

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 erected

into 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. 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. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act.

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, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on

Constitutional difficulties experienced.

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.

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.

Steps leading up to Federation.

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 touched by the Commonwealth; whilst 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, irrigation and 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 Governmental functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives legislate upon the matters within their jurisdiction.

Division of Governmental functions.

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

Reform Act 1903.

the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provides for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; in the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but an increase in 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.

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 versâ*—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 proposes 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

Granting a
dissolution.

The Execu-
tive
Council.

Responsible
Ministers.

office either of Treasurer or Chief Secretary, but may occupy any office. The Hon. W. H. Irvine, the last Premier, during the greater portion of the last Parliament held the position of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.

The Parlia-
ment.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "Her 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 Legis-
lative
Council.

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 35 members, one of whom is a representative of the State public officers and railways officers. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency 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 will 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 68 members, two of whom are special representatives of the railway officers, and one of whom is a special representative of the State public service proper, including the police and teachers of State schools. Officers employed under the Commonwealth, and temporary officers under the State still retain the ordinary franchise. Provision is also made for the reduction of the railways representation to one member in the event of the number of officers not exceeding the quota by one-half. The quota is determined by dividing the total number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly by 68. For the other 65 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,

The Legis-
lative
Assembly.

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 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.

STATE ELECTIONS, 1904.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General
Election—
Votes
polled, &c.

At the General State Election held on 1st June, 1904, under the Reform Act of 1903, the number of provinces in which elections were contested was ten—in seven no contest took place—and the public and railway officers returned one representative. Each of the provinces returns two members, which, with the special representative of the Government service makes a House of 35 members. The total number of electors on the rolls for the electoral provinces was 172,526, of whom 5,696 were public and railway officers. The number of electors on the rolls in contested provinces was 104,865, of whom 66,182, or 63 per cent., voted. For the public officers'

representative 4,800, or 84 per cent. of those entitled exercised the franchise. Excluding public servants, the proportion was about 62 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors in each province, as well as of those who voted:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors on the Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Bendigo	8,911	6,161
East Yarra	12,899	7,077
Gippsland	9,154	5,579
Melbourne	13,410	(Uncontested)
Melbourne East	10,904	5,891
Melbourne North	11,783	6,036
Melbourne South	12,843	7,767
Melbourne West	12,422	6,667
Nelson	7,467	5,210
Northern	8,438	(Uncontested)
North-Eastern	8,757	"
North-Western	9,506	4,994
Southern	9,212	(Uncontested)
South-Eastern	10,037	"
South-Western	8,716	"
Wellington	8,976	6,000
Western	9,091	(Uncontested)
	172,526	
Less uncontested provinces (7) . . .	67,661	
Totals	104,865*	61,382

PUBLIC AND RAILWAYS OFFICERS.

—	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Electors who voted—	
		Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Public Officers and Railways Officers ..	5,696	4,800	84.27

* Including Public and Railways Officers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

For the Legislative Assembly there were contests in 53 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. In addition, the public and railways officers were entitled to return three members, thus constituting a House of 68. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly, including voters' certificates issued by the court, was 264,709 (of whom 41,109 were in uncontested districts), and of these 149,192 voted, being 66.72 per cent. of the number entitled. The number of electors on the roll of public officers was 3,928, of

whom 3,393, or 86.38 per cent., voted; the number on the roll of railways officers was 6,336, of whom 5,672, or 89.52 per cent., voted. All these officers voted by post, and the percentage of votes recorded by them was much higher than in any other electorate in the State. The number of electors (less public and railways officers) entitled to vote in contested districts was 213,336, of whom 140,127, or 65.68 per cent., went to the poll. The following table shows the number of electors and the votes polled in the different electoral districts, the public and railways officers being included in the various constituencies, as there is no record of their numbers in each electorate:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Period of General Election, including Voters' Certificates Issued by Court.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Abbotsford	4,458	(Uncontested)
Albert Park	5,056	3,468
Allandale	3,815	2,776
Ballaarat East	4,650	2,708
Ballaarat West	4,450	3,298
Barwon	3,788	2,423
Benalla	3,448	1,896
Benambra	2,786	(Uncontested)
Bendigo East	3,809	2,519
Bendigo West	4,459	2,939
Boroondara	5,016	2,771
Borong	3,207	2,233
Brighton	3,581	2,095
Brunswick	4,787	2,927
Bulla	3,894	(Uncontested)
Carlton	4,775	2,964
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,904	2,842
Collingwood	4,571	2,642
Dalhousie	3,986	2,591
Dandenong	4,146	(Uncontested)
Daylesford	3,333	"
Dundas	3,043	"
Eaglehawk	3,892	2,587
East Melbourne	4,545	2,067
Essendon	5,193	2,576
Evelyn	3,213	1,508
Fitzroy	4,642	2,953
Flemington	4,736	2,358
Geelong	4,728	2,857
Gippsland East	3,045	1,941
Gippsland North	2,995	2,054
Gippsland South	4,139	2,588
Gippsland West	3,375	(Uncontested)
Glenelg	3,367	2,224
Goulburn Valley	3,319	2,428

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Period of General Election, including Voters' Certificates Issued by Court.	Number of Electors who Voted.	
		Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Grenville	3,940	2,771	
Gunbower	3,131	(Uncontested)	
Hampden	4,244	2,697	
Hawthorn	5,736	3,420	
Jika Jika	4,644	2,583	
Kara Kara	3,529	2,752	
Korong	2,787	(Uncontested)	
Lowan	3,029	"	
Maryborough	4,401	3,206	
Melbourne	5,820	3,154	
Mornington	4,231	2,256	
North Melbourne	5,247	3,158	
Ovens	3,351	2,506	
Polwarth	3,589	(Uncontested)	
Port Fairy	3,782	2,656	
Port Melbourne	5,344	3,482	
Prahran	4,980	3,282	
Richmond	5,282	3,292	
Rodney	3,906	2,704	
Stawell and Ararat	3,674	2,438	
St. Kilda	5,024	2,850	
Swan Hill	3,294	1,724	
Toorak	4,934	3,029	
Upper Goulburn	3,825	2,467	
Walhalla	2,817	1,517	
Wangaratta	3,775	2,686	
Waranga	3,381	2,306	
Warrenheip	3,600	2,508	
Warrnambool	3,538	(Uncontested)	
Williamstown	5,723	3,450	
Less uncontested districts (12) ..	264,709	140,127	
	41,109		
Total	223,600*	140,127	

PUBLIC AND RAILWAYS OFFICERS.

	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Electors who Voted.	
			Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Public Officers	1	3,928	3,393	86·38
Railways Officers	2	6,336	5,672	89·52

* Including Public and Railways Officers.

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1904.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1904.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	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

Twentieth
Parliament.

The first session of the twentieth Parliament (the first Parliament elected under the Reform Act) was opened on the 29th June, and prorogued on the 30th November, 1904.

Duration of
Parliaments
and
sessions.

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, 1856 TO 1904.

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 (First Session) ..	1904	..	155	..

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 seems to be, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest continuous sessions were—one of 376 days, from July, 1880, to August, 1881; 368 days, during the first session of the first Parliament in 1856-7; 366 days in 1864-5; 341 days in 1859-60; 322 days in 1877-8; 321 days in 1869; 317 days in 1875-6; and 308 days in 1862-3; whilst at no time since 1880-1 has a session lasted 300 days. The longest sessions since 1881 were—295 days in 1892-3, 284 days in 1882-3 and 1895-6, and 275 in 1886; the longest since 1895-6 being 239 days in 1899-00, 188 days in 1901, 185 days in 1896, 176 days in 1898, and 175 days in 1902-3, during the last Parliament. The session of 376 days in 1880-1 was followed by another of 142 days, with only a recess of one day, thus making an almost continuous sitting extending over 518 days, or almost eighteen months. The first session of the present Parliament extended over 155 days. 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; the next longest being 220 days in 1883-4, 214 in 1878-9, 205 in 1893-4, 189 in 1897-8 and in 1898-9, 185 in 1888-9, 181 in 1896-7, 173 in 1890-1 and 1886-7, and 169 in 1871-2.

Long sessions and recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED, 1904.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed during 1904 by the Victorian Parliament:—

Acts passed during 1904.

- | Act. No. | Date. | |
|----------|----------------|---|
| 1897. | July 12th. | —This Act applies £928,063 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1904-5. |
| 1898. | August 16th. | —The <i>Legal Practitioners Reciprocity Act 1904</i> alters the time of nomination of members of the Council of Legal Education, as determined by an Act of the previous year. |
| 1899. | August 16th. | —The <i>Railways Standing Committee Act 1904</i> amends the Act of 1893. The Standing Committee on Railways is to be appointed as soon as conveniently practicable after the commencement of the first session of every Parliament, and is to consist of six Members of Parliament, two elected by the Legislative Council from their members, and four by the Legislative Assembly from their members. No Minister of the Crown is to be a member. Four members ordinarily form a quorum, but when the Committee meet for the consideration of their report to the Legislative Assembly, the quorum is five. |
| 1900. | August 26th. | —This Act applies £32,402 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1903-4. |
| 1901. | September 6th. | —The <i>Debenture Conversion Act 1904</i> provides for converting £457,000 of the public debt of Victoria into new debentures, the money raised by the sale of these new debentures to be applied to paying off the indebtedness of the Treasurer on account of the Trust Funds. |

- | Act No. | Date. |
|---------|--|
| 1902. | September 6th.—The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1904 provides for the appointment of public servants of the State and Commonwealth and other persons as sellers of duty stamps; and for stamping of instruments after execution, upon payment of prescribed penalties. |
| 1903. | September 6th.—The <i>Local Government Act</i> 1904 amends a provision of the Act of the previous year, in regard to transfer of stock by municipal councils to the State Treasurer in payment of debentures about to fall due. |
| 1904. | September 6th.—The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1904, dating from 30th June, 1904, applies £150,000 of the surplus of the year 1903-4 to repayment of an advance made by the Savings Banks Commissioners to the Treasurer, and £390,205 to certain works set out in the Schedule to the Act. |
| 1905. | September 6th.—The <i>Statistics Act</i> 1904 provides for the collection and furnishing of Statistical returns and information. It repeals and amends the <i>Statistics Collection Act</i> of 1902, and also Part XXXV. of the <i>Local Government Act</i> of 1903. Every officer controlling a branch or department of the public service, every municipal council, trust, corporation, board, company, &c., must furnish such information and particulars of their business and transactions as the Government Statist may require. Occupiers of land and managers of factories and mines must also give particulars, the former as to their area, produce, employés, stock; the latter as to their employés, their working time and wages, the power, materials, land, buildings, machinery, and tools used, the articles produced and treated, the capital invested, and the expenditure incurred, to the Statist or persons authorized by him, or to members of the police force, who act as collectors of statistics, and who may at any reasonable time enter any land, mine, or building where persons are employed. No person engaged in the collection or compilation of these returns may divulge any information, nor may the Government Statist reveal the transactions, profits, or financial position of any person, firm, or company. |
| 1906. | September 6th.—The <i>Wharfage and Harbors Rates Act</i> 1904 repeals prior Acts in regard to goods arriving coast-wise from places in Victoria, and limits the wharfage rate to 5s. per ton, calculated by weight or measurement. |
| 1907. | September 27th.—The <i>Juries Act</i> 1904 gives a Judge power to discharge or excuse from attendance at Court any person summoned as a juror, upon reasonable grounds. Justices of the Peace may, if they so desire, be exempt from serving as jurors. |
| 1908. | September 27th.—The <i>Wild Dogs (Continuation) Act</i> 1904, dating from 31st July, 1904, revives and continues the Act of 1901 until Parliament otherwise determines. |
| 1909. | September 27th.—This Act applies £384,303 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1904-5. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 1910. | September 27th. | —The <i>Declaring of Boroughs Act 1904</i> , which is to be read with the <i>Local Government Act 1903</i> , gives the Governor in Council power to declare a shire a borough, when its area does not exceed nine square miles, its population numbers 500 or more householders, and its rateable property is capable of yielding at a Shilling rate, £300 per annum. |
| 1911. | September 27th. | —The <i>Welshpool Jetty Rail or Tramway Construction Act 1904</i> authorizes the construction by the Board of Land and Works of a line of rail or tramway from Welshpool Railway Station (South Gippsland line) to the end of the jetty at Welshpool. The expenditure is limited to £3,000. |
| 1912. | October 11th. | —The <i>Carrum Advances Act 1904</i> enables seed and manure to be advanced to cultivators of land within the Carrum Irrigation and Water Supply Trust, in such quantities, not exceeding £50, as the Minister thinks fit. Security for repayment, in the form of a mortgage or preferable lien, must be furnished by the cultivator, who must also hold himself personally liable for the amount of the advance. |
| 1913. | October 11th. | —The <i>Vermin Destruction Act 1904</i> , to be construed as one with the <i>Vermin Destruction Act 1890</i> and subsequent Acts, amends the law relating to the destruction of foxes, enacting that the skin, as well as, and attached to, the brush and scalp, must be given up when claiming bonus for destruction. |
| 1914. | October 11th. | —The <i>Mysia Land Exchange Act 1904</i> provides for the exchange of certain land in the parish of Mysia for the purpose of a public park. |
| 1915. | October 11th. | —The <i>St. Arnaud Market Land Act 1904</i> excises a portion of the land permanently reserved in St. Arnaud as a market site, thereby reducing its area. |
| 1916. | October 11th. | —The <i>Lake Hindmarsh Land Act 1904</i> provides for the resumption by the Crown of the Lake Hindmarsh Aboriginal Settlement land, vested in trustees, by a deed poll of 4th November, 1861, for promoting the welfare of Victorian aborigines. The land is declared available for licence, lease, or perpetual lease, and the value of the improvements as determined by the Board of Land and Works, is to be charged to the incoming licensee or lessee. |
| 1917. | October 11th. | —The <i>Dairying Companies Act 1904</i> adds certain companies to those in the Schedules of prior Dairying Companies Acts. |
| 1918. | October 11th. | —The <i>Tungamah Race-course Act 1904</i> authorizes the sale of part of the land reserved as a site for a race-course at Tungamah. |
| 1919. | October 11th. | —The <i>Numurkah Race-course Act 1904</i> authorizes the sale of land reserved as a site for a race-course at Numurkah. |
| 1920. | October 11th. | —The <i>Municipal Endowment Reduction Act 1904</i> , dating from 1st July 1904, reduces the municipal endowment for 1904-5 to £50,000. |
| 1921. | October 11th. | —The <i>Dunolly Town Hall Land Act 1904</i> revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of land in Dunolly as a site for a town hall and borough offices. The land is reverted in the Crown, and may be dealt with as unalienated land. |

Act No. Date.

1922. October 11th.—The *Frankston Lands Act* 1904 revokes the permanent reservation of pieces of land in the parishes of Frankston and Langwarrin. The land is revested in the Crown, and may be dealt with as unalienated land.
1923. October 11th.—The *Melbourne Benevolent Asylum Act* 1904 authorizes the Benevolent Asylum Corporation to sell, on conditions approved by the Governor in Council, the site of the Asylum at North Melbourne, in order that the work of the institution may be carried on in some less populous neighbourhood. The proceeds of the sale are to be applied in the purchase of a fresh site, within 20 miles of the Melbourne General Post Office, and in the erection and furnishing of asylum buildings thereon.
1924. October 24th.—This Act applies £683,293 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1904-5.
1925. October 24th.—The *Instruments Act* 1904 amends prior Acts. A banker carrying on business at more than one place is deemed to be a separate and independent banker at each of such places, for the purposes of that section of the principal Act which declares that a banker paying demand draft on which the indorsement may be forged, discharges the bill. Protection is also extended to a banker where a crossed cheque is credited to a customer before collection.
1926. October 24th.—The *University Act* 1904 provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of three members in addition to the twenty elected by the Senate. One of the new members is to be a member of the Legislative Council, and two are to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Power is also given to the Governor in Council to increase the annual endowment by £11,000 for each of the ten financial years from 1st July, 1904, on condition that the University establishes schools for mining and agriculture; co-operates with the schools of mines and agricultural colleges throughout the State, by granting full recognition to their courses of work; admits students to courses for diplomas in mining and agriculture without their having passed in the full number of subjects necessary for matriculation; and takes from time to time, without fee, 80 students in these courses. An additional sum of £1,000 may also be granted by the Governor in Council in each of the same ten years, to provide for evening lectures.
1927. October 24th.—The *Wharfage and Harbors Rate Alteration Act* 1904 authorizes the Governor in Council, by Proclamation, published in the *Government Gazette*, to alter the wharfage and harbor rates leviable under the Marine Act, but so that they shall not exceed 5s. per ton, calculated by weight or measurement. The Governor in Council is also authorized to appoint persons to levy and collect the rates, and to make regulations prescribing the method by which they shall be levied and collected, and the mode in which disputes shall be decided.

- Act No. Date.
1928. October 24th.—The *Gunbower Island Land Act* 1904 revokes the permanent reservation, for the growth and preservation of timber, of land at Gunbower Island. The land is to be regarded as unoccupied Crown land.
1929. November 8th.—The *Licensing Act* 1904 amends prior Acts, providing for a Special Sitting of the Licensing Court to deal with cases of failure or neglect of licensees to apply for renewal. A sum to cover the expenses of the Special Sitting must be lodged with the State Treasurer. Sale of draught liquor to children under 16 years of age is declared illegal.
1930. November 8th.—The *Artificial Manures Act* 1904 provides that vendors of manure in quantities of 56 lbs. and over must give purchasers a certificate, showing quantity, trade mark, seller's name and address, and the proportion of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; and the parcels sold must also contain a label giving similar particulars. Official analysts are to be appointed, and samples purchased may be submitted to them for analysis, on payment of a fee. Penalties are provided if the manure does not contain the quantities stated in the invoice or on the label. The chemist of the Agricultural Department is, by virtue of his office, an official analyst, and he, or persons appointed by him, may enter premises or lands and take samples, and if these are found deficient, take proceedings against the manufacturer or vendor.
1931. November 8th.—The *Transfer of Land Act* 1904 removes doubts with regard to the validity of the practice of the Office of Titles relating to the registration of transfers of mortgages. It also enacts that when a mortgage under the general law is an encumbrance on a certificate of title under the *Transfer of Land Act* 1890, application for a foreclosure order can be made to the Commissioner of Titles, and sets out the mode of procedure upon such application. The right to bring an action for foreclosure under the general law is preserved to the mortgagee. A title to an estate of fee simple in possession of land under the Act of 1890 can be acquired by adverse possession, and application made to the Supreme Court for certificate, which is empowered to order a transfer, with or without conditions. Where the land claimed is of less value than £200, the application can be made to the Commissioner of Titles instead of to the Court. Any person claiming interest in the land, who objects to application, may lodge a caveat.
1932. November 8th.—The *Coal and Firewood Act* 1904 regulates the sale of coal and firewood, with the object of preventing frauds on buyers.
1933. November 8th.—The *Country Tramways Trust Fund Act* 1904 amends the *Tramways Act* 1890, by making the moneys standing to the credit of the country tramways trust fund, to the extent of £137,872, available for irrigation and water supply works, and for the construction of railways, electric tramways, and works connected therewith.

- Act No. Date.
1934. November 8th.—This Act applies £100 to the services of the year 1904-5.
1935. November 8th.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act 1904* continues the application of Part V. of the Act of 1890 as amended by the Acts of 1903, imposing the rates specified in these Acts on the estates of all persons dying in the year 1905.
1936. November 22nd.—The *St. Kilda Abattoirs Land Act 1904* revokes the Crown grant of land granted as a site for abattoirs at St. Kilda, near Point Ormond.
1937. November 22nd.—The *Alexandra Park Act 1904* provides that certain land on the south of the River Yarra may be vested in the Board of Land and Works and the City of Melbourne jointly, for the purposes of a public park, to be called the Alexandra Park.
1938. November 30th.—The *Income Tax Act 1904* declares the rates of income tax for 1905, and continues and amends the Income Tax Acts. The minimum income taxable is £157, the exemption being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500, no exemption being made for companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. for every pound of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d. Taxes from incomes from property are double these rates. The tax on the income of life assurance companies is 8d., and that for other companies liable to tax 7d. for every pound of the taxable amount. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared during the year.
1939. November 30th.—This Act continues the *Voting by Post Acts* until the 31st December, 1905.
1940. November 30th.—The *Inebriates Act 1904* repeals the Act of 1890, and comes into operation on 1st January, 1905. It provides for the care, control, and treatment of inebriates. Power is given to a Judge, the Master in Lunacy, or a police magistrate, after examination and personal inspection, to make an order as to the control of an inebriate; and to direct that the expenses of such control be paid out of the property of the inebriate. Where an inebriate is incapable of managing his affairs, a Supreme Court Judge may make orders for payment of debts, and maintenance of himself and family. An inebriate who escapes from custody may be arrested. The Governor in Council is empowered to establish or license institutions for inebriates, and to make regulations in regard to them, and the Inspector-General of the Insane and his officers are to visit places where inebriates are under control.
1941. November 30th.—The *Shepparton Race-course Act 1904* revokes the reservation and authorizes the sale of land reserved as a site for a race-course at Shepparton.

Act No. Date.

1942. November 30th.—The *Ballarat Water Commission Mortgage Ratification Act* 1904 ratifies an indenture extending the time of payment of certain moneys due by the Commission on 1st July, 1904 (on account of water-works under their control), to 1st January, 1917.
1943. November 30th.—The *Water Supply Special Funds Application Act* 1904 sanctions the issue and application of £47,000 available under the *Country Tramways Trust Fund Act* 1904 for irrigation and water supply works in country districts, which are set out in a schedule.
1944. November 30th.—The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1904 sanctions the issue and application of £235,868, available under Loan Acts, for railway works as follows:—Additions and improvements to ways and works; additional rolling-stock, equipment and machinery; and new lines.
1945. November 30th.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1904 (No. 2) applies the sum of £61,379, being the amount of the balance of surplus for 1903-4 (£53,126), and that for 1898-9 (£8,253), towards purposes set out in a schedule—£27,480 for construction of railway rolling-stock, and the remainder principally for public works.
1946. November 30th.—The *Railways Act* 1904 amends the law relating to Victorian Railways. It establishes a “Rolling-Stock Replacement Fund” and a “Railway Loans Repayment Fund,” from the proceeds of the sales of rolling stock, materials, and structures. In addition, the Commissioners are empowered to appoint sworn weighers to weigh goods and live stock carried on the railways.
1947. November 30th.—The *Church of England Act* 1904 amends the law relating to that Church in Victoria, by substituting synods for assemblies.
1948. November 30th.—The *Railways Special Funds Application Act* 1904 sanctions the issue and application of £90,872, available under the *Country Tramways Trust Fund Act* 1904, as follows:—£19,500 for an electric street railway from St. Kilda towards Brighton; £2,000 for the survey of the Beech Forest railway extension; £43,372 for rolling-stock for railways and electric tramways; and £26,000 for the Strathmer-ton to Tocumwal railway.
1949. November 30th.—The *Melbourne Lands Exchange Act* 1904 authorizes the exchange of lands between the Commonwealth and the Corporation of the City of Melbourne.
1950. November 30th.—The *Public Service Act* 1904 repeals a provision of a prior Act, which required an officer of the 4th class to pass a qualifying examination before promotion to the 3rd class.
1951. November 30th.—The *Executors Company's Act* 1904 provides that a company may be appointed trustee, receiver, or committee of estate under Lunacy Acts, or sole guarantor or surety.

- | Act No. | Date. |
|---------|---|
| 1952. | November 30th.—The <i>Northern Suburbs Cemetery Act</i> 1904 provides for the establishment of a cemetery for the northern suburbs of Melbourne. |
| 1953. | November 30th.—The <i>Conveyancing Act</i> 1904, dating from 1st February, 1905, simplifies and improves the practice of conveyancing in land and the law of property. |
| 1954. | November 30th.—The <i>Melbourne Tramways Trust Amendment Act</i> 1904 extends the powers of the Melbourne Tramways Trust as regards investments, so that in addition to the powers of investment conferred on the trust by prior Acts, it may now invest and re-invest the moneys of its sinking fund in debentures of the Savings Banks, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and Melbourne Harbor Trust. |
| 1955. | November 30th.—The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1904 provides for the extension of determinations under the Act of 1903 to any portion of a shire, when the Governor in Council so decrees. |
| 1956. | November 30th.—The <i>St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway Act</i> 1904 authorizes the construction of a line of electric tramway from St. Kilda towards Brighton Beach. |
| 1957. | November 30th.—The <i>Land Act</i> 1904 amends the Land Acts in regard to the conditions upon which licences for agricultural and grazing allotments and for auriferous lands are held. Special conditions are imposed in the case of Lake Buloke leases of swamp or reclaimed land. A mallee perpetual lessee is given power to surrender at any time. Leases of Tyrrell Downs blocks may be granted to the Mallee Agricultural and Pastoral Company. Agricultural licences or perpetual leases may be granted to tenants of the company. Village communities' allotments are increased from a maximum of 20 acres to an area not exceeding £200 in value. The maximum advance which the Board of Land and Works may make to permissive occupants is increased from £15 to £50. The maximum period for a wattle lease is reduced from 21 to 14 years; the rent is reduced; and the area increased from 1,000 to 2,000 acres. Certain licences and leases forfeited for arrears of rent may be revived. |
| 1958. | November 30th.—The <i>Strathmerton towards Tocumwal Railway Construction Act</i> 1904 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Strathmerton towards Tocumwal. The expenditure is not to exceed £29,000, and the prices to be paid to workmen are on the average to be equal to a wage of 7s. per day of eight hours. |
| 1959. | November 30th.—The <i>Justices Act</i> 1904 amends the Act of 1890, and is to come into operation on 1st January, 1905. The powers of justices in regard to discharge or commitment, the procedure in regard to evidence and finding, and matters in connexion with recognisance and bail, are clearly defined. |

- Act No. Date. —
1960. November 30th.—This Act applies £2,228,169 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1904-5, and appropriates the supplies granted in the parliamentary session, amounting to £4,256,339, to the service of the government.
1961. November 30th.—The *Mines Act* 1904 amends prior Acts. Lands of lessees and licensees with mining conditions are not exempted from the operation of the Mines Acts. The right to occupy as a residence area is limited and clearly defined. Conditions of labour covenant are set out. Lessees are to furnish returns as to expenditure and labour. A new constitution for mining boards is provided; the new boards date from 1st January, 1905, and consist of seven members, as follow :—Inspector of mines in the district, and two representatives each of the registered companies, of the adult holders of miners' rights, and of the Amalgamated Miners' Association. Rules are also laid down for the regulation and inspection of mines and mining machinery. A board of examiners for mining managers, consisting of an inspector and two other members, is to be appointed. Principles of tribute agreements are also specified.
1962. November 30th.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1904 deals with closer settlement. Its main provisions are outlined in part "Production."

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

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

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, 1893.

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 ..	

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

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

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

Ministries,
1855 to 1904.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,015
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. Alexander James Pea- cock	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	

Formation
of new
Ministry.

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 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 Mr. 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.

The State
Ministry
and depart-
ments.

The following were the names of, and the offices held by, the members of the State Ministry at the end of 1904:—

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.
Murray, John	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Gillott, Sir Samuel ...	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 Agriculture.
Pitt, William, M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.
Langdon, Thomas... ..	Honorary Minister.
Mackey, John Emanuel ...	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1904.
(Elected under the Reform Act of 1903.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. Sternberg	1910
	Hon. A. Hicks	1907
East Yarra ..	Hon. J. Balfour	1910
	Hon. E. Miller	1907
Gippsland ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1910
	Hon. W. Pearson	1907
Melbourne ..	Hon. W. Cain	1910
	Hon. J. M. Davies (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1907
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. Pitt (Honorary Minister)	1910
	Hon. A. McLellan	1907
Melbourne North	Hon. D. Melville	1910
	Hon. F. Stuart	1907
Melbourne South	Hon. T. H. Payne	1910
	Hon. T. Luxton	1907
Melbourne West	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1910
	Hon. W. H. Edgar	1907
Nelson ..	Hon. Hans W. H. Irvine	1910
	Hon. J. D. Brown	1907
Northern ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu	1910
	Hon. M. Cussen	1907
North-Eastern ..	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Minister of Public Instruction)	1910
	Hon. W. Little	1907
North-Western ..	Hon. R. B. Rees	1910
	Hon. J. M. Pratt	1907
Southern ..	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	1910
	Hon. N. FitzGerald (Chairman of Committees)	1907
South-Eastern ..	Hon. J. C. Campbell	1910
	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1907
South-Western ..	Hon. T. C. Harwood	1910
	Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C., (President)	1907
Wellington ..	Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., K.C. ..	1910
	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1907
Western ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1910
	Hon. R. B. Ritchie	1907
State Employés ..	Hon. W. J. Evans	1910

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.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1904—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: The Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	Hon. Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park	Géo. A. Elmslie.
Allendale	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballarat East	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballarat West	H. S. Bennett.
Barwon	Hon. J. F. Levien.
Benalla	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East	A. S. Bales.
Bendigo West	D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong	W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	Hon. Thomas Bent (Premier).
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.
Daylesford	Hon. D. McLeod (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Dundas	J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk	H. Kirkwood.
East Melbourne	Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, Kt. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
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	W. H. Colechin.
Gippsland East	J. Cameron.
Gippsland North	H. P. Keogh.
Gippsland South	T. Livingston.
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Honorary Minister).
Glenelg	E. Cameron.
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	H. E. Beard.
Kara Kara	P. McBride.
Korong	Hon. Thos. Langdon (Honorary Minister).
Lowan	Hon. W. H. Irvine.
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	J. A. Boyd.
Mornington	A. Downward.
North Melbourne	G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	A. A. Billson.
Polwarth	C. L. Forrest.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1904—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Port Fairy	J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne	G. Sangster.
Prahran	D. Mackinnon.
Richmond	G. H. Bennett.
Rodney	H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	J. Gray.
Toorak	G. Fairbairn.
Upper Goulburn	T. Hunt.
Walhalla	A. Harris.
Wangaratta	J. Bowser.
Waranga	Hon. J. Morrissey.
Warrenheip	G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool	Hon. John Murray (Minister of Lands).
Williamstown	J. Lemmon.
Railway Service	{ R. H. Solly.
Public Service	{ M. Hannah.
	D. Gaunson.

Clerk of the Assembly: T. G. Watson.
 Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills: H. H. Newton.
 Clerk of the Papers and Accountant: J. H. Bowman.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria during the year 1904:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.	
Name.	Countries Represented.
Boschart, W. L.	Netherlands.
Lyle, M.	Colombia.
Were, F. W.	Denmark
Bray, John P.	United States.
Sanders, Lewis	Liberia
Huylebraeck, F. (Acting)	Belgium.
Moore, Frederick H.	Hawaii.
Ryan, Dr. Charles	Turkey.
Smith, William Lamb	Paraguay.
Oustinoff, M.	Russia.
Bertola, Cav. C.	Italy.
CONSULS.	
Pinschof, Carl A.	Austria-Hungary.
Weindorfer, G. (Chancellor)	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander	German Empire.
Martin, Charles	Swiss Confederation.
McEacharn, Sir Malcolm D.	Japan.
Langdon, Charles P.	Hawaii.
Pfaff, Alfred	Peru.
Jack, W. L.	Portugal.
Webster, A.	Chile.
Gundersen, H. J.	Sweden and Norway.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	Turkey.
De Possel, H.	Bolivia.
Curtain, R. J.	Greece.
Walters, H. A.	Uruguay.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*CONSULS—*continued.*

Cave, Henry	...	...	...	...	Spain.
Oldham, J.	...	...	...	...	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	Nicaragua.

DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL.

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

Campbell, C. C.	United States.
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VICE-CONSULS.

Gollan, Alfredo	Argentine Republic.
Belcher, George Frederick	Denmark.
Holdenson, P. J.	...	...	...	...	Denmark.
Maistre, L. P.	...	...	...	...	France.
Belcher, George Frederick	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Gundersen, G.	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Moore, A. E.	...	...	...	...	Liberia.
Vanderkelen, F.	...	...	...	...	Belgium.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	...	...	...	Brazil, United States of.
Bloomfield, A. S.	...	...	...	...	Paraguay.

PRINCIPAL STATE PUBLIC SERVANTS.

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 Act. Officers in the Departments of Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, and Defence are not included, these departments having been transferred to the Commonwealth:

JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice	...	...	...	Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisae Judges	...	...	...	Sir E. D. Holroyd, Kt., K.C. Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood.
Associates	...	...	...	A. Barlow, H. H. Pearson, S. E. Holroyd, E. Wanliss, G. Williams.
County Court Judges	...	...	...	H. Molesworth. A. W. Chomley. W. H. Gaunt. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson.
Stipendiary Police Magistrates	...	...	...	J. A. Panton, Metropolitan. 18 others (1 Melbourne, 1 suburban, and 16 in country districts).

PRINCIPAL STATE PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary's Office	Under Secretary, G. C. Morrison. Chief Clerk, W. A. Callaway. Chief Electoral Inspector, H. E. Macdowell. Accountant, J. J. Killen.
Sub-Branches—	
Audit Office	Chief Inspecting Officer and Chief Clerk, E. T. Drake.
Executive Council	Clerk of the Council, R. S. Rogers.
Explosives, &c.	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Friendly Societies	Actuary, E. F. Owen.
Government Medical Officer	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Shorthand Writer	H. E. Wade.
Government Statist	W. McLean.
Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie. Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers, S. Johnson. Inspector, W. F. Deary.
Mercantile Marine	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary and Inspector, W. Davis.
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Police	Accountant, F. Hemmy.
Premier's Office	Secretary to Premier, R. S. Rogers. Senior Clerk, W. C. Cave-Browne-Cave.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B. Director of National Gallery, L. B. Hall. Instructor in School of Design, F. McCubbin.
Penal and Gaols	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor. Governor of Pentridge, M. J. Cody. Governor of Melbourne Gaol, T. Meagher.
Hospitals for Insane	Inspector, Dr. J. V. McCreery. Medical Superintendents—Yarra Bend, Dr. W. L. Watkins; Kew, Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. L. Mullen; Ararat, Dr. W. H. Barker; Ballarat, Dr. John Stell; Beechworth, Dr. H. A. Samson; Sunbury, Dr. R. W. Lethbridge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	H. W. Meakin.
Accountant	T. W. Gaggin.
Chief Clerk	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	J. W. Stranger; (and 16 others at country offices, and 1 relieving).
Sub-Branches—	
Inspector of Charities	Inspector, F. T. Short.
Old-Age Pensions	Senior Clerk, A. B. Weire.
Tender Board	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income and Land Tax	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Henderson.
Pensions Pay Office	Paying Officer, J. Hickey.
Government Printer	R. S. Brain.

PRINCIPAL STATE PUBLIC SERVANTS—*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.
Senior Inspectors	...	...	J. Holland, M.A., W. M. Gamble, S. Summons, M.A., LL.B., R. F. Russell, B.A., S. Ware, M.A.
Training College	...	...	Principal, John Smyth, M.A., D. Ph.
Inspector of Drawing	...	...	P. M. Carew Smyth.
Hand and Eye and Manual Training	...	...	John Byatt.
Organizer and Instructor			
Secretary	...	...	C. W. H. James.
Accountant	...	...	A. C. Witton (acting).

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	E. Carlile, K.C.
Secretary	...	...	M. Byrne.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	Irvin Martin.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole.
Prothonotary	...	...	Registrar of Probates, W. McDonald.
Sheriff	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Registrar of County Court, Clerk of the Peace, and Chief Clerk in Insolvency	...	...	A. McFarland.
Collector of Imposts	...	...	W. S. A. Ponsford.
Registrar of Trade Marks and Copyrights	...	...	J. Davidson.
Chief Examiner of Titles	...	...	J. T. Hood.
Examiners of Titles	...	...	D. C. Rees.
Registrar-General	...	...	R. W. Chalmers, F. A. Bonner, G. H. Downer.
Titles Office	...	...	T. Byrne.
			Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman, G. W. Blandford.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. W. Skene.
Director of Botanic Gardens and Domain, &c.	...	...	W. R. Guilfoyle.
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines	...	...	W. R. Anderson.
Chief Clerk	...	...	P. Cohen.
Accountant	...	...	M. A. Minogue.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	G. Groube.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	...	S. Murray, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn.

PRINCIPAL STATE PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman of the Board of Public Health	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Secretary of the Board of Public Health	J. W. Colville.
Health Officer, and Superintendent Quarantine Station	Dr. J. C. Johnston

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture	... ..	T. Cherry, M.D., M.S.
Secretary for Agriculture...	... ..	E. G. Duffus (acting).
Chemist	... ..	Dr. F. J. Howell, Ph. D.
Entomologist	... ..	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	... ..	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Government Botanist	... ..	Vacant.
Chief Inspector of Stock	... ..	J. R. Weir.
Expert and Bacteriologist...	... ..	T. Cherry, M.D., M.S.
Dairy Supervisor	... ..	R. T. Archer.
Dairy Expert	... ..	R. Crowe.
Fruit Expert	... ..	J. Knight.
Vegetable Pathologist	... ..	D. McAlpine.
Principal Horticultural School	... ..	C. B. Luffman.
Poultry Expert	... ..	A. Hart.
Tobacco Expert	T. A. J. Smith.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

Secretary	J. D. Merson.
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OFFICERS NOT UNDER THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

Public Service Commissioner	C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B.
Auditor-General	... ..	F. H. Bruford.
Agent-General, London	... ..	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Commissioner of Income Tax	... ..	Secretary, A. W. Arkill (acting). T. P. Webb, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	... ..	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	... ..	E. T. De Verdon, K.C.
Chief Crown Prosecutor	... ..	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Coroner	... ..	S. C. Candler.
Analytical Chemist	... ..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Chief Hansard Reporter	... ..	E. B. Loughran.
Parliamentary Librarian	... ..	A. Wadsworth.
Police	... ..	Chief Commissioner, T. O'Callaghan. Inspecting Superintendent, R. Hamilton.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	... ..	T. F. Bride, LL.D.
Railways	... ..	Commissioners—T. Tait (Chairman), W. Fitzpatrick, C. Hudson. Secretary, L. J. McClelland. Engineer-in-Chief, M. E. Kernot (acting). Chief Traffic Manager, R. Lochhead. General Superintendent of Transportation, S. Jones. Superintendent Passenger Train Service, J. A. Robertson. Superintendent Goods Train Service, John Richmond. Chief Accountant, Harold Kent.

PRINCIPAL STATE PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

OFFICERS NOT UNDER THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER— <i>continued.</i>	
Railways— <i>continued</i>	Chief Mechanical Engineer, T. H. Woodroffe. Chief Engineer for Existing Lines, C. E. Norman. Telegraph Superintendent, W. A. Holmes.
Royal Mint (under Imperial Government)	Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell. Superintendent of Bullion Office, M. L. Bagge. First Assayer, F. R. Power. Registrar and Accountant, A. M. Le Souëf. First Clerk, W. M. Robins.
Commissioners of Land Tax ...	J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General. D. Martin, Secretary for Public Works. C. A. Topp, Public Service Commissioner.
Friendly Societies ...	Registrar, G. B. Vasey, B.A., LL.B.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1904:—

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.
Engineering ...	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.
English ...	Vacant.
Classical Philology ...	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Chemistry ...	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Mental and Moral Philosophy ...	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Biology ...	Spencer, W. B., M.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.
Natural Philosophy ...	Lyle, T. R., M.A.
Law ...	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music ...	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Geology and Mineralogy ...	Gregory, J. W., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology and Histology ...	Osborne, W. A., D.Sc.

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 ...	Allen, H. W., M.A.
Mathematics ...	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
French ...	Maurice-Carton, F.I., M.A.
German ...	von Dechend, W.
Surgery ...	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine ...	Jamieson, J., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women...	Adam, G. R. W., M.B., C.M.
Forensic Medicine ...	Neild, J. E., M.D.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D.
Anatomy ...	Syme, G. A., M.B., M.S.
Bacteriology ...	Cherry, T., M.D., M.S.
Mining ...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Metallurgy ...	Mills, A. L.
Surveying ...	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E.
Education ...	Smyth, J., M.A., D. Ph.
English ...	Murdoch, W. L., M.A.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

DEMONSTRATORS AND ASSISTANT LECTURERS.

Office.	Name.
Chemistry	Green, W. H., B.Sc.
Biology	Hall, T. S., M.A.
Natural Philosophy	Love, E. F. J., M.A.
Engineering	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E.
Physiology	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
DEMONSTRATORS.	
Anatomy	Kilvington, B., M.D., M.S.
"	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D.
"	Buchanan, J. S., M.B., M.S.
Pathology	Ellis, Constance, M.D., B.S.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D.
Drawing	Lupson, J. T.
Natural Philosophy	Campbell, Frances H., M.A.
"	Walpole, G. S., B.Sc.
OFFICE STAFF.	
Registrar	Cornwall, W. E., M.A.
Librarian	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman	E. G. FitzGibbon, J.P., C.M.G.
Commissioners—	
Hon. Sir S. Gillott, M.L.A., Sir A. Snowden, W. Strong, J.P., W. Cook, A. Tait, Jacob Marks, Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.	
W. J. Mountain, J.P., J. Baragwanath, J.P., J. S. White, John Sloss, representing the City of South Melbourne.	
E. Naylor, John Turner, Hon. T. Luxton, M.L.C., representing the City of Prahran.	
J. Gahan, J.P., W. Cody, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.	
J. G. Yager, J.P., George R. Jeffries	" " Fitzroy.
E. Crawcour, C. J. Jago	" " Richmond.
S. Jacoby, G. Connibere, J.P.	" " St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer	" " Footscray.
W. Cowper, J.P.	" " Hawthorn.
T. Wilson, J.P.	" " Town of Brighton.
J. W. Fleming, J.P.	" " Brunswick.
W. J. C. Riddell	" " Caulfield.
W. J. Mountain, jun.	" " Essendon.
Alex. Cameron	" " Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	" " Northcote.
G. Carter	" " North Melbourne.
Henry N. Edwards, J.P.	" " Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan	" " Williamstown.
Jas. Raisbeck, representing the Borough of Flemington and Kensington.	
E. A. Atkins	" " Kew.
Robert Beckett	" " Shire of Camberwell and Boroondara.
A. Voice, J.P.	" " Coburg.
A. Ford, J.P.	" " Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	" " Preston.
Secretary	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	W. Thwaites, M.A.
Superintending Engineer of Sewerage	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
" " Water Supply	W. Dowden.
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. Meth- ven.
Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	W. J. Mountain.
" Port Melbourne	...	...	T. N. Tarver.
" Williamstown	...	...	W. H. Treganowan.
" Footscray	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Mel- bourne	...	...	W. Cowper. H. C. Pigott. W. Siddeley.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	C. Duckett. G. Lush. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	...	...	C. J. Clark.
Treasurer	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Engineer	...	...	John Halliday.
Harbor Master	...	...	Thos. Sanderson.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	∴	∴	Wm. Perrin Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Members	...	...	W. Burton, City of Melbourne. J. Johnston, M.D., North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. H. Gearing, Eastern Country Boroughs. C. C. Shoppee, J.P., 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 Sta- tion, Portsea. H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Mel- bourne. H. Howard, M.B., Port of Melbourne. W. B. Docker, M.B., Portland. W. H. Orchard, M.B., Port Fairy. T. J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Geelong. T. J. Fleetwood, M.B., Warrnambool.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

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

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, G. Bevis, A. McCowan, D. Elder, J. Tozer, H. W. H. Chatfield.

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 have lately been 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 regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

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 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 148 shires. The Governor in Council may

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

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.

Municipal
electors.

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:—

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 Railway 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 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.

Rates—general, separate, &c.

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.

Improvement charge.

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.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1904—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics, part General Finance.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the area of New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed:—

AREA OF STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.							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							2,972,906
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,471
Total Australasia							3,077,377

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

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

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

State or Colony.	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		
New Zealand	Wellington	41	16	25	174	46	38		

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,

Site.

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*:—

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.

Provision is also made for the amount of the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth for any land to be acquired for the Federal site.

The site selected is a small village in New South Wales, on the eastern side of the Snowy River, 29 miles south-westerly from Cooma, the terminus of a branch railway line from Goulburn, the estimated cost of its connexion with Cooma being £142,000. The distance by railroad from Sydney is 296 miles, and from Melbourne 605 miles. The position of the site is thus described in the supplement to the Report on Sites for the Seat of Government, presented to the New South Wales Parliament:—

“The Snowy River, which for some miles has a course almost easterly until nearing Dalgety, turns sharply to the south about half a mile from that village. Within this bend of the river, and bounded on the west by a timbered hill, and on the north by the river itself, is the site chosen for the location of the Federal capital. The greater part of the area consists of undulating, treeless country, of similar character to much of the Manaro plains, with frequent outcrop of granite. The average height of the site is 200 to 300 feet above the river, the moderate slopes of the country are very suitable for laying out the city, and there is ample room for expansion toward the south. Good foundations at small depths below the surface could be obtained for all classes of buildings. It is stated that the district is a marvellous place for health, typhoid and similar complaints are practically unknown, and although pneumonia and pleurisy occur, they are less frequent than in Sydney or on the coast, while the dry atmosphere favours recovery. Influenza is, perhaps, the most common complaint, but croup and such chest complaints as attack children are not met with. A few cases of hydatids occur, traceable to usual and preventible causes.

A healthy site.

“There is a cream-coloured sandstone at Bobundara, about ten miles from the site, and a clayey sandstone at Kiah Lake, twenty miles distant. The latter is described as cutting easily, but hardens on exposure. Granite abounds in the district in the form of out-cropping boulders, but no quarry has been opened. There is also plenty of basalt and bluestone. The best quarry of the latter is at Hazeldine, about twenty miles from the site, where the stone is a very dark blue, more like trachyte, and is harder than the Melbourne bluestone. The largest outcrops of limestone are about six miles north of Cooma. The stone from this place produces a

Building material.

good lime. Abundance of clay suitable for brick-making is obtainable in various parts of the district, and excellent hand-made bricks have been produced. There is plenty of good sand and other material for making concrete.

Water supply.

“The sources of water supply for the Federal city are the Snowy River and its tributaries, the Mowamba, Eucumbene, and Crackenback, all of which are permanent snow-fed streams, having their rise in the Snowy Mountains. A primary service for 50,000 people can be obtained from the Mowamba River, at an estimated capital cost of £318,000; and an annual cost of working and interest, £13,120. As the city expands, supplementary supplies will be derived from other rivers mentioned.

Cost of resumption.

“From evidence supplied, it appears that the land within the proposed city site is valued at £2 10s. per acre. The existing improvements are of small value, and the cost of resuming the site, 4,000 acres, is assumed to be about £10,000, and of the catchment area for primary source of water supply (*i.e.*, for supply to population of 50,000), £40,000.

“The area of Crown lands within the 900 square miles of the site is 200 square miles, valued at £96,000. The balance (alienated land) is valued at £307,000.”

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

Parliament.

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.

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.

House of Representatives.

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

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.

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. Dead-locks.

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. Executive.

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. Departments transferred.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction. Judicature.

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. Finance and Trade.

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. Water rights.

Inter-State Commission appointed to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State. Inter-State Commission.

Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over. State Debts

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence. Protection to States.

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. Federal Capital.

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. Alteration of Constitution.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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, 1904. Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

Governors
of Austral-
asian
States.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office according to the latest available official information, are as follow:—

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
	Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales	Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.	27 May, 1902
	Sir Fred. M. Darley, G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Queensland	The Right Honorable Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Lieutenant-Governor)	
South Australia	Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1903
	Sir Samuel J. Way, P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia	Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, K.C.B.	24 March, 1903
Tasmania	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	1904
New Zealand	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.V.O.	— June, 1904
Fiji	Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.	1904
New Guinea (British)	Captain Francis Rickman Barton ...	16 June, 1904

THE MINISTRY.

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

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

Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor,

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

Changes
in the
Ministry.

K.C., to the bench of the newly-constituted High Court of Australia, several changes have been made in the Ministry. The following were the members of the Ministry at the beginning of the first session of the second Commonwealth Parliament, in 1904:—

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
Treasurer : The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Minister of Home Affairs : The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General : The Hon. James George Drake.
Postmaster-General : The Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Defence : The Hon. Austin Chapman.
Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. Thomas Playford.

On 27th April, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by a Ministry with Mr. J. C. Watson as Prime Minister. This Ministry consisted of the following members:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer : The Hon. John Christian Watson.
Minister of External Affairs : The Hon. William Morris Hughes.
Attorney-General : The Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins, K.C.
Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor.
Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
Minister of Defence : The Hon. Anderson Dawson.
Postmaster-General : The Hon. Hugh Mahon.
Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. Gregor McGregor.

On 18th August Mr. Watson's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by a Ministry with the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., as Prime Minister. Mr. Reid's Ministry remained in office till the end of 1904, and was constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs : The Right Hon. George Houston Reid, P.C., K.C.
Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. Allan McLean.
Attorney-General : The Hon. Sir Josiah Henry Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Treasurer : The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. Dugald Thomson.
Minister of Defence : The Hon. James Whiteside McCay.
Postmaster-General : The Hon. Sydney Smith.
Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. James George Drake.

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
Common-
wealth
Parliament.

ELECTIONS, 1903.

The Commonwealth elections, held on 16th December, 1903, are notable by reason of the fact that female franchise was, on that occasion, universal throughout the Commonwealth.

Franchise.

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:—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1903.

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 ..	612,472	488,223	313,487	262,789	51·18	53·83
New South Wales	687,049	578,017	324,364	282,514	47·21	48·88
Queensland ..	227,080	202,925	124,507	115,731	54·83	57·03
South Australia ..	167,775	49,645	54,785	20,122	32·65	40·53
Western Australia	116,942	69,824	33,148	21,233	28·35	30·41
Tasmania ..	82,268	82,268	37,021	37,013	45·00	44·99
Commonwealth	1,893,586	1,470,902	887,312	739,402	46·86	50·26

It will be seen that the greatest activity was displayed by voters in Queensland and Victoria, which were the only two States in which more than half the votes were polled; but in Western Australia the polling was abnormally low, less than one-third of the votes being polled. At the first Commonwealth elections, held in March, 1901, the polling was higher in every State, the percentage of electors who voted in contested districts for the House of Representatives being 66·38 in New South Wales, 60·35 in Queensland, 56·04 in Victoria, 46·99 in Tasmania, 40·76 in South Australia, and 36·95 in Western Australia.

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, 1903:—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1903.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	302,069	310,403	171,839	141,648	56·89	45·63
New South Wales ..	360,285	326,764	189,877	134,487	52·70	41·16
Queensland ..	127,914	99,166	79,938	44,569	62·49	44·94
South Australia ..	85,947	81,828	35,736	19,049	41·58	23·28
Western Australia ..	74,754	42,188	26,878	6,270	35·96	14·86
Tasmania ..	43,515	38,753	23,729	13,292	54·53	34·30
Commonwealth	994,484	899,102	527,997	359,315	53·08	39·96

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ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1903.—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 ..	302,069	310,403	241,134	247,089	142,460	120,329	59·08	48·70
New South Wales ..	360,285	326,764	303,254	274,763	164,133	118,381	54·12	43·08
Queensland ..	127,914	99,166	114,550	88,375	74,042	41,689	64·65	47·17
South Australia ..	85,947	81,828	23,856	25,789	12,394	7,728	51·95	29·97
Western Australia ..	74,754	42,188	41,500	28,324	16,824	4,409	40·54	15·56
Tasmania ..	43,515	38,753	43,515	38,753	23,729	13,284	54·53	34·28
Commonwealth	994,484	899,102	767,809	703,093	433,582	305,820	56·47	43·50

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 Queensland than in the other States, New South Wales being next in this respect; but only about one female in every seven entitled to vote in Western Australia took the trouble to do so.

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

Zealand, held in 1902, 74.52 per cent. of the females enrolled exercised the franchise; and at the last State elections of South Australia, held in 1902, 50.72 per cent. of the females entitled to vote availed themselves of the privilege. At the last State elections of Western Australia, held in 1901, 56 per cent. of the females enrolled voted, whereas at the Commonwealth elections in the same State less than 15 per cent. of the females voted. Comparing these figures with those in the preceding table, it is seen that in New Zealand the females exercise the franchise to a far greater extent than in Australia, and that in those two States in Australia where female franchise has been exercised for both Commonwealth and State elections, the right is exercised to a much greater extent in respect of the latter.

Informal votes are included in the votes recorded, set out in the two preceding tables. The following were the number and percentage of votes which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament:—

INFORMAL VOTES, ELECTIONS, 1903.

State.	Senate.		House of Representatives.	
	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
Victoria	7,003	2.23	4,818	1.83
New South Wales ..	15,796	4.87	7,834	2.77
Queensland	4,612	3.70	3,057	2.64
South Australia ..	1,208	2.20	542	2.69
Western Australia ..	2,001	6.03	1,251	5.89
Tasmania	1,441	3.89	1,164	3.15
Commonwealth ..	32,061	3.61	18,666	2.52

No election has taken place since that of 1903.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1904.

THE SENATE.

President: The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Victoria—

Best, Hon. Robert Wallace
Findley, Hon. Edward
Fraser, Hon. Simon
Styles, Hon. James
Trenwith, Hon. William Arthur
Zeal, Hon. Sir William Austin,
K.C.M.G.

Queensland—

Dawson, Hon. Anderson
Drake, Hon. James George
Givens, Hon. Thomas
Higgs, Hon. William Guy
Stewart, Hon. James Charles
Turley, Hon. Henry

South Australia—

Baker, Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey,
K.C.M.G., K.C.
Guthrie, Hon. Robert Storrie
McGregor, Hon. Gregor
Playford, Hon. Thomas
Storv, Hon. William Harrison
Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah Henry,
K.C.M.G., K.C.

New South Wales—

Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Albert John
Gray, Hon. John Proctor
Millen, Hon. Edward Davis
Nield, Lt.-Col. Hon. John Cash
Pulsford, Hon. Edward
Walker, Hon. James Thomas

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*
THE SENATE—*continued.*

Western Australia—	Tasmania—
Croft, Hon. John William	Clemons, Hon. John Singleton
de Largie, Hon. Hugh	Dobson, Hon. Henry
Henderson, Hon. George	Keating, Hon. John Henry
Matheson, Hon. Alexander Perceval	Macfarlane, Hon. James
Pearce, Hon. George Foster	Mulcahy, Hon. Edward
Smith, Hon. Miles Staniforth Cater	O'Keefe, Hon. David John

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G.

Victoria.

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Cook, J. N. H.	Bourke	McColl, Hon. J. H.	Echuca
Crouch, R. A.	Corio	Maloney, Wm.	Melbourne
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballarat	McLean, Hon. A.	Gippsland
Gibb, James	Flinders	Phillips, Hon. P.	Wimmera
Harper, R.	Mernda	Quick, Sir J., LL.D.,	Bendigo
Higgins, Hon. H. B.,	Northern Melb.	K.B.	
K.C.		Robinson, A.	Wannon
Isaacs, Hon. I. A.,	Indi	Ronald, Rev. J. B.	Southern Melb.
K.C.		Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie
Kennedy, Thos.	Moira	Skene, Thos.	Grampians
Knox, Wm.	Kooyong	Tudor, F. G.	Yarra
Mauger, S.	Melb. Ports	Turner, Right Hon. Sir	Balaclava
McCay, Lt.-Col. Hon.	Corinella	G., P.C., K.C.M.G.	
J. W.		Wilson, J. G.	Corangamite

New South Wales.

Chanter, J. M.	Riverina	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J.,	Hume
Brown, Thomas	Canobolas	K.C.M.G.	
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro	Reid, Rt. Hon. G. H.,	East Sydney
Conroy, A. H. B.	Werriwa	P.C., K.C.	
Cook, Joseph	Parramatta	Smith, Bruce, K.C.	Parkes
Edwards, G. B.	South Sydney	Smith, Hon. S.	Macquarie
Ewing, T. T.	Richmond	Spence, W. G.	Darling
Fuller, G. W.	Illawarra	Thomas, J.	Barrier
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney	Thomson, Hon. Dugald	North Sydney
Johnson, W. E.	Lang	Watkins, D.	Newcastle
Kelly, W. H.	Wentworth	Watson, Hon. J. C.	Bland
Lee, H. W.	Cowper	Webster, W.	Gwydir
Liddell, F.	Hunter	Wilks, W. H.	Dalley
Lonsdale, E.	New England	Willis, H.	Robertson

Queensland.

Bamford, F. W.	Herbert	McDonald, C.	Kennedy
Culpin, M.	Brisbane	Page, James	Maranoa
Edwards, R.	Oxley	Thomson, D. A.	Capricornia
Fisher, Hon. A.	Wide Bay	Wilkinson, J.	Moreton
Groom, L. E.	Darling Downs		

South Australia.

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

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.**Western Australia.*

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Carpenter, W. H.	Fremantle	Fowler, J. M.	Perth
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir	Swan	Frazer, C. E.	Kalgoorlie
John, P.C., G.C.M.G.		Mahon, Hon. H.	Coolgardie

Tasmania.

Cameron, D. N.	Wilmot	McWilliams, W. J.	Franklin
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O., K.C.M.G.	Denison	O'Malley, King Storrer, D.	Darwin Bass

Parliamentary Officers.

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1901.

- No. 1. 25th June.—This Act grants and applies out of the Consolidated revenue fund the sum of £491,882 to the service of the period ending 30th June, 1901.
- No. 2. 12th July.—The *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901 details the methods of interpreting Acts of Parliament, and of shortening their language.
- No. 3. 12th July.—This Act grants and applies out of the Consolidated revenue the sum of £1,010,732 for the service of the year ending 30th June, 1902.
- 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 prohibition and penalties. The Act does not impose the rate of duty.
- No. 8. 5th October.—The *Distillation Act* 1901 regulates distillation, stills, licences, vigneron, excise supervision, removal of spirits, computation and payment of duty, powers of officers, and prohibitions and penalties.

- 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. 10. 12th October.—This Act grants and applies £928,322 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- 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. 12. 16th November.—The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1901 relates to the postal and telegraphic services of the Commonwealth, which were transferred from the States on 1st March, 1901, and deals with the appointment, powers, and privileges of officers, arrangements and contracts for the carriage of mails, newspapers, and packets, arrangements for money orders and postal notes, the control of telegraphs and protection of telegraph lines, prohibitions and penalties, legal proceedings, and notice of limitation of actions.
- No. 13. 12th December.—The *Property for Public Purposes Acquisition Act* 1901 provides for the acquisition of property for public purposes, for dealing with property so acquired, and for other 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. 15. 17th December.—This Act grants and applies £410,767 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- 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.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1902.

- No. 1. 26th February.—This Act grants and applies £320,955 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- No. 2. 22nd March.—This Act grants and applies £262,415 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- No. 3. 15th April.—The *Coronation Celebration Act* 1902 grants and applies £23,350 out of the consolidated revenue for defraying expenses in connexion with the celebration of His Majesty's Coronation.
- No. 4. 26th April.—This Act grants and applies £282,834 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- 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. 6. 30th May.—This Act grants and applies £493,944 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- No. 7. 30th May.—The *Governor-General's Establishment Act* 1902 appropriates £10,000 out of the consolidated revenue fund to assist in defraying the Governor-General's expenses in connexion with the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Australia.
- 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.
- No. 9. 19th June.—This Act grants and applies £448,882 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2.
- No. 10. 23rd June.—This Act grants and applies £587,219 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1902-3.
- No. 11. 26th July.—The *Excise Tariff* 1902 declares the time of the imposition of uniform duties of excise, and validates the collections made under tariff proposals, and imposes the rates of excise duty on beer, spirits, starch, sugar, and tobacco.
- No. 12. 8th September.—The *Royal Commissions Act* 1902 empowers Commissions issued by the Governor-General under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to summon any person to attend for examination on oath, and to send for books and documents.
- No. 13. 9th September.—The *Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1902 enacts that Government telegrams and letters are to be subject to the rates in force, and declares the rates for newspapers and telegrams.
- No. 14. 16th September.—The *Customs Tariff* 1902 declares the time of the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and validates the collections made under tariff proposals, and declares the rates of duties on imports.

- No. 15. 29th September.—This Act grants and applies £1,365,597 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1902-3.
- No. 16. 10th October.—This Act grants and applies £52,497 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1901-2, and appropriates the supplies granted for the year in that session of Parliament, amounting to £4,211,348.
- No. 17. 10th October.—The *Appropriation Act* 1902-3 grants and applies £2,621,197 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1902-3, and appropriates the supplies granted for the year in that session of Parliament amounting to £3,986,794.
- No. 18. 10th October.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1902-3 grants and applies £406,092 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1902-3 for the purposes of additions, new works, and buildings.
- 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.
- No. 20. 10th October.—The *Parliamentary Allowances Act* 1902 fixes the dates from which the allowances of Members of Parliament are to commence.
- No. 21. 10th October.—The *Claims against the Commonwealth Act* 1902 makes temporary provision for enforcing claims against the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1903.

- No. 1. 4th July.—*Supply Act* (No. 1) 1903-1904 provides for an advance to the Treasurer of £75,000.
- 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. 3. 30th July.—*Sugar Rebate Abolition Act* 1903 abolishes as from the date of this Act, the rebate of excise on sugar, provided for in the Schedule to the *Excise Tariff* 1902.
- 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. 5. 30th July.—*Supply Act* (No. 2) 1903-4 applies £595,659 for the services of the year 1903-4.

- 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. 7. 28th August.—*High Court Procedure Act* 1903 relates to the procedure of the High Court, and formulates rules.
- 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.
- No. 9. 11th September.—*Electoral Divisions Act* 1903 retains the electoral divisions determined under the State laws for the first elections.
- No. 10. 29th September.—*Supply Act* (No. 3) 1903-4 applies £658,500 to the services of the year 1903-4.
- 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. 12. 21st October.—*Extradition Act* 1903 relates to the extradition of criminals from the Commonwealth and from foreign States.
- No. 13. 21st October.—*High Court Procedure Amendment Act* 1903 relates to the transfer of applications to a registry where the court is sitting.

- No. 14. 22nd October.—*Appropriation Act 1903-4* issues and applies towards supply £2,648,437. This and other previous supplies granted are appropriated to the expenditure of the year 1903-4.
- No. 15. 22nd October.—*Supplementary Appropriation Act 1901-2 and 1902-3* authorizes and applies for services previously rendered £6,968 for 1901-2, and £107,997 for 1902-3.
- No. 16. 22nd October.—*Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1903-4* applies and appropriates £422,283 for additions, new works, and buildings for 1903-4.
- No. 17. 22nd October.—*Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1901-2 and 1902-3* applies and appropriates £1,004 and £2,635 respectively for these two years.
- No. 18. 22nd October.—*Rules Publication Act 1903*. This Act regulates the manner in which any rules authorized to be made under any Statute, shall be made and published.
- No. 19. 22nd October.—*Commonwealth Public Service Amendment Act 1903* extends the time within which persons who have passed the entrance examination may be appointed to fill subsequent vacancies arising from nine to eighteen months.
- 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.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1904.

- No. 1. 14th June.—The *Acts Interpretation Act* 1904 provides for the interpretation of Acts of Parliament and for shortening their language.
- No. 2. 14th June.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1903-4 grants and applies £137,216 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1903-4, and appropriates the sum so granted.
- No. 3. 14th June.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1903-4 grants and applies £42,294 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1903-4, and appropriates it for purposes of additions, new works, and buildings, as set out in a schedule.
- No. 4. 2nd July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1904-5 provides an advance of £120,000 to the Treasurer.
- No. 5. 28th July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1904-5 grants and applies £317,387 out of the consolidated revenue fund for the service of the year 1904-5.
- No. 6. 28th July.—The *Further Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1902-3 appropriates £5,651 to the service of the year 1902-3.
- 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. 8. 25th August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1904-5 grants and applies £326,422 out of the consolidated revenue fund to the service of the year 1904-5.
- No. 9. 29th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1904-5 grants and applies £430,421 out of the consolidated revenue fund to the service of the year 1904-5.
- No. 10. 28th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 5) 1904-5 grants and applies £675,048 out of the consolidated revenue fund to the service of the year 1904-5.
- No. 11. 25th November.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1904-5 grants and applies £404,240 out of the consolidated revenue fund to the service of the year 1904-5, and appropriates the sum for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c., as detailed in a schedule.
- 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 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 employes. 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 employes, 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.
- No. 15. 15th December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1904-5 grants and applies £2,046,008 out of the consolidated revenue fund to the service of the year 1904-5, and appropriates the supplies granted for the year in that session of Parliament, amounting to £3,915,286.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVANTS.

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.
Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	Edward P. T. Griffith.
Associate to Justice Barton	...	...	...	E. A. Barton.
Associate to Justice O'Connor	...	...	...	H. E. Manning.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Postmaster-General	...	...	...	The Hon. S. Smith, M.P.
Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

Victoria	...	...	...	F. L. Outtrim, I.S.O.
New South Wales	...	...	...	G. P. Unwin.
Queensland	...	...	...	G. H. Buzacott.
South Australia	...	...	...	Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G.
Western Australia	...	...	...	R. Hardman.
Tasmania	...	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	...	E. Miller.
Controller Money Order Branch	...	...	...	J. Ryan.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	J. A. Springhall.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Croft.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Minister	...	...	...	The Hon. A. McLean, M.P.
Comptroller-General	...	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.

State Collectors.

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

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Sub-Collector	...	...	...	R. H. Dawson.
Inspector of Accounts	...	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Accountant	...	...	...	F. M. Wheatland.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries	...	...	...	D. Ferguson.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Minister	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. The Hon. J. W. McCay, M.P.
Secretary for Defence	...	...	...	Capt. R. H. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE—*continued.*

Military Board of Administration of Commonwealth.

President	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. The Hon. J. W. McCay, M.P.
Members	...	...	...	Col. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G. Lt.-Col. W. T. Bridges. Lt.-Col. H. Le Mesurier. J. A. Thompson.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	S. A. Pethebridge.
Chief Accountant	...	...	...	J. A. Thompson.
Inspector-General	...	...	...	Brig.-Gen. Finn.
Staff Officer and Private Secretary	...	...	...	Capt. J. W. Niesigh.

Naval Forces.

Director of Naval Forces	...	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
Commandant	...	...	...	Com. W. J. Colquhoun, D.S.O.

Victoria.

Military Commandant	...	...	...	Col. P. R. Ricardo, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	...	...	...	Brev. Lieut.-Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.
Naval Commandant	...	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.

New South Wales.

Military Commandant	...	...	...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Officer-in-Charge Naval Forces	...	...	...	Lt.-Com. Brownlow.

Queensland.

Military Commandant	...	...	...	Col. W. H. Plomer.
Naval Commandant	...	...	...	Capt. F. Tickell, C.M.G.

South Australia.

Military Commandant (acting)	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. C. Reade, C.B.
Naval Commandant	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.

Western Australia.

Military Commandant	Lt.-Col. R. Wallace.
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Tasmania.

Military Commandant	Col. H. Mackenzie.
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Minister	The Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., M.P.
Secretary	A. Hunt.
Secretary to Prime Minister	...	...	...	M. L. Shepherd.
Secretary to Governor-General and Executive Council	...	...	...	G. C. T. Steward.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General	...	...	...	The Hon. Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., K.C.M.G.
Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	...	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	...	G. H. Castles.
Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Senate	...	...	...	A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	...	C. Powers.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	S. McHutchison.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Minister	The Hon. Dugald Thomson, M.P.
Secretary	D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant	H. L. Walters.
Inspector-General of Public Works	G. T. Owen.
Superintendent of Works	J. Blackbourn.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	D. C. McLachlan, I.S.O.
Secretary	F. Reddin.
Registrar	J. P. Bichard.
Examiner	F. J. Healy, M.A., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Treasurer	The Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Secretary	G. T. Allen.
Accountant	J. R. Collins.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	G. Townsend.
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