

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Present Constitution.

**Reform Act
1903.**

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

Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, and (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor. The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise

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

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

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

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

the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

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

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

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

The
Legislative
Council.

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a dead-lock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, and a natural-born subject, or if not natural-born must have been naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value according to municipal valuation of £50 for one year “previously to” his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects, or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold created originally for five years or the occupying tenant of land, rated at £15 annual value, graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and naval and military officers, active and retired. Qualified ratepayers are enrolled automatically from the municipal rolls. Those persons claiming in respect of a professional residential qualification must take out electors’ rights for the division in which they reside. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 31st March, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men.

The
Legislative
Assembly.

The Assembly, commonly called the Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non*

compos mentis; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may also be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements situated therein. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £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.

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth, or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted by post, representing 3.13 per cent. of the total votes

recorded, and at the elections held on 26th November, 1914, 7,266 persons voted similarly, this number being 2·27 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1911*, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the elections held since that date.

By an Act originally passed on 24th December, 1903, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915* (No. 2632), it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses incurred in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and 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.

FEDERAL REFERENDUM.

The question of conscription for military service outside the Commonwealth was submitted to the electors of Australia on 28th October, 1916, in the following form:—

“Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service for the term of this war, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?”

The result of the referendum was as under:—

REFERENDUM RELATING TO MILITARY SERVICE OUTSIDE THE COMMONWEALTH TAKEN ON 28TH OCTOBER, 1916.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.			Percentage of Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ..	398,975	425,997	824,972	354,067	342,617	696,684	88·74	80·43	84·45
New South Wales ..	556,187	499,799	1,055,986	475,669	382,730	858,399	85·52	76·58	81·29
Queensland ..	199,602	166,440	366,042	173,448	136,473	309,921	86·90	81·99	84·67
South Australia ..	131,636	131,145	262,781	113,461	97,791	211,252	86·19	74·57	80·39
Western Australia ..	94,456	73,146	167,602	82,067	58,581	140,648	86·88	80·09	83·92
Tasmania ..	54,758	53,117	107,875	47,020	41,211	88,231	85·87	77·59	81·79
Territories ..	3,296	1,276	4,572	2,576	892	3,468	78·16	69·91	75·85
Total ..	1,438,910	1,350,920	2,789,830	1,248,308	1,060,295	2,308,603	86·75	78·49	82·75

REFERENDUM RELATING TO MILITARY SERVICE—continued.

State.	No. of Electors who Voted—		Majority for—		Percentage of Votes Recorded IN FAVOUR of the Prescribed Question.		Percentage of Votes Recorded NOT IN FAVOUR of the Prescribed Question.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.	To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.
Victoria ..	353,930	328,216	25,714	..	51·88	42·90	48·12	39·79
New South Wales ..	356,805	474,544	..	117,739	42·92	33·79	57·08	44·94
Queensland ..	144,200	158,051	..	13,851	47·71	39·39	52·29	43·18
South Australia ..	87,924	119,236	..	31,312	42·44	33·46	57·56	45·37
Western Australia ..	94,069	40,884	53,185	..	69·71	56·13	30·29	24·39
Tasmania ..	48,493	37,833	10,660	..	56·17	44·95	43·83	35·07
Territories ..	2,136	1,269	867	..	62·73	46·72	37·27	27·76
Total ..	1,087,557	1,160,033	..	72,476	48·89	38·98	51·61	41·58

The decision of a majority of the electors, as shown by these figures, was against the proposal, which was consequently defeated.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1916.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 1st June, 1916, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 1st JUNE, 1916.

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-Rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	30,499	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent.
Melbourne ..	18,986	..	..	..	..	..	..
" East ..	18,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
" North ..	29,866	8,920	..	8,920	44	85	29·86
" South ..	23,976	..	..	..	..	..	..
" West ..	25,446	10,178	5	10,183	79	103	40·02
Bendigo ..	10,940	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland ..	13,032	5,062	4	5,066	18	51	38·87
Nelson ..	10,904	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern ..	12,722	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Eastern ..	12,778	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Western ..	15,907	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern ..	13,667	5,037	13	5,050	20	19	36·95
South-Eastern ..	22,537	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Western ..	16,336	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,410	5,628	6	5,634	42	115	54·12
Western ..	13,442	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (12) ..	300,321	..	..	..	..	..	..
" ..	207,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	92,421	34,825	28	34,853	203	373	37·71

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1914.

**Elections.
Legislative
Assembly.**

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

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	7,736	8,533	16,269				Uncontested.		
Albert Park ..	9,301	10,945	20,246				Uncontested.		
Allandale ..	3,015	3,306	6,321				Uncontested.		
Ballaarat East	4,913	6,081	10,994	3,546	4,170	7,716	72·17	68·57	70·18
Ballaarat West	4,472	6,234	10,706	3,153	4,106	7,259	70·50	65·86	67·80
Barwon ..	5,551	5,773	11,324	3,438	3,000	6,438	61·93	51·96	56·85
Benalla ...	4,286	3,808	8,094	2,448	1,832	4,280	57·11	48·11	52·88
Benambra ..	4,089	3,101	7,190	2,586	1,847	4,433	63·24	59·56	61·65
Bendigo East	4,321	5,118	9,439	2,769	2,808	5,577	64·08	54·86	59·08
Bendigo West	4,770	5,707	10,477	3,340	3,438	6,778	70·02	60·24	64·69
Boroondara ..	13,412	16,562	29,974	5,663	6,007	11,670	42·22	36·27	38·93
Borong ..	4,227	3,538	7,765				Uncontested.		
Brighton ..	7,306	10,768	18,074	3,565	3,975	7,540	48·79	36·91	41·71
Brunswick ..	9,841	11,869	21,710	5,426	5,039	10,465	55·13	42·45	48·20
Bulla ..	5,768	5,084	10,852	3,425	2,641	6,066	59·38	51·94	55·89
Carlton ..	6,783	7,680	14,463				Uncontested.		
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,434	3,929	7,363	2,628	2,671	5,299	76·52	67·98	71·97
Collingwood ..	6,796	7,765	14,561				Uncontested.		
Dalhousie ..	3,745	3,698	7,443	2,729	2,618	5,347	72·87	70·79	71·84
Dandenong ..	7,227	6,676	13,903				Uncontested.		
Daylesford ..	3,689	3,524	7,213	2,465	2,161	4,626	66·82	61·32	64·13
Dundas ..	4,542	4,259	8,801	3,365	2,909	6,274	74·09	68·30	71·28
Eaglehawk ..	6,093	3,939	8,029	2,906	2,500	5,406	71·05	63·46	67·33
East Melbourne	4,490	6,830	13,323	3,321	3,620	6,941	51·14	53·00	52·00
Essendon ..	11,792	13,503	25,295	7,055	7,142	14,197	59·82	52·89	56·12
Evelyn ..	5,461	4,940	10,401	3,164	2,317	5,481	57·93	46·90	52·69
Fitzroy ..	6,900	8,159	15,059				Uncontested.		
Flemington ..	10,389	9,805	20,194				Uncontested.		
Geelong ..	6,444	7,614	14,058				Uncontested.		

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	4,042	2,668	6,710	2,472	1,507	3,979	61·15	56·48	59·30
Gippsland Nth.	4,926	4,478	9,404	3,099	2,541	5,640	62·91	56·74	59·97
Gippsland Sth.	5,599	4,379	9,978				Uncontested.		
Gippsland West	4,751	3,832	8,583				Uncontested.		
Glenselg ..	4,785	4,522	9,307	3,241	2,899	6,140	67·73	64·10	65·97
Goulburn Valley	4,785	4,428	9,213	2,951	2,472	5,423	61·67	55·82	58·86
Grenville ..	3,175	3,112	6,287	2,236	2,110	4,346	70·42	67·80	69·12
Gunbower ..	4,886	3,742	8,628				Uncontested.		
Hampden ..	6,561	5,705	12,266	4,123	3,206	7,329	62·84	56·19	59·75
Hawthorn ..	9,940	14,136	24,076	3,831	4,466	8,297	38·54	31·59	34·46
Jika Jika ..	11,953	13,509	25,462	6,784	6,248	13,032	56·75	46·25	51·18
Kara Kara ..	3,950	3,508	7,458	2,927	2,580	5,507	74·10	73·54	73·84
Korong ..	3,895	3,307	7,202	2,311	1,918	4,229	59·33	57·99	58·72
Lowan ..	4,878	4,457	9,335				Uncontested.		
Maryborough	3,925	3,987	7,912	2,504	2,167	4,761	66·09	54·35	60·17
Melbourne ..	6,135	3,969	10,104	2,672	1,860	4,532	43·55	46·86	44·85
Mornington ..	7,457	6,240	13,697	3,723	2,418	6,141	49·92	38·75	44·83
Nth. Melbourne	8,350	9,119	17,469	4,033	3,834	7,867	48·30	42·04	45·03
Ovens ..	3,401	3,351	6,752	2,387	2,082	4,469	70·18	62·13	66·18
Polwarth ..	6,647	4,462	11,109	3,932	3,222	7,154	59·15	72·21	64·39
Port Fairy ..	4,118	3,757	7,875	3,132	2,476	5,608	76·05	65·90	71·21
Port Melbourne	9,517	7,476	16,993				Uncontested.		
Præhran ..	8,273	12,002	20,275	4,369	5,229	9,598	52·81	43·56	47·33
Richmond ..	8,366	9,076	17,442	4,463	4,063	8,526	53·34	44·76	48·88
Rodney ..	5,689	4,967	10,656	3,982	3,298	7,280	69·99	66·39	68·31
St. Kilda ..	10,773	14,522	25,295	4,170	5,243	9,413	38·70	36·10	37·21
Stawell and									
Ararat ..	4,719	4,412	9,131	3,123	2,631	5,754	66·17	59·63	63·01
Swan Hill ..	8,152	5,248	13,400	3,828	2,270	6,098	46·95	43·25	45·51
Toorak ..	8,834	13,325	22,159	3,827	5,533	9,360	43·32	41·52	42·24
Upper Goulburn	4,480	3,753	8,233	2,711	2,023	4,734	60·51	53·90	57·50
Walhalla ..	3,821	2,823	6,644	1,799	1,091	2,890	47·09	38·64	43·56
Wangaratta ..	4,397	4,121	8,518	2,519	2,175	4,694	57·29	52·77	55·10
Waranga ..	3,769	3,289	7,058	2,612	2,157	4,769	69·30	65·58	67·56
Warrenheip ..	3,340	2,863	6,203	2,455	2,049	4,504	73·50	71·56	72·61
Warrnambool..	4,651	4,664	9,315	3,204	2,879	6,083	68·88	61·72	65·30
Williamstown..	10,501	9,835	20,336				Uncontested.		
Total ..	398,234	411,792	810,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less sixteen un- contested dis- tricts ..	108,950	107,742	216,692	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested districts ..	289,284	304,050	593,334	166,502	153,448	319,950	57·55	50·46	53·92

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duration of Parliaments and Sessions. The twenty-fourth Parliament was opened for a short session on 3rd December, 1914, and prorogued on 6th January, 1915. The second session was opened on 20th April, 1915, and closed on 14th January, 1916, and the third session was opened on 5th July, 1916, and closed on 10th January, 1917.

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

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

**DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1917.**

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st	1856-8	Days. 991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd	1911-14	1,066	584	54·8
24th (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sessions)	1914-17	..	495	..

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

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1916.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1916 :—

Act No. Date.

2820 .. 13th July

.. This Act applies £2,508,373 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1916-17

Act No.	Date.	
2821 ..	21st August	.. This Act applies £248,757 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16.
2822 ..	4th September	.. The <i>Education Act 1916</i> , to be read with the principal Act 1915, empowers the Governor-in-Council to cancel the registration of any school where the instruction is not given through the medium of the English language.
2823 ..	25th September	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1916</i> , to be read with the <i>State Savings Bank Act 1915</i> , authorizes the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to invest in stock and other securities issued for war purposes under the authority of any Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.
2824 ..	2nd October	.. The <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1916</i> amends and extends the provisions of the <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1915</i> .
2825 ..	"	.. The <i>Medical Act 1916</i> provides for the suspension of the operation of indentures of chemists' apprentices engaged on war services.
2826 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Colac Market Land Act 1916</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain Crown land reserved as a site for a market at Colac.
2827 ..	"	.. The <i>Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act 1916</i> restricts the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquor to from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. The Act operates from a day to be fixed by proclamation until the end of the session of Parliament next following the termination of the war.
2828 ..	"	.. The <i>Evidence Act 1916</i> amends the law of evidence to allow of depositions of witnesses engaged on war service to be taken in criminal cases in courts of law.
2829 ..	"	.. The <i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1916</i> amends the law relating to the printing, publishing, or delivering of a false process.
2830 ..	"	.. The <i>University Act 1916</i> provides for the conferring of degrees, diplomas, certificates, or licences in the case of persons who have qualified to receive same but have died on war service.
2831 ..	12th October	.. The <i>Poor Prisoners Defence Act 1916</i> provides for the defence of accused persons who are without adequate means.
2832 ..	"	.. The <i>Port Melbourne Loan Act 1916</i> enables the Council of the Town of Port Melbourne to apply towards the reconstruction of the Town Hall, in addition to £3,620, the sum of £1,300 which was previously provided for the purchase of a stone-crushing plant and a tar-mixing plant.
2833 ..	"	.. The <i>Members' Qualification (Amendment) Act 1916</i> , to be read with the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915</i> , removes the disqualification of members of the Council or Assembly by reason of military or naval services.
2834 ..	"	.. This Act applies £1,289,888 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1916-17.

Act No.	Date.	
2835 ..	23rd October	.. The <i>Betting Tax Act 1916</i> , to be read with the <i>Stamps Act 1915</i> , imposes certain stamp duties on bookmakers' licences or permits and on betting tickets.
2836 ..	6th November	.. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramway Act 1916</i> increases the borrowing powers of the Trust from £232,000 to £282,000.
2837 ..	"	.. The <i>Creswick Land Act 1916</i> provides for the closing of certain streets and the compulsory resumption of certain land in the township of Creswick and for using the same and other lands for the purposes of a hospital.
2838 ..	"	.. The <i>Daylight Saving Act 1916</i> provides for the earlier use of daylight in certain months yearly by advancing the clock one hour at two in the morning of the first Sunday in October in each year until the hour of two in the morning of the first Sunday in March. This Act is to come into operation only when New South Wales and South Australia have passed similar Acts.
2839 ..	"	.. The <i>Bellarine Land Act 1916</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Bellarine.
2840 ..	"	.. The <i>South Melbourne and Port Melbourne Land Act 1916</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain Crown land in the city of South Melbourne and the town of Port Melbourne.
2841 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1916</i> , to be read with the principal Act 1915, amends the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Acts as regards the election of Commissioners, the form of general notices and the rate of interest payable by owners.
2842 ..	"	.. The <i>Mildura College Lands Act 1916</i> provides for certain Agricultural School or College lands situate at Mildura being vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
2843 ..	"	.. The <i>Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1916</i> , to be read with the principal Act 1915, enables the mother of an illegitimate child to have it legitimised where the father is on war service, is physically or mentally incapable of taking action as a result of such service or is dead, provided there was no legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth of the child.
2844 ..	"	.. The <i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1916</i> amends the principal Act 1915 in regard to additional compensation payable in certain cases and repayment of overdraft of railway construction trusts.
2845 ..	"	.. The <i>White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act 1916</i> , to be read with the <i>Factories and Shops Act 1915</i> , prohibits the manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus.

Act No.	Date.	
2846	.. 27th November	.. The <i>Wheat Marketing Act</i> 1916, to be read with the <i>Wheat Marketing Act</i> 1915, extends and amends the principal Act, making it apply to surplus wheat harvested in 1915-16 and to wheat harvested in 1916-17 and making other additions and alterations.
2847	.. ..	.. The <i>Melbourne Building By-laws Act</i> 1916, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915, amends the building by-laws of the City of Melbourne.
2848	.. ..	.. The <i>Heatherton Sanatorium Act</i> 1916 provides for the formation of a Board of Management of the Heatherton Sanatorium and for other matters in connexion therewith.
2849	.. ..	.. The <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1916 amends the law relating to the transfer of land.
2850	.. ..	.. The <i>Fungicides Act</i> 1916 regulates the sale of fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers and weed destroyers.
2851	.. 4th December	.. The <i>Gaols Act</i> 1916 amends the <i>Gaols Act</i> 1915 as regards the power of the Inspector-General to remove prisoners and the suspension of sentence of an escaped prisoner.
2852	.. ..	.. The <i>Water Act</i> 1916 amends the principal Act 1915 with regard to irrigation and matters relating thereto.
2853	.. 11th December	.. This Act applies £672,061 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1916-17.
2854	.. ..	.. The <i>Friendly Societies Act</i> 1916 amends the Friendly Societies Acts by making provision in regard to the Friendly Societies Reinsurance Fund and to sick pay of members incapacitated whilst on naval or military service.
2855	.. 18th December	.. The <i>Licensing Act</i> 1916 amends the <i>Licensing Act</i> 1915 in regard to licence-fees, sale of liquor under certain conditions, and the constitution and powers of licensing courts and the Licences Reduction Board and other matters relating thereto; forbids the employment of females at bars other than existing barmaids and certain relatives of the licensee, and provides for the registration of existing barmaids.
2856	.. 21st December	.. The <i>Presentments Act</i> 1916 amends the law relating to presentments in criminal cases, and matters preliminary, incidental or similar thereto.
2857	.. 28th December	.. The <i>Instruments Act</i> 1916, to be read with Part VI. of the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1915, amends the law relating to bills of sale.
2858	.. ..	.. The <i>Veneral Diseases Act</i> 1916 provides that all persons suffering from venereal disease must submit themselves for treatment by a medical practitioner or at a hospital, and the medical practitioner must notify the medical inspector of all such cases; gives the medical inspector power to detain until cured any diseased person failing to voluntarily submit to treatment; and makes further provision in matters relating to venereal

Act No.	Date.	
		disease. Part II. amends the <i>Police Offences Act 1915</i> in regard to obscene and indecent publications.
2859 ..	28th December ..	The <i>Melbourne and Geelong Improvements Act 1916</i> empowers the City of Melbourne and the City of Geelong to reclaim and improve insanitary low-lying or overcrowded areas.
2860	The <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1916</i> , to be read with the <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1914</i> , empowers the Board of Management to borrow £40,000 for building purposes, permanently reserves certain land for the same purpose, and deals with other matters.
2861	The <i>Municipal Rates Recovery Act 1916</i> makes provision for the recovery by municipalities of rates and other moneys.
2862	The <i>Country Roads Act 1916</i> amends the <i>Country Roads Act 1915</i> in regard to the amount payable in respect of permanent works, and gives the Country Roads Board authority over main roads as regards timber cutting, &c., and traffic.
2863	The <i>Inestate Estates Distribution Act 1916</i> amends the law relating to the distribution of the estates of persons dying intestate.
2864	The <i>Administration and Probate Act 1916</i> amends the principal Act with regard to settlements made by a deceased person.
2865	The <i>Land Tax Act 1916</i> fixes the rate of tax for the year 1917 at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on every pound sterling of the unimproved value where the unimproved value exceeds £250; the minimum amount of tax payable to be two shillings and sixpence. Power is given to the Commissioner to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question arising under the Land Tax Acts.
2866	The <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1916</i> removes the prohibition against public servants taking part in politics. Public comment by an officer of the public service upon the administration of any Department and also the use of confidential information other than in the discharge of official duties are prohibited.
2867	The <i>War Contributions Act 1916</i> amends the <i>War Expenditure and Overdrafts Act</i> in regard to contributions to war funds and validates investments by municipalities in Commonwealth War loans. The Act is made retrospective to the 2nd November, 1914.
2868	The <i>Supreme Court Act 1916</i> amends the <i>Supreme Court Act 1915</i> with respect to the qualifications of the Master-in-Equity.
2869	The <i>Footwear Regulation Act 1916</i> regulates the manufacture and sale of boots, shoes, &c. All boots are to be stamped with the name of the manufacturer. Soles must not contain any weighting substance and are to be of solid leather or else stamped with the name of the material of which they are composed. The Act defines

Act No.	Date.	
		the powers of inspectors, empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations for carrying out its provisions, and deals with other matters in connexion therewith.
2870 ..	28th December ..	The <i>Medical Act 1916</i> provides that all prescriptions shall bear the date, signature, and address of the medical practitioner.
2871	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1916</i> authorizes the raising of £200,000 for irrigation works and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2872	The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1916</i> , to operate from the 1st July, 1916, fixes the municipal endowment at £50,000 for the year 1916-17.
2873	The <i>Water Supply Loans Act 1916</i> authorizes the raising and sanctions the issue and application of £156,000 for the purposes of water supply for the Commonwealth Naval Base and townships on the Mornington Peninsula.
2874	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1916</i> sanctions the issue and application of £398,000 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2875	The <i>Statute Law Revision Act 1916</i> removes anomalies and corrects errors in the statute law.
2876	The <i>Statute Law Revision Committee Act 1916</i> provides for the tenure of office of joint statute law revision committees.
2877	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1916</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,910,000 available under Loan Acts for railway and other purposes.
2878	The <i>Developmental Railways Account Transfer Act 1916</i> provides for the transfer of not more than £45,000 from the "Developmental Railways Account" to the Consolidated Revenue.
2879	The <i>North Geelong to Fyansford Railway Construction Act 1916</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from North Geelong to Fyansford.
2880	The <i>Rosstown Junction Railway Abandonment Act</i> provides for the abandonment of the Rosstown Junction Railway and for other matters in connexion therewith.
2881	The <i>Lancefield and Kilmore Railway Act 1916</i> empowers the Railways Commissioners to dismantle the Lancefield and Kilmore railway.
2882	The <i>Thornbury Land Act 1916</i> gives authority to the Governor in Council to vary from time to time the terms of the lease of the Glen Iris Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co. in regard to the price of bricks supplied to the Board of Land and Works and the Railways Commissioners.
2883	The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1916</i> (No. 2) makes provision with respect to contributions due under the Friendly Societies Acts by persons on war service.

Act No.	Date.	
2884 ..	28th December	.. The <i>State War Council Act 1916</i> provides for the formation of the State War Council of Victoria. Subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act known as the <i>Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Fund Act 1916</i> , the Council is empowered to regulate and control the contributions to and distribution of all war funds and to devise means of employment for discharged soldiers.
2885 The <i>Railways Act 1916</i> provides that railway working expenses up to £300,000 not properly chargeable to the current financial year may by direction of the Governor in Council be debited over three years.
2886 The <i>Lunacy Act 1916</i> amends the <i>Lunacy Act 1915</i> in matters relating to the property and the cost of maintenance of patients, and empowers the Inspector-General to require the return forthwith of any patient on trial leave.
2887 The <i>Midwives Act 1916</i> amends the Act of 1915 in regard to the constitution of the Midwives Board, the publication of the register of midwives, the conditions of registration, and the summoning of medical assistance in cases of emergency.
2888 This Act applies £3,715,481 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1916-17, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £8,434,560 to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	6th November, 1886	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

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

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Ministries
1855 to 1917.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			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 MacPherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ..	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913	205
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914 ...	178
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914 ...	9th November, 1915	509
38. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	9th November, 1915		

The second Peacock Ministry remained in office from 18th June, 1914, to 9th November, 1915, when a reconstruction took place. The names of Ministers and the offices held by them in the third Peacock Administration in June, 1917, were as follows :—

THIRD PEACOCK MINISTRY.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1917.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks	1919
	Hon. J. Sternberg	1922
East Yarra ..	Vacant	1919
	Hon. J. K. Merritt	1922
Gippsland ..	Hon. G. M. Davies	1919
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1922
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1919
	Hon. J. McWhae	1922
Melbourne East ..	D. L. McNamara	1919
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1922
Melbourne North	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1919
	Hon. D. Melville	1922
Melbourne South..	Hon. A. Robinson (Honorary Minister)	1919
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1922
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1919
	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1922
Nelson	Hon. J. D. Brown	1919
	Hon. T. Beggs	1922
Northern	Hon. F. G. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)	1922
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Kendell	1919
	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Chairman of Committees)..	1922
North-Western ..	Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn (Minister of Agriculture)	1919
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1922
Southern	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1922
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1919
	Hon. W. A. Adamson (Commissioner of Public Works)	1922
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	1919
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	1922
Wellington ..	Hon. A. Bell	1919
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	1922
Western	Hon. E. J. White	1919
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1922

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

Clerk Assistant : H. H. Pearson.

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

Clerk of the Papers : P. T. Pook.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1917—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park	Hon. Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	M. Baird.
Barwon	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	H. Beardmore.
Bendigo East	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung	Hon. W. Hutchison (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey).
Brighton	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton	R. H. Solty.
Castlemaine and Maldon	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Instruction).
Collingwood	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford	Hon. D. McLeod (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health).
Dundas	W. K. Smith.
Eaglehawk	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon	M. M. Blackburn.
Evelyn	J. Rouget.
Fitzroy	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington	E. C. Warde.
Geelong	R. Purnell.
Gippsland East	Hon. J. Cameron.
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	Hon. T. Livingston (Minister of Mines and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Chairman of Committees).
Glenelg	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	J. D. Mitchell.
Grenville	J. Chatham.
Gunbower	H. Angus.
Hampden	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	W. M. McPherson.
Jika Jika	Hon. J. G. Membrey (Honorary Minister).
Kara Kara	J. W. Pennington.
Korong	A. Gray.
Lowan	J. Menzies.
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	A. Rogers.
Mornington	Hon. A. Downward.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1917—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
North Melbourne	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth	Vacant.
Port Fairy	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne	O. Sinclair.
Prahran	Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Railways and Minister of Water Supply).
St. Kilda	Hon. R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	Hon. J. Gray.
Toorak	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn	M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla	S. Barnes.
Wangaratta	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool	J. D. Deany.
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.

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

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

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

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

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

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : A. Barr.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Names.
Belgium	Lauwers, E.
China	Tseng Tsung-Kien (Acting).
Colombia	Lyle, M.
Cuba	Altimira y Polo, Senor Antonio.
Italy	Eles, Cav. E.
Netherlands	Boschart, W. L.
Norway	Römcke, Otto (Acting).
Russia	D'Abaza, A. N.

CONSULS.

Belgium	Vanderkelen, F.
Chili	Barrows, R. H.
Ecuador	Phillips, Edwin.
Greece	Maniachi, A.
Guatemala	De Bavay, Auguste.
Japan	Fullarton, D. B.
México	McKinley, Alexander.

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

Country.	Names.
Netherlands	Assche, O. Van
Nicaragua	Medina, R.
Panama	Phillips, Edwin.
Peru	Loyer, J. F.
Portugal	Thomson, J.
Servia	Oldham, A. E.
Spain	de Montero y de Madrazo, Senior Don J.
"	Cave, H.
Sweden	Waern, J. D.
Swiss Confederation	Stahel, G.
United States	Magelssen, W. C.
Uruguay	Walters, H. A.

VICE-CONSULS.

Belgium	Valcke, M.
Brazil, United States of	Sheppard, H. A.
China	Lu Ping Tien.
Denmark	Holdenson, P. J.
"	Belcher, E. N.
France	Fliche, H.
Liberia	Coombs, W. G.
Norway	Martin, G.
Paraguay	Fraser, W. S.
Russia	Sleigh, H. C.
United States	Hartlett, C.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
County Court Judges	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Registrar of Titles	H. A. Templeton.
Commissioner of Taxes	R. M. Weldon.
Commissioner of Titles	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	G. C. Morrison, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	Sir P. McBride, K.B.
Auditor-General	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police	A. G. Sainsbury, J.P.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	W. B. House.
Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Prosecutors for the King	J. A. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C.
Chief Clerk and Taxing Master Supreme Court	M. M. Phillips.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.
Commissioner	E. Shaw, C.E.
Lands Purchase and Management Board—	
Chairman	A. B. Lang.
Member	W. McIver.
Member	A. A. Peverill.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	H. E. Macdowell.
Government Medical Officer	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, J. Molloy.
Premier	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong.
Public Service Commissioner	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Secretary for Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories	H. M. Murphy.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	M. A. Minogue.
Chief Clerk	T. E. Meek.
Accountant	J. A. Norris.
Taxation Office	Commissioner, R. M. Weldon.
Land Tax	Deputy Commissioner, M. Murphy.
Government Printer	A. J. Mullett.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office.		Name.
Director of Education	.. ..	Frank Tate, I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	.. ..	A. Fussell.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	C. S. McPherson.
Assistant Chief Inspector	.. ..	T. W. Bothroyd.
"	.. ..	W. F. Gates.
Secondary Schools	.. ..	Chief Inspector, M. P. Hansen.
Technical Schools	.. ..	Chief Inspector, D. Clark.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	.. ..	W. R. Anderson.
Parliamentary Draftsman	.. ..	J. T. Collins.
Crown Solicitor	.. ..	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	.. ..	P. J. Dwyer and 15 others.
Coroner, &c.	.. ..	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity and Registrar-General	.. ..	H. A. Templeton.
Prothonotary	.. ..	D. F. McGrath.
Sheriff and Inspector-General of Penal Establishments	.. ..	J. W. K. Freeman.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	.. ..	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Surveyor-General	.. ..	A. B. Lang.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	W. McIver.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	.. ..	E. T. Drake.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	.. ..	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect	.. ..	S. C. Brittingham
Chief Engineer and Engineer for Ports and Harbors	.. ..	G. Kermod.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Secretary for Mines	.. ..	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey	.. ..	H. Herman.
Chief Clerk	.. ..	Vacant.
Chief Mining Inspector	A. H. Merrin.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	T. W. H. Holmes.
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Agricultural Superintendent	A. E. V. Richardson.
Chief Veterinary Inspector	.. ..	W. A. N. Robertson.
Government Analytical Chemist	.. ..	P. R. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary	.. ..	W. Dickson.
Conservator	.. ..	H. R. Mackay.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

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

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

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

PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History	Scott, E.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.
Biology	Spencer, Sir W. B., K.C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	Laby, T. H., M.A.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*PROFESSORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Law	Moore, W. H., C.M.G., B.A., LL.D.
Music	Laver, W. A.
Physiology and Histology	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany and Plant Physiology	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Veterinary Pathology	Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs and Procedure	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics (Evening)	Weatherburn, C. E., M.A., D.Sc.
French	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B. ès L.
German	Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D.
Surgery	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
"	Kilvington, B., M.D., M.S. (acting).
Theory and Practice of Medicine	Maudsley, H., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
"	Howard, G. T., B.A., M.D., B.S. (acting).
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	Meyer, F. H., M.D., B.S.
Forensic Medicine	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy	Lister, C. R., M.B., M.S.
"	Newton, H. A. S., M.B., M.S.
Pathology	O'Connor, J. I., M.B., B.S.
Therapeutics, Diagnostics, and Hygiene	Bago, C., M.A., M.D., B.S.
Public Health	Sinclair, T. W., M.D.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Plowman, S., F.R.C.S.
Mining	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	Blackett, W. A. M., F.R.V.I.A.
"	Gawler, J. S., A.R.V.I.A.
"	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery	Lewis, J. C., D.V.Sc.
"	Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
"	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
"	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
"	Seddon, H. R., B.V.Sc.
"	Bordeaux, E. F. J., B.V.Sc., B. ès L.
Botany	McLennan, Miss Ethel I., B.Sc.
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Higgin, A. J., F.I.C.
Civil Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Electrical Engineering	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
"	Rennie, E. J. C., B.E. (acting)
Engineering, Design, and Drawing	Kernot, W. N., B.C.E.
Surveying	Lupson, J. T., L.S.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
"	McRae, J., M.A.
"	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
"	Marshall, Miss Ida D., M.A.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

LECTURERS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Education	Lawson, R., M.A.
English	Strong, A. T., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Smith, T. J., M.A.
Philosophy	Stewart, J. McK., B.A., Ph.D.
History	Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A.
Political Economy	Kelly, E. C. W., LL.M.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A. C. D., B.A., D.Sc.
Biology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy	Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.
"	Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc.
Histology	Dane, P. G., M.D., B.S.
Geology	Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc.
Physiology	Maxwell, L. A. I., B.Sc., B. Agr. Sc.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Downes, R. M., M.D., M.S.
"	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
"	Tymms, A. S. M., M.D., M.S. (acting).
Chemistry	Green, Miss Leila A., M.Sc.
Obstetrics	Spowers, E. A., M.D., B.Sc.
Metrology	Grayson, H. J.
Natural Philosophy	Rossiter, A. L., M.S.
"	Allen, Miss N. C. B., B.Sc.
"	McAulay, A. L., B.Sc.
Bacteriology	Kelsey, Miss H. F. M., M.B., B.S.
"	Rennie, Miss H. M., M.B., B.S.
Veterinary Anatomy	Meyers, C. N., B.V.Sc.
Biology	Raff, Miss J. W., M.Sc.
Physiology	Kincaid, Miss H. E., D.Sc.
Medicine	Denchy, W. J., M.D., B.S.
Surgery	Roche, C. W. G., M.D., B.S.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	Bainbridge, J. P., F.I.A.V., F.C.I.S.
Chief Clerk	Serle, P.
Librarian	Ulrich, E. D., M.A.
" .. Medical School	Gladish, F.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Office.	Name.
Chairman	W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

- Sir A. Snowden, E. C. Treadwell, H. C. Elliott, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Dr. G. Cuscaden, J.P., Frank Stapley, D. Bell, J.P., representing the City of Melbourne.
 J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cookbill, J.P., T. H. Craine, J.P., D. McArthur, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J. R. G. Nicholson, J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 A. Collins, J.P., W. Johns, representing the City of Collingwood.
 A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
 A. F. Fear, H. H. Bell, representing the City of Richmond.
 J. H. A. Pittard, J.P., H. B. Gibbs, representing the City of St. Kilda.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*Commissioners—*continued.*

F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
E. Ward, representing the City of Hawthorn.
J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.
W. R. Thomson, representing the City of Malvern.
P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.
Hon. Robert Beckett, M.L.C., representing the City of Camberwell.
H. E. Bastings, representing the City of Northcote.
Sir Henry de C. Kellett, J.P., representing the Town of Kew.
T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
Chas. Knowles, representing the Town of Williamstown.
Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg.
J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.
Secretary Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Office.	Name.
Commissioners—	
Chairman	G. F. Holden.
Representative of shipping interests	W. T. Appleton.
Representative of exporters	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers	H. Meeks.
Representative of primary producers	D. McLennan.
Secretary	J. H. McCutchan.
Treasurer	R. E. Shepherd.
Engineer	A. C. Mackenzie.
Harbor Master	W. G. Vincent.
Superintendent of Dredging	D. Kerr.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Office.	Name.
Commissioners	J. Hill (Chairman); E. J. Bechervaise, R. McGregor, M.L.A.
Secretary	J. H. Grey.
Accountant	C. W. Dickins.
Engineer (acting)	F. G. Goldstone.
Inspecting Engineer	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	Captain George A. Molland.

STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

Office.	Name.
Commissioners—	
W. Bell Jackson (Chairman).	
Wm. G. McBeath, J.P.	
Major-General J. W. McCay, C.B.	
G. A. Young.	
C. Forrester.	
W. Warren Kerr (deputy).	
Inspector-General	Geo. E. Emery, J.P.
Chief Inspector	A. Cooch, J.P.
Secretary	G. W. Paxton.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA.

Trustees—

- H. G. Turner, Esq., F.R.G.S., President.
 A. Leeper, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Vice-President.
 Sir Edward Carlile, K.C., Treasurer.
 The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B.A., LL.D.
 Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, K.C.M.G., Litt. D., F.R.S.
 R. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.
 The Rev. E. H. Sugden, Litt. D., B.Sc.
 His Honour Sir Thomas a'Beckett.
 A. S. Joske, Esq., M.D.
 The Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
 The Hon. G. Swinburne.
 Sir Henry Weedon, Knt.
 J. Moloney, Esq.
 The Hon. R. G. McCutcheon, M.L.A.
 W. Montgomery, Esq.
 Edward Officer, Esq.
 His Honour Mr. Justice Cussen.

- Chief Librarian and Secretary : E. La Touche Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.
 Curator of the Industrial and Technological Museum : R. H. Walcott, F.G.S.
 Hon. Director of the National Museum : Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, K.C.M.G., Litt.D., F.R.S.
 Curator of the Zoological Collection : J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S.
 Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Art : L. B. Hall.
 Master of the School of Drawing : F. McCubbin.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Office.	Name.
Chairman and Medical Inspector	E. Robertson, F.B.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council.
	Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne.
	Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group.
	Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group.
	Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs.
	Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs.
	Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
	Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A.
Senior Clerk	A. P. Kane.
Engineers	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspector..	J. Johnston, M.D.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

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

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Office.			Name.
President	..	..	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members ..	..	..	A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, G. B. Ramsay, H. Press, R. Wills, W. F. A. H. Russell, F. W. Strickland.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

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

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

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

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

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

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the Northern and Federal Territories, and its

area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed :—

AREA OF STATES.

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

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

Position of Australasian capitals.

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By Section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act **site.** it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th

December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908* :—

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1916.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1916 :—

- No. 1 .. 12th May .. The *Supply Act* (No. 5) 1915-16 grants and applies £1,818,905 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.
- No. 2 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 5) 1915-16 grants and applies £213,560 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 3 .. 30th May .. The *War Precautions Act* 1916 amends the *War Precautions Act* 1914-15.
- No. 4 The *Acts Interpretation Act* 1916 amends the Acts of 1901 and 1904.
- No. 5 The *Appropriation Act* 1915-16 grants and applies £4,024,982 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year amounting to £54,098,280 to the service of the Government.
- No. 6 The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1915-16 appropriates the supplies granted for the year 1915-16 amounting to £3,278,499 to the service of the Government for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 7 The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Fund Act* 1916 provides for the administration of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Fund.
- No. 8 The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1916 amends the Act of 1902-1915.
- No. 9 The *Commonwealth Public Service (Acting Commissioner) Act* 1916 provides for the appointment, temporarily, of an Acting Public Service Commissioner.
- No. 10 The *Customs Act* 1916 amends the Act of 1901-1914.
- No. 11 The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1916 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £3,500,000 for Invalid and Old-age Pensions.
- No. 12 The *Lands Acquisition Act* 1916 authorizes the transfer to and the vesting in any authority incorporated by any law of the Commonwealth of lands acquired by the Commonwealth under the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1906.
- No. 13 The *Patents Act (Partial Suspension) Act* 1916 suspends the operation during the continuance of the war and for six months thereafter of the *Patents Act* 1903-1909 in regard to the provisions for patents not worked to an adequate extent within the Commonwealth.

- No. 14 .. 30th May .. The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1916 amends the Act of 1901-1913.
- No. 15 .. " .. The *Representation Act* 1916 provides that there shall be no appointment during 1916 of an enumeration day for the purposes of the *Representation Act* 1905.
- No. 16 .. " .. The *Rules Publication Act* 1916 repeals certain provisions of the Act of 1903.
- No. 17 .. " .. The *States Loan Act* 1916 authorizes the raising of £8,940,000 to be loaned to the different States, with the exception of New South Wales.
- No. 18 .. " .. The *Supply Act (No. 1)* 1916-17 grants and applies £2,752,388 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1916-17.
- No. 19 .. " .. The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings) (No. 1)* 1916-17 grants and applies £662,085 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1916-17 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 20 .. " .. The *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1916 provides for the constitution of the office of Public Trustee, and otherwise amends the Trading with the Enemy Acts of 1914.
- No. 21 .. " .. The *War Census Act* 1916 amends the law as regards the onus of proof in any proceedings for an offence against the War Census Acts 1915.
- No. 22 .. " .. The *War Loan Act* 1916 authorizes the raising and expending of £50,000,000 for war purposes.
- No. 23 .. " .. The *War Loan Act (United Kingdom) (No. 1)* 1916 provides that all moneys borrowed after 30th June, 1915, under the *War Loan Act* 1914 and the *War Loan Act (No. 2)* 1915 shall be credited to the Loan Fund.
- No. 24 .. " .. The *War Loan Act (United Kingdom) (No. 2)* 1916 authorizes the borrowing of £25,000,000 from the Government of the United Kingdom for war purposes.
- No. 25 .. " .. The *War Pensions Act* 1916 amends the Act of 1914-1915.
- No. 26 .. 15th September .. The *Supply Act (No. 2)* 1916-17 grants and applies £5,023,580 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1916-17.
- No. 27 .. 28th September .. The *Military Service Referendum Act* 1916 provides for submitting to a Referendum the question of compulsory military service outside the Commonwealth of Australia.
- No. 28 .. 30th September .. The *Solicitor-General Act* 1916 provides for the creation of the office of Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth. The duties and functions of the Solicitor-General shall be such as are delegated to him by the Attorney-General.

- No. 29 .. 30th September .. The *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1916 amends the Act of 1914 by making provision for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Taxation.
- No. 30 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 2) 1916-17 grants and applies £918,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1916-17 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 31 The *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1916 amends the Acts of 1915 by making provision for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Taxation.
- No. 32 The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1916 amends the Act of 1908-12 by increasing the maximum amount of pension from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per week, by providing for pensions to inmates of benevolent asylums and hospitals, and by making other alterations.
- No. 33 The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1916 provides for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Land Tax.
- No. 34 .. 16th December .. The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1916-17 grants and applies £2,195,527 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1916-17.
- No. 35 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 3) 1916-17 grants and applies £2,702,760 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1916-17 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 36 .. 21st December .. The *Entertainments Tax Assessment Act* 1916 relates to the imposition, assessment, and collection of a tax upon payments for admission to entertainments.
- No. 37 The *Income Tax Act* 1916 provides for the imposition of a tax upon incomes, and fixes the rates of tax.
- No. 38 The *Entertainments Tax Act* 1916, to be read with Act No. 36, 1916, fixes the rates of the entertainments tax.
- No. 39 The *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1916 makes many machinery amendments in the Acts of 1915 and 1916.
- No. 40 The *Daylight Saving Act* 1916 promotes the earlier use of daylight by varying the clock time in certain months yearly. This Act is to continue in force for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.
- No. 41 The *Unlawful Associations Act* 1916 relates to unlawful associations and members thereof and to the printing or publishing of matter inciting to crime.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The following statement contains the names and periods of office of the Governors-General and acting Governors-General of the Commonwealth of Australia since its establishment on 1st January, 1901 :—

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	1st January, 1901	9th May, 1902
The Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, G.C.M.G. (acting Governor-General)	17th July, 1902	9th January, 1903
The Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	9th January, 1903	21st January, 1904
The Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., C.B.	21st January, 1904	8th September, 1908
The Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	9th September, 1908	31st July, 1911
The Right Hon. Thomas Denman, Baron Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	31st July, 1911 ..	16th May, 1914
The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.	18th May, 1914	Still in office

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

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23 Feb., 1914
New South Wales ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	14 March, 1913
Queensland ...	Major-General Sir Hamilton Goold Adams, G.C.M.G.	15 March, 1915
South Australia ...	Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G.	18 April, 1914
Western Australia ...	Sir William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G.	6 June, 1913
Tasmania ...	The Hon. Francis Alexander Newdigate Newdegate	
New Zealand ...	Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	19 Dec., 1912
Fiji ...	Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.	25 July, 1912
Papua ...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.	23 Nov., 1908
Northern Territory ...	Professor John Anderson Gilruth	16 April, 1912
Federal Territory ...	Vacant	

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1917.

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	23rd Sept., 1903	996
2. Deakin ,, ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson ,, ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean ,, ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin ,, ..	5th July, 1905	12th Nov., 1908	1,227
6. Fisher ,, ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook ,, ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher ,, ...	29th April, 1910	20th June, 1913	1,148
9. Cook ,, ...	20th June, 1913	17th Sept., 1914	454
10. Third Fisher ,, ...	17th Sept., 1914	27th Oct., 1915	405
11. Hughes ,, ...	27th Oct., 1915	14th Nov., 1916	384
12. Second Hughes ,, ...	14th Nov., 1916	17th Feb., 1917	95
13. Third Hughes ,, ...	17th Feb., 1917	Still in office ...	...

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have remained in office on an average for about one year and four months. Owing to a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Labour party on the question of conscription, the Hughes Administration resigned office on 14th November, 1916, the former leader of the party (the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.) forming a new Ministry from the members of the party who had favored conscription. The composition of this administration was as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1917.

Prime Minister and Attorney-General : THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.

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

Minister for the Navy : THE HON. J. A. JENSEN.

Postmaster-General : THE HON. W. WEBSTER.

Treasurer : THE HON. A. POYNTON.

Minister for Trade and Customs : THE HON. W. O. ARCHIBALD.

Minister for Home Affairs : THE HON. F. W. BAMFORD.

Minister for Works : THE HON. P. J. LYNCH.

Vice-President of the Executive Council : THE HON. W. G. SPENCE.

Assistant Minister : THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

„ „ THE HON. W. H. L. SMITH.

On 17th February, 1917, the second Hughes Ministry resigned office and a Coalition Government was formed, which comprised the undermentioned members:—

**MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH COMMONWEALTH
MINISTRY, 1917.**

Prime Minister and Attorney-General: THE RIGHT HON. W. M. HUGHES, P.C.
Minister for the Navy: THE RIGHT HON. J. COOK, P.C.
Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Minister for Defence: THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.
Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. E. D. MILLEN.
Minister for Works and Railways: THE HON. W. A. WATT.
Minister for Home and Territories: THE HON. P. MCM. GLYNN, K.C.
Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. J. A. JENSEN.
Postmaster-General: THE HON. W. WEBSTER.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. L. E. GROOM.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

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

**MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1917.**

THE SENATE.

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

Victoria.

*Barker, S.
 *Barnes, J.
 Bolton, W. K.
 Fairbairn, G.
 Plain, W.
 *Russell, Hon. E. J.

South Australia.

Guthrie, R. S.
 *Newland, J.
 *O'Loghlin, Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. V.,
 V.D.
 Rowell, Colonel J., C.B.
 Senior, W.
 *Shannon, J. W.

New South Wales.

*Gardiner, Hon. A.
 *Grant, J.
 *McDougall, A.
 Millen, Hon. E. D.
 Pratten, H. E.
 Thomas, Hon. J.

Queensland.

Crawford, T. W.
 *Ferricks, M. A.
 Foll, H. S.
 *Givens, Hon. T.
 *Maughan, W. J. R.
 Reid, M.

Western Australia.

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

Tasmania.

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

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1920; the remaining members on 30th June, 1923.

MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1917—
continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker THE HON. W. E. JOHNSON.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. J. M. CHANTER.

VICTORIA.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Member.	District.
Abbott, General P. P., C.M.G.	New England
Blakeley, A.	Darling
Catts, J. H.	Cook
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monare
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Considine, M. P.	Barrier
Cook, Right Hon. Joseph, P.C.	Parramatta
Falkiner, F. B. S.	Hume
Fleming, W. M.	Robertson
Greene, W. M.	Richmond
Johnson, Hon. W. Elliot	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H.	Wentworth
Lamond, H.	Illawarra
Lynch, John	Werriva
Mahony, W. G.	Dalry
Nicholls, S. R.	Macquarie
Orchard, R. B.	Nepean
Pigott, H. R. M.	Calare
Riley, E.	South Sydney
Ryrie, General G. de Laune, C.M.G.	North Sydney
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C.	Parkes
Thomson, John	Cowper
Wallace, C.	West Sydney
Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Webster, Hon. W.	Gwydir
West, J. E.	East Sydney

MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1917—
continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND.

Member.				District.
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	..	..	..	Herbert
Bayley, J. G.	..	..	..	Oxley
Corser, E. B. C.	..	..	..	Wide Bay
Finlayson, W. F.	..	..	..	Brisbane
Groom, Hon. L. E.	..	..	..	Darling Downs
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	..	..	..	Capricornia
Mackay, G. H.	..	..	..	Lilley
McDonald, Hon. C.	..	..	..	Kennedy
Page, Hon. J.	..	..	..	Maranoa
Sinclair, H.	..	..	..	Moreton

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

TASMANIA.

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

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

Senate.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the Senate; G. H. Monahan, Clerk Assistant; F. U'Ren, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives.—W. A. Gale, Clerk of the House; T. Woolford, Clerk Assistant; F. L. Clapin, Serjeant-at-Arms.

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

Commonwealth Librarian—A. Wadsworth.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.**JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.**

Chief Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Charles Powers.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. George Edward Rich.
Associate to Chief Justice	..	..	..	G. J. Rennick.
"	..	..	..	Justice Barton
"	..	..	..	Neil McTague.
"	..	..	..	Miss N. Isaacs.
"	..	..	..	F. G. R. Peterson.
"	..	..	..	Miss M. Gavan Duffy.
"	..	..	..	Lionel Powers.
"	..	..	..	E. L. Best.
Principal Registrar	..	..	..	J. W. O'Halloran.
Marshal	..	..	..	Walter David Bingle.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

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

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.**

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

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

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

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Electrical Engineer	..	..	..	F. Golding.
Chief Clerk	..	..	..	J. Mason.
Accountant	..	..	..	C. J. Westhoven.
Superintendent Mail Branch	..	..	..	E. P. Ramsay.
Manager Telegraph Branch	..	..	..	T. Howard.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	..	..	..	H. J. Huffer.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Comptroller-General	..	..	S. Mills.
Chief Clerk	..	..	L. F. East.
Chief Surveyor	..	..	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	..	..	J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst	..	..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Lighthouses	..	..	J. F. Ramsbotham.
Director of Navigation	..	..	Vacant.
Secretary, Inter-State Commission	..	..	A. G. Brown.

STATE COLLECTORS.

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

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	..	..	R. W. Moorehead.
Inspector, 1st Class	..	..	S. J. Priestley.
"	..	..	C. H. Green.
Accountant	..	..	W. C. P. Harvey.
Inspector of Excise	..	..	H. E. Kennedy.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	..	..	M. L. Shepherd.
Chief Clerk	..	..	W. H. Clarke.
Auditor-General	..	..	J. W. Israel, I.S.O.
Secretary, Auditor-General's Office	..	..	G. H. Gatehouse.
Director of Naval and Military Audit	..	..	J. B. Laing.
Official Secretary to the Governor-General*	..	..	Major G. C. T. Steward, C.M.G.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Acting Public Service Commissioner	..	..	W. B. Edwards.
Inspector (Central Staff)	..	..	W. J. Skewes.
Acting Inspector for Victoria	..	..	W. J. Clemens.
Acting Secretary	..	..	H. McTaggart.
Acting Registrar	..	..	G. E. Willson.

HOME AND TERRITORIES DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	..	..	A. A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk	..	..	F. J. Quinlan.
Commonwealth Statistician	..	..	G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer	..	..	R. C. Oldham.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	..	..	Sir R. R. Garran, K.B.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	..	..	G. S. Knowles, M.A., LL.M.
Secretary to Representatives of Government in the Senate	..	..	M. C. Boniwell.
Crown Solicitor	..	..	G. H. Castle.
Commissioner of Patents	..	..	G. Townsend.

* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

Secretary	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Chief Clerk*	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant	H. L. Walters.
Director-General of Works	Col. P. T. Owen.
Works Director, Victoria	H. J. Mackennal.
Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways	N. G. Bell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Invalid and Old-age Pensions, Maternity Allowances, and War Pensions)	J. R. Collins.
Assistant Secretary	C. J. Cerutti.
Accountant	J. T. Heathershaw.
Deputy Commissioner of Invalid and Old-age Pensions, Maternity Allowances, and War Pensions	T. James.

TAXATION OFFICE.

Acting Commissioner of Taxation ..	R. Ewing.
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Taxation, Victoria	J. S. Eastwood.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Secretary for Defence	Com. S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G., R.A.N.R. (Retired).
Acting ditto	T. Trumble.
Assistant Secretary (Acting)	M. M. Maguire.
Chief Accountant	Hon. Col. T. J. Thomas, A. and I. Staff.
Chemical Adviser to the Department of Defence	M. Bell.
Manager, Cordite Factory	A. E. Leighton, F.I.C.
Acting Manager, Small Arms Factory	B. T. McKay (temp.).
Manager, Clothing Factory	H. A. Slade.
Manager, Harness, Saddlery, and Leather Accoutrements Factory	G. E. Crowe.
Manager, Woollen Cloth Factory ..	J. Small.
Examiner of Stores and Equipment ..	Hon. Lieut. H. B. Miles, Retired List, R.A.N.
Consulting Military Engineer	Colonel P. T. Owen, Reserve of Officers.
Attached to High Commissioner's Office, London	Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Editor, <i>Australian Military Journal</i> ..	Capt. R. R. Garland, Unattd. List.
Contract and Supply Board—	
Chairman	M. M. Maguire.
Members	Hon. Major A. J. L. Wilson.
Secretary	J. J. F. Lahiff.
	Hon. Major J. C. Ormiston.

* Is also Marshal of the High Court of Australia.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The Principal Defence Councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

The Treasurer.

The First Naval Member.

The Second Naval Member.

The Inspector-General of the Military Forces.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The Consulting Military Engineer.

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

SECRETARY.

The Secretary for Defence.

MILITARY BOARD.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).

The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).

The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).

The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).

The Finance Member.

SECRETARY.

Hon. Lt.-Col. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., D.S.O., Military Staff Clerks. (A.I.F.)
R. J. Murphy (Acting).

DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Chief of the General Staff	Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. J. Foster, R.E., p.s.c.
Commonwealth Representative on Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.B., C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade). (A.I.F.)
Director of Military Operations	Col. C. B. B. White, C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c., R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.)
Director of Military Training	Lt.-Col. F. B. Heritage (temp.). (A.I.F.)

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF—*continued.*

Director of Army Signals .. ..	..	Major H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E. (G.S.O. 3rd Grade (temp.) (A.I.F.))
Inspector, Coast Defences .. ..	..	Col. L. H. Kyngdon, R.A.G.A. (temp.), A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade ..	..	Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.)
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (temp.)		Bt. Major W. J. Foster. (A.I.F.) Capt. (Hon. Major) E. L. Piesse, Intell. Section. G.S. (temp.) Capt. L. L. Pollard. Lieut. (temp. Capt.) D. G. E. Donald, A.G.A. (temp.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Adjutant-General .. ..	..	Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O. (temp.).
Director-General of Medical Services ..	..	Surgeon-General (temp.) R. H. J. Fetherston, A.A.M.C. (temp.).
Staff Officer to the Director-General of Medical Services		Capt. (prov.) R. F. O'Sullivan, A.A.M.C.
Staff Officer, Dental Services .. ..	..	Major (temp.) T. F. W. Hall, 60th Inf.
Principal Health Officer .. ..	..	Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Cumpston, A.A.M.C., Res.
Principal Pharmaceutical Officer .. ..	..	Hon. Major D. Cosser.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Direc- tor of <i>Personnel</i>		Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.
Director of <i>Personnel</i> .. ..	..	Capt. (Hon. Major) P. M. McFarlane (temp.).
Staff-Capt. .. ..	..	Bt. Major H. D. Wynter. (A.I.F.) Lieut. (temp. Capt.) N. G. M. Browne (temp.).
Quartermasters .. ..	..	Qrnr. (Hon. Capt.) F. H. Trask, Staff Capt. (temp.). Qrnr. (Hon. Lieut.) G. E. Sykes, A.A.M.C. (Permt.)
Director of Rifle Associations and Clubs		Bt. Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., A.E.
Inspectors of Rifle Ranges .. ..	..	Hon. Col. J. H. A. Lee, Retired List (2nd Military District). Capt. J. H. R. King, Retired List (3rd Military District). Hon. Lieut. H. C. Grover (2nd Military District). Hon. Lieut. J. James (4th Military District). Hon. Lieut. P. Bowden (5th Military District). Hon. Lieut. R. J. Fraser (1st Military District). Hon. Lieut. L. M. Ord (1st Military District). Hon. Lieut. P. B. Sanders (6th Military District).
Director of Physical Training .. ..	..	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Alderson, Chief Instruc- tor, P.T. Instl. Staff.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Quartermaster-General	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. Stanley, C.M.G., Retired List (temp.).
Director of Equipment	Hon. Major A. J. L. Wilson (temp.).
Director of Ordnance Services	Bt.-Col. J. G. Austin, C.M.G., A.O.D. (A.I.F.)
Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training	Major J. T. Marsh, C.M.G., A.S.C. (Imp.) (A.I.F.)
Director of Remounts	Hon. Lt.-Col. W. St. L. Robertson.
Inspector of Equipment	Col. J. S. Lyster, Retired List.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Chief of Ordnance	Bt. Col. H. W. Dangar, O.C., R.A.F.A. (temp.).
Director of Artillery	Lt.-Col. W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.)
Chief Instructor of Field Artillery	Bt.-Col. H. W. Dangar, O.C., R.A.F.A.
Instructor of Field Artillery	Major S. M. Anderson, R.F.A. (A.I.F.)
Inspecting Ordnance Officer	Bt. Lt.-Col. H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A.
Assistant to Inspecting Ordnance Officer	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) J. C. Kubale, R.A.G.A.
Assist. Inspector Small Arms Amm.	Qrmr. (Hon. Capt.) H. A. Home, R.A.G.A.
Director of Engineers	Lt.-Col. G. F. Wilkinson, R.A.E.
Assistant Director of Engineers	Bt. Major H. O. Clogstoun, R.E. (Acting). (A.I.F.)
Director of Works	Bt. Major T. Murdoch, R.A.E.
Quartermaster	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) E. Squire, R.A.E.
Inspector of Ordnance Machinery and Officer in Charge of Armament Artificers	Hon. Lt.-Col. R. Harding, Armament Artificers.
Assistants to the Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) T. Henderson, Armament Artificers.
	Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) J. F. Breakspear, Armament Artificers.
Officer in Charge of Armament	Hon. Major A. J. Coghill, Military Staff Clerks.
Inspector of Artillery Equipment	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. Stanley, C.M.G., Retired List.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Finance Member	Hon. Col. T. J. Thomas.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The Inspector-General	Major-General J. G. Legge, C.B., C.M.G. (A.I.F.)
Staff Officer	Vacant.
Inspector	Capt. J. L. Whitham, C.M.G. (A.I.F.)

HEAD-QUARTERS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.

President	Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O., Adjutant-General (temp.).
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COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*HEAD-QUARTERS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

Member	..	..	..	Col. C. B. B. White, C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c., R.A.G.A., Director of Military Operations. (A.I.F.)
Secretary	..	..	..	Capt. (Hon. Major) P. M. McFarlane, Director of <i>Personnel</i> (temp.).

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA.

Commandant	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. W. Parnell, C.M.G., R.A.E., A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General.
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DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Commandant, 1st (Queensland)	Military District	Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) G. G. H. Irving, (temp.).
Commandant, 2nd (N.S.W.)	Military District	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) G. L. Lee, C.M.G., D.S.O., (temp.) A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.
Commandant, 3rd (Victoria)	Military District	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B., C.M.G. (temp.).
Commandant, 4th (South Australia)	Military District	Lt.-Col. (Hon. Brig.-General) J. K. Forsyth, C.M.G. (temp.)
Commandant, 5th (Western Australia)	Military District	Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) R. E. Courtney, C.B., V.D. (acting).
Commandant, 6th (Tasmania)	Military District	Col. W. J. Clark, R.A.G.A.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

HEAD-QUARTERS, MELBOURNE.

Military Commandant	..	..	Col. (temp. Brig.-General) V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B., C.M.G. (temp.)
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	..	..	Major E. F. Harrison, R.A.G.A.
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (temp.)	..	..	Capt. D. M. King, The King's (L'pool Regt.). Lieut. (temp. Capt.) A. W. Hutchin (temp.). (A.I.F.) Capt. W. T. Tackaberry (temp.) (A.I.F.)
Assistant Adjutant-General	..	..	Colonel J. C. Hawker.
Assistant Qrnr.-General	..	..	Lt.-Col. R. Dowse. (A.I.F.)
Staff Officer for Field Artillery	..	..	Bt. Lt. Col. S. S. Ryrie, R.A.F.A.
Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery	..	..	Lt.-Col. J. E. Robertson (temp.), R.A.G.A.
Staff Officer for Engineers	..	..	Major W. Pestell, A.E.
Principal Medical Officers (Militia)	..	..	Col. C. S. Ryan, C.B., V.D., A.A.M.C. (A.I.F.) Col. (temp.) G. Cuscaden, A.A.M.C.
Command Sanitary Officer (Militia)	..	..	Lt.-Col. (temp.) W. B. Vance, A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia)	..	..	Lt.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C. (A.I.F.)
Senior Ordnance Officer	..	..	J. J. F. Lahiff.
” ” ” (acting)	..	..	J. F. Nash.
District Paymaster	..	..	Lt.-Col. A. Bolle.
Quartermaster	..	..	Qrnr. (Hon. Lieut.) E. Sherbon.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

PRINCIPAL NAVAL OFFICERS.

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

President	The Minister of State for the Navy, Hon. Joseph Cook, M.P.
First Naval Member	Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second Naval Member	Captain Henry L. Cochrane, R.N.
Third Naval Member	Engineer-Admiral William Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Member	Vacant.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Director of Naval Ordnance	Captain W. H. C. S. Thring.
Naval Secretary	Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie.
Director of Navy Accounts	Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin.
Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts	Paymaster-in-Chief Alfred M. Treacey.

DEFENCE.

SOLDIERS SENT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE WAR.

Contingents
despatched to
the front.

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

The call of volunteers to the colours met with an immediate and enthusiastic response in each State of the Commonwealth, and the task of training the men was vigorously proceeded with. Upon the suggestion of the Imperial authorities, it was decided that the composition of the force should be a division (of staff, three brigades, and divisional troops) and one light horse brigade, the command of which was offered to and accepted by the late Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, K.C.B., C.M.G., the Inspector-General of the Australian Military Forces. After this force had been raised the Government notified the Imperial authorities that a further body of troops, comprising lines of communication units (about 2,000), first reinforcements (about 3,000), two additional light horse brigades (about 4,000), an additional infantry brigade (about 4,500), and certain small veterinary units, would be despatched. The first convoy, which numbered 20,343 of all ranks, left Albany on 1st November, and landed in Egypt on 5th December, 1914. The second convoy, which consisted of 11,161 men, left the rendezvous about the end of December, 1914, and reached Egypt on 1st February, 1915. Additional Units and Reinforcements have been despatched.

Up to 31st March, 1917, the troops despatched from Australia for active service numbered 292,969. These were organized chiefly into the undermentioned units, some of which have since been disbanded or absorbed into other units :—

ARMY CORPS TROOPS.

- 2 Corps Cyclist Battalions.
- 2 Corps Cavalry Regiments.
- 3 Army Field Artillery Brigades (12 Batteries).
- 3 Army Field Artillery Ammunition Columns.

ANZAC MOUNTED DIVISIONS.

- 4 Light Horse Brigades (12 Regiments).
- Machine Gun Corps (4 Squadrons).
- 1 Field Squadron, Engineers.
- 1 Signal Squadron, Engineers.
- 4 Signal Troops, Engineers.
- 1 Mounted Divisional Train (A.S.C.).
- 4 Light Horse Field Ambulances.
- 4 Mobile Veterinary Sections.
- 2 Depôts Units of Supply.

FIVE DIVISIONS.

- 15 Infantry Brigades (60 Battalions).
- 5 Pioneer Battalions.
- 15 Machine Gun Coys.
- 10 Divisional Artillery Brigades (40 Batteries).
- 5 Divisional Ammunition Columns.
- 45 Trench Mortar Batteries.
- 15 Field Companies, Engineers.
- 5 Divisional Signal Companies.
- 5 Divisional Trains (20 A.S.C. Coys.).
- 5 Field Bakeries.
- 5 Field Butcheries.
- 25 Depôt Units of Supply.
- 1 Motor Ambulance Workshop.
- 5 Mobile Veterinary Sections.
- 15 Field Ambulances.
- 5 Sanitary Sections.
- 5 Infantry Base Depôts.

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS.

- Siege Artillery Brigade (3 Batteries).
- 4 Flying Squadrons.
- Aeroplane Squadron ($\frac{1}{2}$ Flight) for service in Mesopotamia.
- Mining Corps (3 Companies).
- 3 Tunnelling Companies.
- Naval Bridging Train.
- Divisional Ammunition Park.
- 2 Divisional Supply Columns.
- Reserve Park.

- 3 Auxiliary Mechanical Transport Companies A.S.C.
Armoured Motor Car Section.
- 5 Railway Sections.
- 4 Railway Supply Detachment.
- 2 Remount Units (8 Squadrons).
Wireless Signal Squadron (Headquarters and 2 Troops) for service
in Mesopotamia.
- 3 Battalions, Imperial Camel Corps (12 Companies),
Camel Brigade, Field Ambulance.
Other Administrative, Training and Departmental Units.
- 4 General Hospitals,
- 2 Stationary Hospitals.
- 3 Casualty Clearing Stations.
Contagious Diseases Hospital.
Other Miscellaneous Hospitals.
Dental Services.
Nursing Service.
Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (for service in German
New Guinea).

TROOPS IN TRAINING.

In addition to the above units, on the 31st March, 1917, there were 18,662 troops in training throughout Australia in preparation for despatch to the front.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The approximate number of troops despatched monthly as reinforcements for all units is 12,000. Reinforcements for the Australian Units serving under the Government of India are despatched from time to time as required.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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

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

JUNIOR CADETS.

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

SENIOR CADETS.

During January or February of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen years they are required to be registered for military training if they reside within five miles of a place appointed for training. After registration, the boys are medically examined, and, if passed as "fit for training," are required to undergo sixty-four hours' instruction each year, which is divided into whole-day, half-day, and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality. There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the work is carried out in the locality of their homes.

Senior Cadets are organized in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but they are not liable to be called out to fight. No payment is made to Senior Cadets for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets lasts until the 30th June in the year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years.

MILITIA FORCES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The establishment of the year 1915-1916 is—

Permanent .. .. .	.. .. .	3,496
Militia (Citizen Forces)	.. .. .	73,683
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers	.. .. .	1,161
		<hr/>
		78,340

In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs .. .. .	.. .. .	93,291
Senior Cadets .. .. .	.. .. .	91,654

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

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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

MILITARY FACTORIES.

Military
Factories.

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

- (a) The manufacture of cordite.
- (b) The manufacture of small arms.
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and leather accoutrements.
- (d) The manufacture of clothing.
- (e) The manufacture of woollen cloth.

NUMBERS IN TRAINING UNDER UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHEME.

Universal
Training—
Registrations
of Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Militia Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of December, 1916, are shown hereunder:—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE
31st DECEMBER, 1916.
SENIOR CADETS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
	Quota, 1899.	Quota, 1900.	Quota, 1901.	Quota, 1902.	Total.											
1st (Qld.)	3,362	3,579	3,638	3,824	14,403	14,272	12,241	85·7	631	4·5	1,400	9·8	2,085	77	12,241	12,209
2nd (N.S.W.)	8,931	9,222	9,308	9,542	37,308	36,478	32,885	90·0	1,034	2·9	2,604	7·1	4,175	293	32,835	32,050
3rd (Vic.)	7,477	8,102	7,950	7,928	31,457	31,147	27,920	89·6	871	2·8	2,356	7·6	3,275	262	27,920	27,434
4th (S. Aus.)	2,411	2,681	2,560	2,615	10,217	10,195	9,252	90·7	265	2·6	678	6·7	943	22	9,252	9,242
5th (W. Aus.)	1,434	1,538	1,640	1,700	6,312	6,292	5,829	92·6	107	1·7	356	5·7	472	11	5,829	5,632
6th (Tas.)	952	972	994	1,010	3,928	3,748	3,178	84·7	189	5·0	381	10·3	722	28	3,178	3,147
Total	24,567	26,044	26,090	26,919	103,620	102,127	91,255	89·4	3,097	3·0	7,775	7·6	11,672	693	91,255	89,704

MILITIA FORCES.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER LIABLE FOR TRAINING TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 QUOTAS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Exemptions Granted.					Number liable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Quota, 1896.	Quota, 1897.	Total.	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Quota, 1896.	Quota, 1897.	Total.	
1st (Qld.) ..	3,414	3,873	3,746	3,630	14,663	881	1,012	1,076	1,059	4,028	10,635
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	9,287	9,769	9,747	9,762	38,565	2,153	2,550	2,877	2,641	10,221	28,344
3rd (Vic.) ..	7,349	7,761	8,047	7,498	30,655	1,896	2,116	2,167	2,016	8,195	22,460
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,745	3,040	3,062	2,835	11,682	915	949	998	963	3,825	7,857
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,245	1,388	1,316	1,339	5,288	397	439	452	481	1,769	3,519
6th (Tas.) ..	817	935	1,022	902	3,676	177	156	211	225	769	2,907
Total ..	24,857	26,766	26,940	25,966	104,529	6,419	7,222	7,781	7,385	28,807	75,722

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER IN TRAINING IN THE MILITIA FORCES TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

1898 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Registrations.	Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number Remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number Actually in Training.
1st (Qld.) ..	2,796	2,712	1,964	72.5	256	9.4	492	18.1	774	58	1,964	1,964
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	8,345	6,666	5,170	77.6	486	7.3	1,010	15.1	2,503	672	5,170	4,563
3rd (Vic.) ..	6,313	5,843	4,491	76.9	423	7.2	929	15.9	1,494	328	4,491	4,392
4th (S. Aus.) ..	1,903	1,844	1,529	82.9	84	4.5	231	12.6	315	59	1,529	1,529
5th (W. Aus.) ..	951	925	793	85.7	17	1.8	115	12.5	133	25	793	757
6th (Tas.) ..	772	707	541	76.6	35	4.9	131	18.5	190	41	541	524
Total ..	21,080	18,697	14,488	77.5	1,301	6.9	2,908	15.6	5,408	1,183	14,488	13,729

JUNIOR CADETS.

Medical examinations of Junior Cadets.

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

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

1903 AND 1904 QUOTAS.

Military District.	Total Number Medically Examined.			Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
	Quota, 1903.	Quota, 1904.	Total.				
1st (Qld.) ..	3,150	3,321	6,471	6,269	96.9	202	3.1
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	10,076	9,683	19,759	19,332	97.8	427	2.2
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,028	6,184	14,212	13,935	98.0	277	2.0
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,208	2,028	4,236	4,135	97.6	101	2.4
5th (W. Aus.) ..	2,062	1,854	3,916	3,823	97.6	93	2.4
6th (Tas.) ..	875	813	1,688	1,618	95.9	70	4.1
Total ..	26,399	23,883	50,282	49,112	97.7	1,170	2.3

Common-
wealth
Military
Forces in
Victoria
1916-17.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1916-17:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES IN VICTORIA, 1916-17.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	7	27	34
" Pay Department—Civilians...	7	12	19
Royal Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery	7	109	116
Ordnance Department ... ..	...	84	84
Instructional Staff	20	171	191
Provost Staff	1	6	7
Physical Training Staff	3	1	4
Rifle Range Staff ... ..	...	13	13
Armament Artificers	1	13	14
Royal Australian Garrison Artillery ...	10	202	212
Royal Australian Engineers	9	80	89
Army Medical Corps	1	13	14
Army Veterinary Corps	1	1	2
Rifle Clubs Staff ... ..	...	8	8
Army Service Corps	1	57	58
Crew, Launch <i>Mars</i> ... ..	...	5	5
Total (Permanent)	68	802	870
MILITIA.			
Light Horse—			
5th Light Horse Brigade	89	1,451	1,540
7th " " "	118	1,901	2,019
Field Artillery—			
7th Field Artillery Brigade	26	484	510
8th " " "	26	484	510
Garrison Artillery	12	274	286
Engineers	42	992	1,034
Infantry	849	15,406	16,255
Extra Territorial Unit—Melbourne			
University Rifles	31	500	531
Army Service Corps	36	477	513
Army Medical Corps	42	562	604
Staff and Officers attached to Regiments, Ports, &c.	91	...	91
Army Veterinary Corps	11	...	11
Area Officers	64	...	64
Total (Militia)	1,437	22,531	23,968
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Total (Volunteers)	10	26	36
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	1,515	23,359	24,874

Rifle Clubs. Under the Defence Act Rifle Clubs form portion of the Reserve of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. There is a larger number of Rifle Clubs in the 3rd Military District (Victoria) than in any other, but the number of members is greater in the 2nd Military District (N.S.W.). On the 31st December, 1916, there were 1,555 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1915-16 for the whole Commonwealth were 59 per cent. of the total.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1916.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland) ..	306	18,073	2	17
2nd Military District (New South Wales) ..	392	35,314	1	12
3rd Military District (Victoria) ..	394	25,994	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia) ..	185	10,687	1	7
5th Military District (Western Australia) ..	179	11,513	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania) ..	99	5,811	1	6
Commonwealth	1,555	107,392	7	67

NAVAL DEFENCE.

During 1915 and 1916 the Royal Australian Navy did excellent service, but it was service which does not readily lend itself to be measured in terms of statistics.

H.M.A.S. *Pioneer* actively co-operated in the successful operations on the East Coast of Africa carried out by the Imperial Navy against the enemy cruiser *Konigsberg*.

Whilst engaged in the Naval operations at the Dardanelles in May, 1915, the submarine *AE2* was sunk by the enemy, her officers and men being taken prisoner.

The light cruiser *Brisbane* was successfully launched from the Commonwealth Naval Ship-building Yard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, on 30th September, 1915, and her place on the building slip has been taken by a sister cruiser to be named the *Adelaide*. Action is being taken with regard to the training of a certain number of engineers, artificers, and draughtsmen in Great Britain in order that the Commonwealth may be able to build submarines at the Cockatoo Island Naval Ship-building Yard.

During 1915 the battle cruiser *Australia* joined the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and was made flagship of a battle cruiser division. The other ships of the Australian Navy are taking their part in the war where the Imperial authorities find them most useful.

Destroyers. One of the most important units of the Australian Navy is the flotilla of destroyers which has recently been increased to six vessels of modern type, high speed and serviceable armament. The vessels are the *Warrego*, *Yarra*, *Parramatta*, *Swan*, *Torrens*, and *Huon*. They form what is known as the

"River" class, and it will be observed that they are named after rivers in each of the several States of the Commonwealth. Half the flotilla was built in Australia under war conditions, the vessels being the product of the Commonwealth dockyard, and only joining the fleet quite recently. Already, however, the three Australian-built destroyers have well proved their worth and demonstrated the excellence of the workmanship that was put into them. They have all seen service under strenuous conditions, and the engine-room departments especially have been called upon for tests of endurance and capacity, which have been responded to in a most praiseworthy manner. Although only out of the builders' hands a few months each one of the three new destroyers has steamed upwards of 7,000 miles.

In conformity with the general scheme of naval strategy the destroyers of the Australian Navy have been kept to our own and neighboring waters. The volume of Australian shipping was never greater than to-day, and the large number of troopships continually going and coming provides ample proof of the watchful care exercised by the Australian Navy over all shipping in these waters. Australian transports have been able to travel the ocean in safety, thanks to the destroyer flotilla, and to accumulate earnings on freight representing approximately £6,500,000.

The small gunboat *Una*, which was captured from the Germans in New Guinea, had recently to perform the duty of leading a punitive expedition in the New Hebrides. This was undertaken under directions of the Admiralty, in conjunction with the French, for the purpose of punishing certain natives responsible for the murder of missionaries. The expedition was successful, and resulted in the total destruction of the native villages, with considerable casualties to the inhabitants.

It is gratifying to record that H.M.A. ships are worthily performing their share of the great task of maintaining British supremacy on the seas.

The growing magnitude and importance of the work and duties of the Naval Branch of the Defence Department led the Commonwealth Government on 12th July, 1915, to establish a separate Department of State, styled the Department of the Navy.

Naval College. The Royal Australian Naval College, which is situated at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, is now in its full normal state, there being 120 Cadet Midshipmen at this establishment undergoing training. About 25 to 30 boys will leave the College each year for service in the Seagoing Fleet. The first batch left at the end of 1916.

Early Stages of War. Generally, the operations falling to the lot of the Royal Australian Navy during the early stages of hostilities may conveniently be divided into four definite phases. Not that there was any definite pause between them, they were merely the

accentuated notes in a movement that knew no rest until the enemy was either accounted for or driven out of Australian Pacific waters.

In the first place the Royal Australian Navy established its advanced bases at Port Moresby and Rabaul with a view to seeking out and bringing to action the enemy's armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. The marked feature of this first stage was the dashing way in which the destroyer flotilla carried out its task of searching Simpsonhafen and Matupi Harbors, only however to find that the quarry was elsewhere.

Before a further opportunity was given of getting into touch with the enemy, orders emanated from the Admiralty for the *Australia*, accompanied by the *Melbourne*, to convoy the New Zealand Military expedition, organized for the capture of Samoa, across the 1,200 miles of water which separates that island from the Dominion. This, the second phase, necessitated advanced bases at Noumea and Suva for coal and oil. This duty having been successfully accomplished, the flagship and her consort steamed backed to Rabaul, and the captures of Herbertshohe in New Britain, the Head-Quarters of the German Administration in the Pacific, and Freiderich Wilhelmshafen in New Guinea quickly followed, constituting the third phase of the Pacific Naval campaign. Meanwhile information had been steadily accumulating that made it clear that the enemy with his light cruisers intended to concentrate at a rendezvous to the north-east of Fiji. The *Australia* was, therefore, in the fourth phase based on Suva, from which centre she was able to patrol an extensive sector of the Pacific. The retirement of the enemy's ships to South American waters was the inevitable outcome of the tightening of the tactical net of operations, in which the speed and armament of the *Australia* were the essential factor.

The vast sea area, which had to be patrolled by the Royal Australian Navy, made radius of action a matter of first importance. It was necessary to secure the greatest possible radius of action, and this rested upon the factors of (a) suitable fuel and (b) transportation facilities. Continuity of action is the keynote of successful Naval enterprise, and not the least of the problems facing the Naval Administration was how it could ensure ample supplies of coal and oil being always available at the various advanced bases. In no instance, fortunately, was there even a single day's delay caused to the different operations through any default on the part of the large fleet of colliers and oilers employed. An idea of the magnitude of the task which was successfully accomplished in these first phases, embracing the first five months of the war, is conveyed in the statement that the ships of the Royal Australian Navy in the aggregate steamed upwards of 100,000 miles, and that, to enable them to do this, it was necessary to transport over long distances some 76,000 tons of coal and some 12,000 tons of oil.

Finally, it is worthy of record that not a single British merchant vessel was captured by the enemy in Australian waters, nor a port in Australasia attacked. On the other hand—

19 German steamers, aggregating	..	89,000 tons
1 Austrian steamer	..	3,530 tons
5 German sailing vessels, aggregating		12,200 tons
Total	.. ..	<u>104,730 tons</u>

were interned.

Eleven others were captured, aggregating 12,000 tons, including the German Government vessels *Komet*, *Nusa*, &c.

The fitting out of the transports engaged in the conveyance of troops is now carried out by the Department of the Navy, instead of by contract as formerly.
