

The above subjects are divided into three examinations. The fee on registration without examination is 6*l.* 6*s.*; for each of the three examinations 3*l.* 3*s.*; on registration after examination 1*l.* 1*s.* Diplomas and certificates of the following colleges and schools are recognised:—The Colleges of Alfort in Paris, of Lyons, Berlin, Copenhagen, New York, Bombay, Montreal, and Stockholm, (Regs. in Government Gazette, 13th February 1891, p. 825.)

Western
Australia.

A veterinary surgeon can practise without any licence or examination. There is no statute affecting the profession specially. (Dec. 1889.)

Tasmania.

Veterinary surgeons who have qualified in England are not called upon to produce any other qualification: English diplomas or certificates are recognised. There is a limited demand for them.

New Zealand.

The law has not imposed any restriction on the practice of veterinary surgery. No examination has to be passed; no licence is required, nor is there any official recognition of British or other qualifications. There is probably not much demand for members of the profession. (Dec. 1889.)

Cape Colony.

There is no law in the colony to prevent anyone from practising as a veterinary surgeon, nor is any licence required to enable anyone to practise, nor has any examination to be passed. There is no opening just now for such surgeons which promises immediate satisfactory returns. A fair practice could be established at Kimberley, and in course of time at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, King Williams Town, &c., but several surgeons, who came out to practise, have found the prospects too unpromising, and have taken to other work. (Dep. of Agriculture, Nov. 1889.) The veterinary surgeon attached to the Department of Agriculture receives 700*l.* a year; the first assistant, 400*l.*; and the second and third assistants, 300*l.* each.

Natal.

The Commission on the Importation of Stock point out in their report (dated February 1890) the want of veterinary surgeons in the Colony, and urge the Government to appoint more (Government Gazette, 4th March 1890).

Western
Australia.*

Appointments are made for three months probation. Candidates must be from 14 to 18 years of age (except as noted below), must bring testimonials of character and a medical certificate, and must, as a rule, pass an examination. Every permanent employé must insure his life. Appointments are made in order of merit.

Salaries.

In the *Clerical and Traffic Branches* cadets receive 30*l.* to 60*l.* a year; clerks, 70*l.* to 150*l.*; stationmasters, 120*l.* to 250*l.*, both with house; porters, from 15 to 20 years old, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a day; porters and shunters, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; foremen porters, 7*s.* to 10*s.*; guards, 7*s.* to 9*s.*; the hours are 60 a week; but for porters under 17 years, eight a day.

* These Regulations were received too late for insertion on p. 63.