.P., W. Cook, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.	
J. Baragwanath, J.P., J. S. White, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.	
E. Naylor, Hon. T. Luxton, M.L.C., H. Upton, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.	
J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.	
J. G. Yager, J.P., George R. Jeffries, J.P.	Fitzroy.
E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P.	Richmond.
S. Jacoby, J.P., G. Connibere, J.P.	St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer	Footscray.
J. S. Riddell, J.P.	Hawthorn.
Thos. Passfield	Brunswick.
T. Wilson, J.P.	Town of Brighton.
Robert Beckett, J.P.	Camberwell.
Robt. L. Phillips	Caulfield.
A. E. Young	Essendon.
Alex. Cameron	Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	Northcote.
Geo. S. Walter	Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan, J.P.	Williamstown.
E. A. Atkins, representing the Borough of Kew.	
Eli Williams	Coburg.
T. Latham, J.P.	Shire of Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	Preston.
Secretary ... ..	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer ... ..	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief ... ..	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer ... ..	C. Kussmaul.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

## Commissioners appointed by—

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

## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

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

## BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	Wm. Perrin Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Members	...	Hon. J. Styles, appointed by Governor in Council. W. Burton, City of Melbourne. J. Johnston, M.D., North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs. J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Port Health Officers	...	J. C. Johnston, M.B., Quarantine Station, Portsea. H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Melbourne. H. Howard, M.B., Port of Melbourne. J. H. Sleeman, M.B., Portland. W. H. Orchard, M.B., Port Fairy. T. J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Geelong. H. I. Holmes, M.D., Warrnambool.

**MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.**

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

**COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.**

President	...	...	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	...	...	...	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, J. Garson, T. Boyd, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter.

**LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.**

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

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

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



all but about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

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

Cities,  
towns,  
boroughs,  
and shires.

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

Townships.

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

Municipal  
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or

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

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

Municipal electors.

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

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

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

Rateable property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in every year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or public or

Rates—general, separate, &c.

local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

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

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

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1907—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

### THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

#### AREA OF STATES.

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

Improve-  
ment  
charge.

Incorporation of  
Melbourne  
and  
Geelong.

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

Position of Australian capitals.

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

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

Site.

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgety, 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.

Dalgety.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

Parliament.

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. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

Senate.

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

House of Representatives.

Powers of Parliament.	The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, State departments transferred, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power 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.
Executive.	A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments. Executive power vested in Queen and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.
Departments transferred.	State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.
Judicature. Finance and Trade.	High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction. Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods.
Water rights.	Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth. Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.
Inter-State Commission.	Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.
State Debts.	Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.
Protection to States.	Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.
Federal Capital.	Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.
Alteration of Constitution.	Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

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

New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	27
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	22
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	9
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	7
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	5

Total Members, House of Representatives 75

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

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

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

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

ELECTIONS, 1906.

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

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

Franchise.

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1906.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Males and females—votes recorded.

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

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

Percentage of electors who voted three Commonwealth Elections.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

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

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
	Male.			Female.		Male.			Female.	
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.
Victoria .. .. .	53.09	56.89	62.30	45.63	51.14	56.04	59.08	62.30	48.70	51.16
New South Wales .. .. .	65.81	52.70	58.57	41.16	43.90	66.38	54.12	59.43	43.08	44.87
Queensland .. .. .	49.45	62.49	53.03	44.94	37.14	60.35	64.64	53.01	47.17	37.12
South Australia .. .. .	40.80	41.58	44.45	23.28	28.43	40.76	51.95	47.19	20.97	32.84
Western Australia .. .. .	32.68	35.96	40.67	14.86	28.74	36.95	40.54	40.44	15.57	29.12
Tasmania .. .. .	47.62	54.53	61.65	34.30	45.95	46.99	54.53	62.87	34.28	47.19
Australia .. .. .	53.04	53.09	56.38	39.96	43.30	55.69	56.47	57.35	43.50	44.81

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



Informal  
Ballot  
Papers.

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

INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS, ELECTIONS, 1903 AND 1906.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1903.		1906.		1903.		1906.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria .. .. .	7,003	2.23	23,481	6.16	4,818	1.83	14,515	3.81
New South Wales .. .. .	15,796	4.87	28,016	7.35	7,834	2.77	11,705	3.28
Queensland .. .. .	4,612	3.70	7,344	5.90	3,057	2.64	5,212	4.19
South Australia .. .. .	1,208	2.20	2,785	3.88	542	2.69	1,622	4.99
Western Australia .. .. .	2,001	6.03	3,550	6.73	1,251	5.89	2,228	4.23
Tasmania .. .. .	1,441	3.89	2,192	4.48	1,164	3.15	1,583	3.94
Australia .. .. .	32,061	3.61	67,318	6.36	18,666	2.52	36,865	3.73

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

Proportion  
of Electors  
voting for  
successful  
candidates.

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

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

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

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

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

Cost of Com-  
monwealth  
Elections.

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

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

A referendum relating to a proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution was held on the same day as the general election. The result of the referendum was in favour of altering the Constitution, so that the elections may in future be held in the autumn. Referendum (Constitution Alteration) 1906.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED.

The following is a short synopsis of the principal Acts passed from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the end of 1906 and of all Acts passed during 1907 :—

- 1901.
- No. 4. 7th August.—The *Audit Act* 1901 makes provision for the collection and payment of the public moneys, the audit of the public accounts, and the protection and recovery of public property.
- No. 5. 5th September.—The *State Laws and Records Recognition Act* 1901 provides for the recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States.
- No. 6. 3rd October.—The *Customs Act* 1901 regulates the customs, and deals with the importation, exportation, and warehousing of goods, the administration and control of the customs, duties and drawbacks, ships' stores, the coasting trade, agents and officers, forfeitures and penalties, prosecutions and settlement of cases by the Minister. This is a machinery Act, and does not impose any duties.
- No. 7. 5th October.—The *Beer Excise Act* 1901 regulates the excise on beer, the licensing of brewers, and regulation of breweries, excise supervision, duty stamps, computation and payment of duty and refunds, removal of beer from breweries, powers of officers, and prohibitions and penalties. The Act does not impose the rate of duty.
- No. 8. 5th October.—The *Distillation Act* 1901 regulates distillation, stills, licences, vignerons, excise supervision, removal of spirits, computation and payment of duty, powers of officers, and prohibitions and penalties.

1901.

- No. 9. 5th October.—The *Excise Act* 1901 regulates excise generally, and deals with administration, producers, and dealers, licensing of manufacturers and regulation and supervision of factories, payment of duty and excise control, drawbacks, officers, disputes, prohibitions, and penalties.
- No. 11. 16th October.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1901 provides for the service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process, and the judgments of the courts of the States and of other parts of the Commonwealth, and matters connected therewith.
- No. 14. 17th December.—The *Punishment of Offences Act* 1901 makes provision for the punishment of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, by enacting that the laws of each State respecting the arrest and custody of offenders, and the procedure for their summary conviction, or for their examination and commitment for trial on indictment or information, and for holding accused persons to bail, shall apply generally to persons charged with offences committed within that State against the Commonwealth laws.
- No. 16. 17th December.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1901 provides for the regulation, restriction, and prohibition of the introduction into the Commonwealth of labourers from the Pacific Islands. No Pacific Islander is to enter Australia after 31st March, 1904, nor, except under a licence, before that date.
- No. 17. 23rd December.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901 places restriction on immigration of undesirables, and provides for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants. The persons whose immigration is prohibited are persons likely to become a charge upon the public, lunatics and idiots, persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, convicted criminals, persons living on prostitution, persons who fail to pass a prescribed education test, and persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour within the Commonwealth (subject to exemptions for special skill, or for crews of coasting vessels, if the wages are on a par with those ruling in the Commonwealth), and for others specially exempted by the Minister.

1902.

- No. 5. 5th May.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1902 regulates the public service. It deals with the Commissioner and the inspectors, and their respective duties; the division of the service into administrative, professional, clerical, and general, and the officers included in each; salaries and wages; appointments, transfers, and promotions; dismissals and removals; life assurance; leave of absence, holidays, and furlough.
- No. 8. 12th June.—The *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902 provides for a uniform Federal franchise. Persons above 21 years of age of both sexes, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized, and who are enrolled for any electoral division, are entitled to vote for both the Federal Houses, and only one vote is permitted to each adult. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable for one year or longer, are disqualified from voting.

1902.

No. 19. 10th October.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902 regulates Parliamentary elections, dealing with the appointment and duties of electoral officers, the partition of each of the States into electoral divisions, the fixing of polling places, the preparation of electoral rolls, the constitution and jurisdiction of special courts of revision, the issue and return of the writs, nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.

1903.

No. 2. 15th July.—*Senate Elections Act* 1903 provides that the election of Senators to fill periodical and casual vacancies shall be conducted as one election, and for a casting vote by the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State in the case of an equal number of votes. The powers of the Court of Disputed Returns are added to, and other formal matters dealt with.

No. 4. 30th July.—*Sugar Bounty Act* 1903 provides for a bounty to every grower of sugar-cane or beet in the production of which white labour only has been employed, at the rate of 4s. per ton on cane giving 10 per cent. of sugar, or in the case of beet, at the rate of 40s. per ton on the sugar-giving contents of the beet. Ancillary provisions are included, and regulations may be made by the Governor-in-Council.

No. 6. 26th August.—*Judiciary Act* 1903 provides for the establishment of the High Court of Australia, to consist of a Chief Justice and two other justices, to be appointed by Commission. The seat of Government shall be the principal seat of the Court, but district registries may be established in each State, where the Court shall sit when required. Chamber business, interlocutory proceedings, &c., may be dealt with by a Judge of the High Court and (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State. Provision is made for a Full Court to hear appeals, and to grant appeals to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction, original and appellate, is fully defined and regulated. Provision is made for officers of the Court, and in regard to barristers and solicitors, those of any State being entitled to practise in any Federal Court. Suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States are regulated; and the criminal jurisdiction in regard to offences against the laws of the Commonwealth is fully regulated.

No. 8. 28th August.—*Naval Agreement Act* 1903 ratifies an agreement entered into between the British Admiralty and the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand relating to the naval force on the Australian station. The Commonwealth is to pay the Imperial Government five-twelfths and New Zealand is to pay one-twelfth of the total annual cost of maintaining the naval force on the Australian station, not to exceed £200,000 and £40,000 respectively in any year.

1903.

No. 11. 13th October.—*Naturalization Act 1903*. Any resident of the Commonwealth, not being a British subject, and not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, who intends to settle in the Commonwealth, has resided there continuously for the preceding two years, or has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, may, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, be naturalized. Provision is also made as to the naturalization of women by marriage, and of children of naturalized persons; and for the recognition of persons previously naturalized under State laws; and as to the exclusive power of the Commonwealth in regard to naturalization.

No. 20. 22nd October.—*Defence Act 1903*. For the purposes of administration the Governor-General in Council may appoint a General Officer Commanding the Military Forces of the Commonwealth, a similar Naval Officer, and Commanding Officers of Districts, apportion the forces amongst the districts and sub-districts, and generally appoint and promote officers, and issue commissions. The powers, duties, and tenure of certain officers is provided for; and also seniority, promotion, and reserves. A Naval and Military College may be established to impart education in the various branches of naval and military science. The defence force is to consist of the permanent and citizen forces, the latter of which is divided into Militia, Volunteer Forces, and Reserve Forces, and provision is made for the raising of the force. The permanent forces are at all times liable to be employed on active service, and the citizen forces may be called out in time of war by proclamation. The military forces are not liable to serve beyond the Commonwealth, but the naval forces are. Where the Governor of a State proclaims that domestic violence exists therein, the permanent forces may be called out. All male inhabitants (except persons specially exempt from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects and resident six months, shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Militia forces. Other general provisions of a comprehensive character are also included.

No. 21. 22nd October.—*Patents Act 1903* provides for the transfer of the administration of the State Patent Acts and for the establishment of a new system, with the saving of rights accrued under State Acts. State patents in existence may be extended to the Commonwealth. A Commissioner of Patents is to be appointed, and a Patent Office established, and the mode of registration and procedure is fully dealt with.

1904.

No. 7. 15th August.—The *Seat of Government Act 1904* determines that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgety, in the State of New South Wales.

No. 12. 9th December.—The *Defence Act 1904* is to be read with the *Defence Act 1903*. The positions of "General Officer Commanding" and "Naval Officer Commanding" are abolished, and, in their stead, those of Inspector-General of the Military Forces and Director of the Naval Forces are created, the duties appertaining to

1904.

the new offices being defined. A Council of Defence is substituted for the Board of Advice, and Boards of Administration for the Military and Naval Forces are constituted. Provision is also made for the appointment of commanding officers in time of war.

No. 13. 15th December.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides for the prevention of lock-outs and strikes in relation to industrial disputes. It constitutes a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration having jurisdiction for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by conciliation, with a view to amicable agreement between employers and employé. In default of such amicable agreement, the Court is to exercise its jurisdiction by equitable award. States may refer industrial disputes to the Court, and the Court may call up cases under review by State industrial authorities, and may override such authorities. Its awards and orders are to prevail over theirs, and are to be binding on all parties to the dispute who appear or are represented before the Court, on all parties who have been properly summoned to appear, on all organizations and persons on whom the award is at any time declared by the Court to be binding, and on all members of organizations bound by the award. The organization of representative bodies of employers and employés, and their submission of industrial disputes to the Court is facilitated and encouraged, such organizations being registered, and preference being given to their members where other things are equal. Provision is made for the enforcement of orders and awards, and for their registration in the principal registry and in the district registry, which may be inspected by any person on payment of a fee of sixpence.

No. 14. 15th December.—The *Sea Carriage of Goods Act* 1904, to come into operation on 1st January, 1905, declares to be null and void all clauses in bills of lading which relieve ship masters and owners from liability for loss or damage caused through negligence in loading or carelessness in stowage and custody of goods; or which lessen or destroy the obligations of ship-owners to properly man the ship, make and keep her seaworthy, and make and keep all parts of the ship where goods are carried fit and safe for their reception and preservation; or which lessen or destroy the masters' and agents' obligations to carefully handle and stow, and to preserve and properly deliver, all goods. Clauses thus declared illegal are not in future to be inserted in bills of lading. In bills of lading, a clause that the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped is to be implied; as also a clause whereby, if the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped at the beginning of the voyage, owners and masters are not responsible for damage resulting from errors in navigation, perils of the sea, acts of God or the King's enemies, inherent defect of the goods, or their faulty packing, or their seizure under legal process, or for omission of owner of goods or his agent, or saving or attempting to save life or property at sea.

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 No. 4. 25th August.—The *Evidence Act* 1905 relates to the law of evidence, directing all courts to take judicial notice of the seal of the Commonwealth, and of the official signatures and seals of the Governor-General and other high officers, and defining how evidence of proclamations, commissions, orders, &c., by the Governor-General or a Minister, or of public documents, or of the Government Gazette, or of votes and proceedings of Parliament, may be given.
- No. 8. 18th October.—The *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905 gives to the Postmaster-General the exclusive privilege of establishing and using stations and appliances for the purposes of wireless telegraphy. The Minister may grant licences on fulfilment of prescribed conditions, and payment of prescribed fees. The Act does not apply to ships belonging to the King's Navy.
- No. 9. 16th November.—The *Papua Act* 1905 provides for the acceptance of British New Guinea as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof. The Act is to come into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- No. 10. 16th November.—The *Secret Commissions Act* 1905 applies to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and to agencies and contracts with the Commonwealth or any department or officer thereof. Under very heavy penalties, the following offences are defined:—Accepting by, or offering to, an agent, secret gifts as inducement or reward; giving an agent, or, being an agent, receiving and using, false documents or accounts, with intent to deceive the principal; being an agent, secretly buying from or selling to himself. Aiding and abetting offences under the Act, are declared to be punishable as the offence itself. The principal may recover the amount of secret gift.
- No. 11. 23rd November.—The *Representation Act* 1905 relates to the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives. The determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives, and of the representation of the States, is to be made by the Chief Electoral Officer, according to population, ascertained by an enumeration conducted as prescribed in the Act.
- No. 12. 23rd November.—The *Life Assurance Companies Act* 1905 relates to assurance on the lives of children, limiting the amount which life assurance companies may contract to pay in cases of deaths of children, to the sums set out in the schedule.
- No. 15. 8th December.—The *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 relates to the census and statistics of the Commonwealth. The appointment of a Commonwealth Statistician is authorized, and arrangements may be made with the States in regard to the collection of statistics. The census is to be taken in the year 1911, on a day to be appointed for that purpose by proclamation, and in every tenth year thereafter. The particulars required to be furnished in householders' schedules include the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession or occupation, sickness or infirmity,

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religion, education, birthplace, length of residence in Australia (where person born abroad), and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the census day, as well as the material of the dwelling, and the number of rooms, and any other matters that may be prescribed. Annual statistics, similar to those now collected by States' Statisticians, are to be collected and compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and published by him according to Ministerial direction. No person is bound to state his religion.

No. 16. 8th December.—The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905* relates to commerce with other countries, and is incorporated with the *Customs Act 1901*. Customs officers may enter any ship, wharf, or other place, and inspect imports and exports, and take samples of them, for the purposes of the Act. Imports and exports of articles used for food or drink, or in the preparation thereof; medicines, manures, apparel (including boots and shoes), jewellery, and seeds and plants, not bearing the prescribed trade description, may be prohibited under the regulations. Importation and exportation of falsely-marked goods are forbidden.

No. 17. 21st December.—The *Immigration Restriction Amendment Act 1905* amends the Act of 1901. Several machinery clauses are more exactly defined. Subjects or citizens of a country with which an arrangement has been made are exempted from the dictation test, and a person who has resided five years in Australia may, on leaving the Commonwealth, obtain a certificate excepting him from the test on his return. The master, owners, &c., of a vessel bringing a prohibited immigrant to the Commonwealth must provide a return passage for him.

No. 18. 21st December.—The *Queen Victoria Memorial Act 1905* grants and applies £25,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is appropriated accordingly, for the purpose of enabling the Commonwealth to join with Great Britain and British countries throughout the world, in the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Queen Victoria.

No. 19. 21st December.—The *Contract Immigrants Act 1905* relates to immigrants under contract to perform manual labour in the Commonwealth. The provisions of the *Immigration Restriction Act 1901*, which prohibit the immigration of persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour are repealed. Such a person may unless otherwise prohibited by law, land in the Commonwealth, provided that the contract is in writing, and the Minister has approved of its terms.

No. 20. 21st December.—The *Trade Marks Act 1905* relates to the registration, &c., of trade marks. A trade marks office, with a registrar, is instituted, and a register, open to the inspection of the public, is to be kept. Rights and duties which have accrued under State Acts are continued, but their administration is transferred to the Commonwealth, otherwise they cease to operate.

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clamation, declare that on a specified date the State Designs Acts of each State shall cease to be administered by the State, and be thereafter administered by the Commonwealth; that the Registrar



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The Common Law of England applies generally. The essential and additional particulars which constitute a trade mark, which must be for particular goods, are set out. The machinery to be used in registering a trade mark, including the methods of application and opposition, is defined. Registration is for fourteen years, and may be renewed. It gives to the registered proprietor power to use and assign the trade mark; and the use of a mark substantially identical, or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive, is an infringement of the trade mark. Falsely applying to goods for trade or sale a trade mark registered by an Australian worker or workers, or knowingly trading in or importing goods so marked, is prohibited. A Commonwealth trade mark, consisting of a distinctive device, or label, bearing the words "Australia labour conditions," is provided for, and the authority of the Minister may be given for its use in regard to goods made under those conditions. Protection of trade marks is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for importing, selling, &c., goods with false marks.

No. 23. 21st December.—The *Sugar Bounty Act* 1905 provides for a bounty, to be paid after 1st January, 1907, to growers of sugar cane and beet on plantations where white labour only is employed.

No. 25. 21st December.—The *Copyright Act* 1905 relates to the registration, &c., of copyright. A Copyright Office, with a registrar, is instituted, and registers of literary copyrights, of fine arts copyrights, and of international and State copyrights are to be kept, and are to be open to the inspection of the public. The machinery of registration is defined. State copyright Acts are not to apply to copyright under this Act, but rights acquired under them are conserved, and the transfer of their administration to the Commonwealth may be declared by proclamation. The Common Law of England applies generally. Copyright in a book, performing right, lecturing right, and artistic copyright, are defined, and decreed to subsist for forty-two years or for the author's life and seven years, whichever shall last the longer. The Minister may grant permission to translate a book into a particular language after ten years, if the owner of the copyright fails to make arrangements for translation. A lecture may be reported in a newspaper if no notification of prohibition to do so has been made. Protection of copyrights is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for dealing with pirated books, and for other infringements. Importation of pirated works is forbidden. Provision is made for the protection in Australia of international and State copyright, and for registration of the former. If a copyright owner refuses, after the author's death, to have the work republished, and such refusal withholds it from the public, the Governor-General may grant a licence for its republication to any person applying for it.

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No. 26. 21st December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1905, to be read with the Act of 1902, relates to parliamentary elections, and incorporates the *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902, the *Senate Elections Act* 1903, and the *Electoral Divisions Act* 1903. This Act modifies the provisions for appointment and duties of electoral officers, redistribution of the States into electoral divisions, and fixing of polling places, preparation of electoral rolls, and appeals to magistrates concerning them; nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.

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No. 2. 8th August.—The *Governor-General's Residences Act* 1906 provides that the Governor-General may enter into arrangements with the Governors of Victoria and New South Wales for the use and occupation of the Government House in Melbourne and that in Sydney, for a period not exceeding five years.

No. 3. 28th August.—The *Meteorology Act* 1906 provides for the establishment of observatories and the appointment of a Commonwealth Meteorologist. Amongst the duties which may be assigned to that officer are the taking and recording of meteorological observations; the forecasting of weather; the issue of storm-warnings; the display of weather, flood, frost, and cold-wave signals; the distribution of meteorological information, and such other duties as may be prescribed to give effect to the provisions of this Act. To facilitate this work, the Governor-General may enter into arrangements with the Governor of any State for the transfer to the Commonwealth, on such terms as may be agreed upon, of any observatory, and the instruments, books, registers, records, and documents used or kept in connexion therewith; the taking and recording of meteorological observations by State officers; the interchange of meteorological information between the Commonwealth and State authorities; and any other matters that may be necessary in carrying out the Act.

No. 4. 28th August.—The *Designs Act* 1906 relates to copyright in industrial design. A design is described as an industrial design applicable in any way to the purpose of the ornamentation, pattern, shape, or configuration of an article, or to any two or more of those purposes. No new registrations are to be made under State Acts unless made by virtue of a right acquired before the commencement of this Act. The Commissioner of Patents is appointed Registrar of Designs, and deputy-registrars, under his control, may be appointed. An office, called the Designs Office, is established, with a sub-office in each State. The Governor-General may, by proclamation, declare that on a specified date the State Designs Acts of each State shall cease to be administered by the State, and be thereafter administered by the Commonwealth; that the Registrar

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shall collect for each State all fees payable; and that all registers, deeds, and documents which are lodged in or belong to the office in which designs are registered, and which are subject to the control of the State, be vested in the Commonwealth. Copyright in a design is defined as the exclusive right to apply the design, or authorize another person to apply it, to the articles in respect of which it is registered, and shall subsist in every design registered under the Act. The author of a design is declared to be the first owner, and the person entitled to make application for the registration. Penalties are provided for infringement of copyright in designs, or for false representation to the registrar.

- No. 5. 28th August.—The *Judiciary Act* 1906 amends the *Judiciary Act* 1903 by providing for two extra Judges of the High Court of Australia, and authorizes the High Court to make rules for the admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in any Federal Court.
- No. 9. 24th September.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1906 deals with the repression of monopolies and the prevention of "dumping." Monopolies are defined as combinations existing with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public, or with intent to destroy or injure by means of unfair competition any Australian industry. The penalty is a fine of £500. Unfair competition is deemed to be competition that would probably, or does in fact, result in an inadequate remuneration for labour in the Australian industry, or in creating substantial disorganization by throwing workers out of employment, also the giving of rewards, rebates, refunds, discounts, upon condition of dealing with certain corporations. In determining whether competition is unfair, regard shall be had to the management, processes, plant, and machinery employed in the Australian industry affected by the competition being reasonably efficient and up-to-date. Any person or corporation who monopolises, or attempts to monopolise, or combines or conspires with any other person to monopolise any part of the trade with other countries or among the States with intent to control to the detriment of the public the supply or price of any service, merchandise or commodity, is guilty of an offence for which a penalty of £500 may be exacted. With regard to "dumping," if the Comptroller-General of Customs is of opinion that imported goods have been purchased abroad at prices greatly below their ordinary cost of production, and for the purpose of destroying or injuring any Australian industry, he shall certify to the Minister accordingly, giving full particulars. On receipt of the certificate, the Minister may, by order in writing, refer to a Judge of the High Court the investigation and determination of the question whether the goods are being imported with the intent alleged, and if

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so whether the importation of the goods should be prohibited either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions, restrictions, or limitations. The determination of the Judge is to be final and without appeal. In all cases of prohibition the determination of the Judge must be laid before Parliament within seven days after publication in the *Gazette*.

No. 11. 8th October.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1906 makes provision for submission to the electors of any proposed alteration of the Constitution.

No. 14. 12th October.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1906 amends the *Customs Tariff Act* 1902, by altering the rates of duties on strippers, stripper-harvesters, and parts of these machines. It also makes provision for the maximum selling price of Australian stripper-harvesters and drills; but if the Governor-General is satisfied that the cash price of these machines exceeds the price in the schedule, he may reduce the rates of duty, but not to less than one-half provided in the Act.

No. 16. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 imposes excise duties on agricultural machinery, but directs that such duties shall not apply if the goods are manufactured in the Commonwealth under reasonably remunerative conditions of labour, or in accordance with an industrial award or agreement of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904.

No. 17. 12th October.—The *Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act* 1906 reduces the rates of duty on certain articles mentioned in the schedule, imported from and being the produce or manufacture of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates.

No. 19. 12th October.—The *Patents Act* 1906, which is to be read with the *Patents Act* 1903, gives power to extend the time limit under section 29 of the Principal Act, and also to revive any application for a patent which has lapsed by reason of an omission to take the necessary steps within the prescribed time. Provision is also made for dealing with applications which may have lapsed owing to errors in the Patents Office.

No. 20. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1902 by increasing the rates of excise duty payable on spirits distilled in Australia. Exception is made in regard to spirits not having been matured by storage in wood for a period of two years, which may until the 31st December, 1907, be delivered at the old rates. If any distiller does not, after the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act, pay his employes a fair and reasonable rate of wages per week of forty-eight hours, or if he employs more than a due proportion of boys to men, an extra duty of 1s. per gallon may be imposed on such spirits as he distils.

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No. 21. 12th October.—The *Spirits Act* 1906 defines the different kinds of spirits, deals with the certificates and marking in relation to spirits, and enacts penalties for forging such marks or for describing spirits contrary to the Act. Imported and Australian spirits (other than gin, schnapps, or liqueurs), are required to be matured by storage in wood for not less than two years, and brandy delivered for human consumption is required to be distilled from grape wine. The Minister may order inferior spirits under the control of the Customs to be methylated, or if imported, to be re-distilled in Australia or exported. Methylated spirits are described, and the use thereof, in the manufacture or preparation of any articles of food or drink, or of any scents, essences, tinctures, or medicines prohibited. Heavy penalties are imposed for refining methylated spirits in contravention of the Act, or for selling or having in possession any illicit methylated spirit or any article of food or drink, scents, essences, tinctures, or medicines containing such spirits. Spirits methylated before the Act came into operation are not to be deemed illicit methylated spirits. Licences to make or sell methylated spirits in prescribed quantities may be granted by the Collector of Customs.

No. 22. 12th October.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1901. A certificate of exemption may be granted to a Pacific Island labourer who proves (1) that he was introduced into Australia prior to the 1st September, 1879; (2) that he is of such extreme age or suffering from such bodily infirmity as to be unable to obtain a livelihood if returned to his native island; (3) that having been married before the 9th October, 1906, to a native of some other island than his own, he cannot be deported without risk to the life either of himself or his family; (4) that he has been married before the 9th October, 1906, to a female not a native of the Pacific Islands; (5) that he was on the 1st July, 1906, and still is, registered as the beneficial owner of a freehold in Queensland; or (6) that he has been continuously resident in Australia for a period of not less than twenty years prior to the 31st December, 1906. A special certificate (not to be issued or remain in force after 30th June, 1907) may be granted to a Pacific Island labourer whom, in the opinion of the Minister, it will not be convenient to return to his island immediately after the 31st December, 1906. Any certificate may be cancelled if obtained by means of false representation, and persons aiding and abetting in obtaining such certificate are liable to fine and imprisonment.

## COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1907.

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- No. 1. 3rd April.—The *Constitution Alteration (Senate Election) Act* 1906 deals with the rotation of the office of senators, and alters the provision of the Constitution relating to the election of senators by extending the term of service of those retiring at the end of 1909 to the 30th June, 1910.
- No. 2. 5th July.—The *Supply Act (No. 1)* of 1907-8 grants and applies £457,243 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 3. 15th August.—The *Supply Act (No. 2)* 1907-8 grants and applies £1,103,744 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 4. 28th August.—The *Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Survey Act* 1907 authorizes the survey of a route for a railway to connect Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, with Port Augusta, in South Australia, the cost not to exceed £20,000.
- No. 5. 28th August.—The *Parliamentary Allowances Act* 1907 increases the allowance to members of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament from £400 to £600 a year. The increase will not apply to Ministers of the Crown or members holding the paid offices of President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or Chairman of Committees of either House.
- No. 6. 8th October.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1907-8 grants and applies £686,824 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 7. 8th October.—The *Commonwealth Salaries Act* 1907 provides that the official salaries of officers of the Commonwealth residing in each State be subject to the same taxation as those of State officers. The allowances and salaries of Federal Ministers, the Presiding Officer or Chairman of Committees of either House, and members of Parliament are also to bear the same taxation as is imposed on salaries of similar amount in the State in which they are elected.
- No. 8. 14th October.—The *Judiciary Act* 1907 defines where the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive of the State Supreme Courts, and directs that when in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State any question arises as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, the cause shall be automatically removed to the High Court.
- No. 9. 14th November.—The *Supply Act (No. 3)* 1907-8 grants and applies £787,496 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.

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- No. 10. 22nd November.—The *Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act* 1907 amends the law relating to parliamentary elections, and provides for the settlement of questions relating to the qualification of members of Parliament and to vacancies in either House of Parliament.
- No. 11. 23rd November.—The *Supply Act (No. 4)* 1907-8 grants and applies £704,457 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 12. 28th November.—The *Bounties Act* 1907 provides for the payment of bounties on the production of certain goods. The articles to which these bounties apply are—Cotton (ginned), New Zealand flax, flax and hemp, jute, sisal hemp, cotton seed and linseed supplied to an oil factory for the manufacture of oil, rice (uncleaned), rubber, coffee, raw as prescribed, tobacco leaf for the manufacture of high-grade cigars, preserved fish, dried dates, dried or candied fruit (except currants and raisins) exported, and combed wool or tops exported. The total amount which may be expended up to the 30th June, 1922, is £339,000. Every grower or producer claiming the bounty must specify the rate of wages paid in respect of the labour employed, and if the Minister is of opinion that the rates paid are below the standard ruling in the district in which the goods are produced he may withhold the whole or any part of the bounty payable.

## OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on the 1st day of January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, C.B., who was in occupation of the office on the 31st December, 1907.

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

Governors of Australasian States.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ... ..	Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25 April, 1904
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., L.L.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales ... ..	Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.	27 May, 1902
	The Right Honorable Sir Fred. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Queensland ... ..	Frederick J. N. Thesiger Lord Chelmsford	30 Nov., 1905
South Australia ... ..	Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1903
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ... ..	Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G.C.B.	24 March, 1903
Tasmania ... ..	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	28th Oct., 1904
New Zealand ... ..	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.V.O.	20th June, 1904
Fiji ... ..	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B.	11th Oct., 1904
New Guinea (British)	Captain Francis Rickman Barton, C.M.G.	16 June, 1904

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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

First Commonwealth Ministry.

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

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Changes  
in the  
Ministry.

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

On 27th April, 1904, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Watson, who continued in office until 18th August, 1904, when the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., assumed control. On 4th July, 1905, Mr. Reid's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Deakin again became Prime Minister. There have been several changes in the Ministry since it was first formed owing to the elevation of the Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C., to the High Court Bench, the defeat of the Hon. T. Playford at the elections, and the resignation of the office of Treasurer by the Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. The Ministers and their offices were as follow in April, 1908:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.  
 Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. A. Chapman.  
 Attorney-General : The Hon. L. E. Groom.  
 Treasurer : The Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.  
 Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. J. H. Keating.  
 Minister of Defence : The Hon. T. T. Ewing.  
 Postmaster-General : The Hon. S. Mauger.  
 Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. R. W. Best.  
 Honorary Minister : The Hon. J. H. Cook.

## MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1908.

### THE SENATE.

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

#### Victoria—

Best, Hon. R. W.  
 Findley, E.  
 Trenwith, Hon. W. A.  
 Fraser, Hon. S.  
 McColl, Hon. J. H.  
 Russell, E. J.

#### South Australia—

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

#### New South Wales—

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

#### Western Australia—

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

#### Queensland—

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

#### Tasmania—

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

*Victoria.*

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

*New South Wales.*

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

*Queensland.*

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

*South Australia.*

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

*Western Australia.*

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

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.**Tasmania.*

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Atkinson, L.	Willmot	McWilliams, W. J.	Franklin
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O.	Denison	O'Malley, Hon. K.	Darwin
K.C.M.G.		Storrer, D.	Bass

*Parliamentary Officers.*

Senate.—E. G. Blackmore, C.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments (on leave);  
C. B. Boydell, Clerk Assistant (Acting Clerk of the Parliaments); G. E.  
Upward, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives.—C. G. Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House; W.  
A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.

Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F.  
Lumsden, Second Reporter.

## PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

## JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

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

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Central Administration.*

Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	H. B. Templeton.
Chief Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist	...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

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

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	...	E. Miller.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	J. A. Springhall.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Blandford.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	W. B. Edwards.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

*Central Administration.*

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

*State Collectors.*

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

\* Mr. Lockyer is also Assistant Comptroller-General.

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

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

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	...	...	D. C. McLachlan, I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	...	...	R. Betheras.
Secretary	...	...	(Vacant)
Examiner	...	...	F. J. Healy, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar	...	...	W. J. Skewes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

## AUDIT OFFICE.

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

## PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents ... ..	G. Townsead.
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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

*Central Administration.*

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

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General ... ..	Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Deputy Adjutant-General ... ..	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B.
Chief of Intelligence ... ..	Colonel W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance and Director of Engineers	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Works ... ..	Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Director of Artillery ... ..	Major H. W. Dangar, R.A.A.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

## NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

## DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant ... ..	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	Major V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Major A. P. Luscombe.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction	Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineer Services	Major G. F. Wilkinson, C. of A.E.
Principal Medical Officer ... ..	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer ... ..	Major E. A. Kendall.
Paymaster ... ..	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer ... ..	J. J. F. Lahiff.

## DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W. ...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Officer Commanding Naval Forces, N.S.W.	Com. F. H. C. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Queensland	Col. J. S. Lyster.
Naval Commandant, Queensland ...	Com. J. T. Richardson (acting).
Military Commandant, South Australia	Col. J. H. A. Lee, R.A.E.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Military Commandant, Tasmania ...	Col. H. Mackenzie.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Treasurer.  
The Inspector-General.  
The Director of Naval Forces.  
The Chief of Intelligence.

*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 Deputy Adjutant-General.  
The Chief of Intelligence.  
The Chief of Ordnance.  
The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

*Secretary.*

The Chief Clerk.

*Consultative Members.*

Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen., Officer Commanding Field Force, South Australia, and Commanding 10th A.I.R.  
Col. W. H. Hall, V.D., Officer Commanding Garrison Troops, Victoria.  
Col. G. R. Campbell, V.D., Officer Commanding Garrison Troops, New South Wales.  
Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Director of Naval Forces.  
The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

*Secretary.*

The Chief Clerk.

## DEFENCES.

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

Projected  
National  
Guard.

It is proposed that every male Australian aged from 12 to 18 years be compelled to undergo military training in the cadets or senior cadets. The compulsory character of the training will be held in abeyance so far as the cadets are concerned until there are sufficient officers available, but the personal obligation to military training is intended to operate in respect to all who attain the age of 18 years after the scheme comes into force. Men of 18 to 26 years of age will be divided into two classes. Those from 18 to 21 will be required to attend a training of eighteen days in the first year, eighteen in the second, and twelve in the third. These periods will be curtailed to twelve days in each year if the member has a satisfactory record as a cadet, or at the initiation of the system can show a knowledge of recruit drill and musketry already attained. All training will be given in camps, and on ground permitting of the conditions attaching to actual service in the field. On attaining the age of 21 years, if not promoted, these men will be incorporated in the senior regiments of the National Guard, the training of which is a matter for subsequent consideration. No payment will be made to young men under the age of 21 years, unless in very exceptional cases, where they have dependents. All over 21 years will receive payment, probably at rates similar to those of the existing militia. It is proposed that all officers shall pass through the ranks, and that promotion be based upon practical examinations and work in the field.

About 40,000 male Australians reach the age of 18 years in each year, of whom about 27,000 are estimated to be physically fit and otherwise available for service. In eight years it is reckoned that an army of 214,000 men fairly trained, physically fit for war, properly equipped, and organized in self-contained brigades will be available, an establishment of 83,000 always being in training. It is calculated that at the end of the twenty-second year of the system 750,000 Australians will have received military training. In this calculation ordinary rates of mortality have been allowed for, and an increase of population at 2 per cent. per annum has been assumed.







Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1906-7, £65,677," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,810; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £1,231, and at Thursday Island, £4,636.

#### CADETS.

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

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

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

Instructional Staff Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were appointed after competitive examination. Uniforms of a separate pattern in each State have been approved by the Military Board. The proposal to arm the bigger boys with M.E. rifles, and the remainder with Westley-Richards and Francotte rifles, is being gradually carried out.

Senior Cadet Corps consist of boys who have left school but who are not old enough to join the Militia and Volunteer Forces, and also of boys attending school over fourteen years of age, and enable the boys who have commenced their training in the school Cadet Corps to continue their military training until such time as they may be able to join the citizen forces. Cadets consist of boys over twelve years of age who are attending school.

A further conference was held, at which it was decided to recommend a considerable addition to the number of Cadets, viz. :— Senior Cadets, 4,062; Cadets, 23,414; these numbers have since been amended to 8,061 Senior Cadets and 27,441 Cadets, of which numbers 2,680 Senior Cadets, and 7,361 Cadets, are allotted to Victoria.

Provision has also been made for eight squadrons of Mounted Cadets of a total establishment of 576 all ranks, 144 of which are provided for Victoria.

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

Preparation is being made for the holding of Schools of Instruction for Cadet Officers and Camps of Training for the Cadet Corps in each State during the present financial year.

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