

Board consisting of three commissioners, and a Minister as chairman. Ports and railways are to be administered on business principles, with due regard to agricultural and industrial development in the Union, and to promoting the settlement of an agricultural and industrial population inland by means of cheap transport. Their earnings are to be confined as nearly as possible to what is necessary for working, including provision for betterment, depreciation and payment of interest on capital.

Civil service.—A commission will deal with the re-organization, but officers of the railway and harbour departments will not come under its jurisdiction.

Seats of Government.—Pretoria is to be the seat of the federal Government, but Cape Town is to be the seat of the legislature of the Union. The seats of the provincial Governments shall be: For Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town; for Natal, Pietermaritzburg; for Transvaal, Pretoria; for Orange Free State, Bloemfontein.

Provincial Government.—The provinces are to be internally governed by an administrator appointed by the central government, a provincial council elected by the voters, and a provincial administration of from three to five persons elected by the provincial council. The administrator, therefore, is not in the position of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. He is simply chairman of an executive committee elected for a definite period by the provincial council, which itself has been elected for the same period. He cannot dismiss his executive committee or dissolve his council, nor can the council dismiss its committee after it has once elected them. Provincial administrators are to hold office for five years. The provincial council is to consist of the same number of members as are elected by that province for the House of Assembly. Provincial councils are elected for three years and are not subject to dissolution.

Provincial powers.—Provincial councils, subject to the assent of the central government, may legislate by way of ordinances in relation to matters coming within the following classes: (1) Direct taxation within the province in order to raise a revenue for