

commonly cited as the **Naval Defence Act 1910**. One or two amendments were added on December 22nd, 1911. A comparison of this Act with the Canadian Naval Service Act shows that **the two measures follow almost identical lines in all essential particulars**. Provision is made in the Australian Act for the establishing of naval forces to be controlled in time of peace by the government of Australia, and available in time of war for co-operation with the other naval forces of the Empire. Provision is made for the establishing of a naval college and naval training, and other matters dealt with in the Canadian Act. It is natural that both measures should have followed similar lines as they were **prepared in accordance with the common plan approved by the British Admiralty**, and with the assistance of naval experts loaned to the governments of Australia and Canada respectively by the British government.

At a second conference held on June 28, 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominions of Canada and Australia, respecting the control of the Naval Service and forces of the Dominion of Canada and setting forth the limits of the Canadian and Australian naval stations respectively.

The limits of the Canadian stations were set forth as follows:

"The Canadian Atlantic Station will include the waters north of 30 degrees north latitude and west of the meridian of 40 degrees longitude."

"The Canadian Pacific Station will include the waters north of 30 degrees north latitude and east of the meridian of 180 degrees longitude." The limits of the Australian station were also set forth.

Steady progress made in organization of Royal Australian Navy.

On November 12th, 1910, the government of Australia appropriated the sum of £2,590,000 for naval defence. The statute setting forth that this appropriation is **"toward the construction of a fleet for the naval defence of the Commonwealth."** Other appropriations were made in the years 1911 and 1912 under direction of the Australian government. Steady progress has been made in the organization of the Australian Naval Service. On September, 19th 1911, His Majesty King George conferred upon this Service the title of **"The Royal Australian Navy,"** and a further recognition has since been given in the Memorandum prepared by the British Admiralty at the request of Mr. Borden and presented by Mr. Borden to the Canadian Parliament on December 5th. Section 7 of the Admiralty Memorandum contains the following:

"Further, at the present time and in the immediate future, Great Britain still has the power, by making special arrangements and mobilizing a portion of the reserves, to send, without courting disaster at home, an effective fleet of battleships and cruisers to unite with **the Royal Australian Navy** and the British squadrons in China and the Pacific for the defence of British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand."

Had the Borden administration continued the organization of a Canadian Naval Service upon the lines agreed to with Australia and the British Admiralty, there can be little doubt that His Majesty