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SECTION XXV.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Federal Parliament, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General, who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State there is a State Governor, who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State, and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office, and by the instructions, which inform him in detail of the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State is also bi-cameral, and consists of (a) a Legislative Council and (b) a Legislative Assembly, or House of Assembly, the legislative powers of these chambers being delimited by the Commonwealth and the State Constitutions. The latter chamber, which is the larger, is always elective; the qualification for the franchise varies in character. The former chamber is, in the case of New South Wales and Queensland, nominated by the Governor-in-Council, but in the other States it is elective, the constituencies being differently arranged and some property qualification for the electorate being required. In the Federal Parliament, however, the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses. A brief account of the constitutional history of each of the States was given in previous issues of this book (see especially Year Book No. 4, pp. 27 to 32).

2. **Number of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shows the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and in each State at 1st August, 1919:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA, 1919.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. *	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Upper House ..	36	68	34	48	20	30	18	254
Lower House ..	75	90	65	72	46	50	30	428
Total	111	158	99	120	66	80	48	682

* By "Constitution Further Amendment Act 1913," the number of members in the Upper House was increased to 20, and in the Lower to 46, the previous numbers being 18 and 40 respectively.

The use of the expressions "Upper House" and "Lower House" in the above statement, though not justified constitutionally, is convenient, inasmuch as the legislative chambers are known by different names in the Commonwealth and in some of the States.

In the Commonwealth Parliament the Upper House is known as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council. The Lower House is known as follows:—In the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly.

3. The Cabinet and Executive Government.—The Sections of the Commonwealth Constitution Act dealing with the Executive Government will be found on page 24 hereinbefore. In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototype, the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth and in the State Governments are vested in the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in the majority of the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

(i) *The Executive Council.* This body is composed of the Governor and the Ministers of State holding office for the time being. The latter are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the different administrative departments. It should be observed that all persons living who have held Ministerial office under former Governments are also technically members of the Executive Council, and are thus liable to be specially summoned for attendance at meetings of that body. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings. At these meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form and made effective, appointments are confirmed, resignations accepted, proceedings ordered, and notices and regulations published.

The official members of the Executive Council in August, 1919, have been previously specified (see page 37). In addition, all living members of past Ministries (see following pages) are technically liable to be officially summoned to attend meetings of the Executive Council.

Particulars of previous Commonwealth Ministries are given on pages 33 to 36 hereinbefore.

(ii) *The Cabinet.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. No one is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is taken of the proceedings. The members of the Cabinet, being the leaders of the party in power in Parliament, control the bent of legislation, and must retain the confidence of the people and also of the Governor-General (or Governor), to whom they act as an advising body. They also in effect wield, by virtue of their seats on the Executive Council, the whole executive force of the community. In summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General (or Governor) is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally in no way bound to accept such advice. The following statement gives the names of the Ministers of State for the Commonwealth who have held office since the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government:—

**MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM
1st JANUARY, 1901, to AUGUST, 1919.**

HOME AND TERRITORIES. (Previous to 14/11/16 known as External Affairs).			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
(b) Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C. (a) ..	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C. ..	1/1/01	24/7/03
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER (h) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C. (g) ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. MCLEAN ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	4/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	29/4/10	f 8/10/11	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G. ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C. ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. J. A. ARTHUR ..	17/9/14	f 9/12/14	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	17/9/14	14/9/16
Hon. HUGH MAHON ..	14/12/14	14/11/16	Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C. ..	29/9/16	14/11/16
Hon. F. W. BAMFORD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C. ..	17/2/17	(e)	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/2/17	13/12/18
			Hon. W. A. WATT ..	13/12/18	17/1/19
			Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	17/1/19	e
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			TREASURER.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. A. DEAKIN ..	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	26/4/04
Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON (a) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C. ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G. ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C. ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. I. A. ISAACS ..	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	11/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER (a) (h) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. P. M. GLYNN ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C. (j) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) ..	17/9/14	27/10/15
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (a) (k) ..	17/9/14	(e)	Hon. W. G. HIGGS ..	27/10/15	27/10/16
			Hon. A. POYNTON ..	24/11/16	17/2/17
			Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	17/2/17	27/3/18
			Hon. W. A. WATT ..	27/3/18	(e)
WORKS AND RAILWAYS. (Previous to 14/11/16 known as Home Affairs).			DEFENCE.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	7/8/03	Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	f 10/1/01
Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	17/1/01	7/8/03
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	7/8/03	23/9/03
Hon. D. THOMSON ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. CHAPMAN ..	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. T. T. EWING (c) ..	11/10/06	23/1/07	Hon. J. W. McCAY (m) ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	23/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD ..	4/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G. ..	23/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. J. COOK (s) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK (a) (i) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. G. F. PEARCE ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	27/10/15	14/11/16	Hon. G. F. PEARCE ..	17/9/14	(e)
Hon. P. J. LYNCH ..	14/11/16	17/2/17			
Hon. W. A. WATT ..	17/2/17	27/3/18			
Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	27/3/18	(e)			

(a) Prime Minister. (b) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc. (c) Afterwards the Hon. Sir T. T. Ewing, K.C.M.G. (d) Afterwards the Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G. (e) Still in office. (f) Died while holding office. (g) Prime Minister, afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (h) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. A. Fisher, P.C. (i) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. (j) Afterwards the Hon. Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C. (k) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C. (l) Afterwards Lord Forrest of Bunbury. (m) Afterwards the Hon. Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G.

MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM
1st JANUARY, 1901, TO AUGUST, 1919—*continued.*

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (d) ..	1/1/01	17/1/01	Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR, K.C. ..	1/1/01	23/9/03
Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	5/2/01	7/8/03	Hon. T. PLAYFORD ..	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G. ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. MAHON ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. S. SMITH ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. T. T. EWING (c) ..	4/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. A. CHAPMAN ..	4/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	11/10/06	19/2/07
Hon. S. MAUGER ..	29/7/07	12/11/08	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G. ..	19/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. S. SMITH ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. Sir J. QUICK ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. J. H. MCCOLL ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. C. E. FRAZER ..	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. A. GARDINER ..	17/9/14	27/11/16
Hon. AGAR WYNNE ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. W. G. SPENCE ..	27/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. W. G. SPENCE ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. W. WEBSTER ..	27/10/15	(e)	Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	16/11/17	27/3/18
			Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ..	27/3/18	(e)

THE NAVY.			REPATRIATION.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	12/7/15	17/2/17	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	28/9/17	(e)
Rt. Hon. J. COOK, P.C. (t)	17/2/17	(e)			

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. N. E. LEWIS (d) ..	1/1/01	23/4/01	Hon. J. S. CLEMONS ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G. ..	23/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. W. H. KELLY ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. H. MAHON ..	17/9/14	14/12/14
Hon. S. MAUGER ..	11/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/9/14	12/7/15
Hon. J. H. COOK ..	28/1/08	12/11/08	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ..	17/9/14	27/3/18
Hon. J. HUTCHISON ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH ..	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	17/2/17	16/11/17
Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON, C.M.G. ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. A. POYNTON ..	26/3/18	(e)
Hon. E. FINDLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. G. H. WISE ..	26/3/18	(e)
Hon. C. E. FRAZER ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	26/3/18	17/1/19
Hon. E. A. ROBERTS ..	23/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. R. B. ORCHARD ..	26/3/18	(e)

See notes on previous page.

(iii) *Constitution of Ministries.* The subjoined table shews the constitution of the Ministries in the Commonwealth and the State Governments at 1st August, 1919 :—

CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRIES, 1919.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	2	4	1	2	2	3	17
The Lower House ..	9	10	7	9	4	6	4	49
Total ..	12	12	11	10	6	8	7	66

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in August, 1919, are shewn in the following statement :—

MEMBERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1919.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier—</i>	<i>Minister for Lands and Minister for Forests—</i>
HON. W. A. HOLMAN.	HON. W. G. ASHFORD.
<i>Colonial Secretary—</i>	<i>Treasurer and Minister for Mines—</i>
HON. G. W. FULLER.	HON. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK.
<i>Solicitor-General, and Minister for Justice and Local Government—</i>	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i>
HON. J. D. FITZGERALD, M.L.C.	HON. W. C. GRAHAME.
<i>Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways—</i>	<i>Minister for Public Health—</i>
HON. R. T. BALL.	HON. D. STOREY.
<i>Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Minister for Housing—</i>
HON. J. GARLAND, K.C., M.L.C.	HON. D. R. HALL.
<i>Minister for Public Instruction and Labour and Industry—</i>	<i>Minister without Portfolio, assisting Premier and Minister for Lands—</i>
HON. A. G. F. JAMES.	HON. C. W. OAKES.

VICTORIA.—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Attorney-General—</i>	<i>President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply—</i>
HON. H. S. W. LAWSON.	HON. F. G. CLARKE, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Public Health—</i>	<i>Minister of Railways and Mines and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i>
MAJOR THE HON. M. BAIRD.	HON. S. BARNES.
<i>Treasurer—</i>	<i>Minister of Agriculture—</i>
HON. W. M. MCPHERSON.	HON. D. S. OMAN.
<i>Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i>	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i>
HON. A. ROBINSON, M.L.C.	HON. W. KENDELL, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i>	HON. J. MCWHAE, M.L.C.
HON. W. HUTCHINSON.	HON. H. J. M. CAMPBELL.

QUEENSLAND.—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i>
HON. T. J. RYAN.	HON. H. F. HARDACRE.
<i>Home Secretary—</i>	<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i>
HON. J. HUXHAM.	HON. J. M. HUNTER.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i>	<i>Secretary for Mines—</i>
HON. J. H. COYNE.	HON. A. J. JONES, M.L.C.
<i>Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works—</i>	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i>
HON. E. G. THEODORE.	HON. W. LENNON.
<i>Secretary for Railways—</i>	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i>
HON. J. A. FHELLY.	HON. W. N. GILLIES.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MINISTRY.

Premier and Treasurer—

HON. A. H. PEAKL.

*Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine and
of Irrigation—*

HON. J. G. BICE, M.L.C.

*Commissioner of Public Works and Minister
of Railways and of Agriculture—*

HON. G. RITCHIE.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immi-
gration and Minister of Repatriation—*

HON. E. A. ANSTEY.

*Attorney-General and Minister of In-
dustry—*

HON. H. N. BARWELL.

Minister of Education and of Mines—

HON. W. H. HARVEY, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MINISTRY.

*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister
for Lands and Repatriation—*

HON. JAMES MITCHELL, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—

HON. F. T. BROUN.

Minister for Health and Education—

HON. H. P. COLEBATCH, M.L.C.

*Minister for Mines, Railways, Industries,
and Woods and Forests—*

HON. J. SCADDAN.

Attorney-General—

HON. T. P. DRAPER, K.C.

*Minister for Works, Trading Concerns, and
for Water Supply—*

HON. W. J. GEORGE.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. F. E. S. WILLMOTT.

HON. C. F. BAXTER, M.L.C.

TASMANIA.—MINISTRY.

*Premier and Chief Secretary and Minister
for Education—*

HON. W. H. LEE.

*Attorney-General and Minister for Rail-
ways—*

HON. W. B. PROFSTING, M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister for Mines—

HON. SIR N. E. LEWIS, K.C.M.G.

*Minister of Lands and Works and Agri-
culture—*

HON. J. B. HAYES.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. T. SHIELDS, M.L.C.

HON. H. HAYS, M.L.C.

HON. A. HEAN, C.M.G.

4. **The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.**(a)—Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connection with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (No. 6, page 942.)

5. **Enactments of the Parliament.**—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act (see pp. 21–24 hereinbefore). In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal Assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitution. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

(a) See Jenks' "Government of Victoria," pp. 269 *et seq.*

6. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the Governors.**—The Governor-General and the State Governors act under the authority of the Commissions by which they are appointed and the Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to instructions issued by the Colonial Office and passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth was constituted by Letters Patent issued on the 29th October, 1900, in pursuance of the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act (see page 15 hereinbefore). The powers and duties of the Governor-General were further defined by Royal instructions passed on the same date. The principal and most important of his functions, legislative as well as executive, are expressly conferred upon him by the terms of the Constitution itself. He is the custodian of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and has the appointment of political officers to administer Departments of State of the Commonwealth.

His legislative functions are exercised with respect to proposed laws as finally passed by the Federal Houses of Parliament. Such Bills are presented to the Governor-General for his assent in the King's name, on receiving which they become law throughout the Commonwealth. The Governor-General may, however, withhold his assent, or may reserve any Bill for the King's pleasure. He may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law with suggested amendments. The King may disallow any law within one year from the date on which it was assented to by the Governor-General.

The Governor-General's executive functions are, under ordinary circumstances, exercised on the advice of his responsible Ministers. Various specific powers are vested in him by the Constitution; he may summon or prorogue Parliament and may dissolve the House of Representatives. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the Commonwealth, and is invested by the Crown with the prerogative of mercy in cases of offences committed against the laws of the Commonwealth.

The Governor-General is also invested with authority in certain matters of Imperial interest, such as the control of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth; the observance of the relations of foreign States to Great Britain, so far as they may be affected by the indirect relations of such States to the Commonwealth; and the treatment of neutral and belligerent ships in Commonwealth waters in time of war.

The Governor-General may not leave the Commonwealth without having first obtained leave from the Imperial Government, to whom alone he is responsible for his official acts. The powers and functions of the State Governors are, within their respective States, very similar to those exercised by the Governor-General for the Commonwealth, and are defined by the terms of their Commissions and by the Royal instructions accompanying the same. A State Governor is the official head of the State Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Bills passed by the Parliament, except those reserved for the Royal Assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills, which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the instructions issued by the Imperial Government. The Governors are, under ordinary circumstances, guided by their Executive Councils, the chief matters in which the exercise of discretion is required being the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; the appointment of a new Ministry; or the assenting to, vetoing, or receiving of Bills passed by the legislative chambers. The Governors are authorised, under certain restrictions, to administer the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within their jurisdiction, and to remit fines and penalties due to the Crown. All moneys to be expended for the public service are issued from the Treasury under the Governor's warrant.

In a recent work in which the above matters are exhaustively discussed, (a) it is indicated that there are important functions in the hands of a Governor, and that his influence may extend beyond what is anticipated by those who are unfamiliar with the activities of actual government. This is, however, essentially a matter of individual character. A Governor is entitled to the fullest confidence of his Ministers, to be informed at once of any important decisions taken by his Cabinet, and to discuss them with the utmost freedom. He can point out objections, give advice, deprecate measures, and

(a) "Responsible Government in the Dominions," A. B. Keith, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912, Vol. I.

urge alterations, subject, however, to his remaining always behind the scenes. It should be remembered, moreover, that the State Executive Councils owe their existence to the Royal Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor and that, in law, the Governor is never bound to accept the advice of his Ministers. He cannot indeed do many things without their advice, for it is provided by law (either in the Constitution or Interpretation Acts, or by authoritative usage) that a Governor-in-Council must act on the advice of the Council. He cannot therefore perform any act in Council without a majority, though he can always refuse to act, and thus force his Ministers either to give way on the point at issue or to resign their posts. Even in the case of a ministerial act he can forbid a Minister to take any action on pain of dismissal. Nominally a Governor will, of course, be justified in accepting the advice of his Ministers as being a correct statement of the facts and law, but he is not bound to be so satisfied, and in matters of law he must exercise his own judgment if he be in doubt. A Governor is not, however, entitled to refuse to act on the advice of his Ministers because he personally does not approve of their action or policy; his duty is not to his own conscience, but to the people of the State which he governs, and he should execute that duty independently of every other consideration.

Although the above furnishes a brief résumé of the powers of a Governor from a legal point of view, in practice the exercise of his powers is generally limited by his ability to persuade his Ministers as to the desirability of any particular course of action. Disagreement with Ministers is only justifiable in extreme cases, and even then it involves the responsibility of finding other Ministers, who must either shew that they have as much support as any other party, or be prepared to administer during a dissolution, pending an appeal to the people. It may be remarked that a Governor who cannot work with Ministers possessing the support of the people must be recalled, unless he has acted on Imperial grounds, and the dispute is not one between him and Ministers, but between the Imperial and State Governments.

It may also be pointed out that a Governor, besides acting according to law, has, within the range of what is lawful, to act according to the instructions of the Secretary of State. He is called upon to do so by the instruments which create his office and appoint him Governor, and he obeys the Secretary of State as the mouthpiece of the Crown. Historically, there have been many cases in which these instructions have placed Governors in opposition to their Ministers.

The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. He assumed office 18th May, 1914. Particulars of previous Governors-General are given on p. 33 hereinbefore.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth :—

New South Wales ..	SIR WALTER DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G.
Victoria	The Hon. SIR ARTHUR LYULPH STANLEY, K.C.M.G. (on leave). Lieutenant-Governor, SIR WILLIAM HILL IRVINE, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Queensland	Major SIR HAMILTON JOHN GOOLD-ADAMS, G.C.M.G., C.B.
South Australia ..	Lieutenant-Colonel SIR HENRY LIONEL GALWAY, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	The Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM GREY ELLISON-MACARTNEY, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Tasmania	SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE, K.C.M.G.

7. Cost of Parliamentary Government.—The following statement shews the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended the 30th June, 1918. In order to avoid any incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1917-18.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.†	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary ..	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,750	33,750
Official secretary's salary ..	650	400		300	..	350	..	
Governor's establishments ..	9,771	210	4,305	2,003	..	1,115	410	
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ..	6,472	886	(e)317	..	1,188	2,383	399	
Miscellaneous ..	..	2,780	..	1,552	123	204	271	
Total ..	26,893	9,276	9,622	6,855	5,311	8,052	3,830	69,839
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	156	115	612	20	..	350	..	1,253
Other expenses ..	4	..	25	96	..	44	..	169
Total ..	160	115	637	116	..	394	..	1,422
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	14,901	11,040	8,400	8,300	5,000	6,200	3,200	57,041
Other expenses ..	87	2,291	(d)	..	..	2,431	617	5,426
Visits of Commonwealth Ministers to London ..	4,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,450
Total ..	19,438	13,331	8,400	8,300	5,000	8,631	3,817	66,917
4. Parliament—								
A. The Upper House :								
Allowances to members ..	20,854	..	..	1,500	3,600	9,576	3,000	38,530
Railway passes ..	(a)9,950	8,432	(e)5,000	(f)	800	(f)	750	24,932
Other expenses of members ..	(a)378	..	..	..	181	..	..	559
B. The Lower House :								
Allowances to members ..	42,796	40,607	16,240	20,848	7,885	15,600	5,087	149,063
Railway passes ..	(b)	10,841	(e)	(f)	1,240	(f)	1,250	13,931
Other expenses of members ..	(b)	5,455	..	1,531	540	..	43	7,569
C. Miscellaneous :								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	14,892	22,656	13,710	3,755	5,285	3,667	2,846	66,811
Printing ..	6,776	13,110	1,247	3,985	5,508	545	2,195	33,366
Hansard ..	18,918	6,925	6,674	8,312	4,918	4,049	..	49,796
Library ..	6,692	565	983	1,065	757	400	..	
Refreshment rooms ..	1,990	(c)	2,145	1,500	1,402	1,052	..	
Water, power, light, and heat ..	787	552	515	461	677	144	744	40,855
Postage, stores, and stationery ..	1,859	2,606	1,030	345	368	280	..	
Miscellaneous ..	8,073	1,333	211	446	457	1,416	..	
Total ..	133,965	113,082	47,755	43,748	34,218	36,729	15,915	425,412
5. Electoral Office—								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	41,356	1,307	700	2,283	3,804	2,181	2,899	127,929
Other expenses ..	39,786	3,431	15,091	8,964	3,818	2,309	..	
Total ..	81,142	4,738	15,791	11,247	7,622	4,490	2,899	127,929
6. Cost of Elections ..	4,355	17,564	11,219	22,026	935	6,199	(g)	62,208
7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees ..	4,615	3,872	1,434	5,619	2,077	4,047	1,428	23,092
GRAND TOTAL ..	270,568	161,978	94,858	97,911	55,163	468,542	27,889	776,909
Cost per head of population ..	1s. 1.2d.	1s. 8.6d.	1s. 4.1d.	2s. 10.7d.	2s. 6.8d.	4s. 5.2d.	2s. 8.9d.	3s. 1.1d.

* See preceding paragraph. † Figures for 1916-17. Later figures not supplied. (a) Including Lower House. (b) Included in Upper House. (c) Included in Miscellaneous. (d) See note (e). Ministers are allowed £1 per day when travelling. (e) £5,000 is paid to the Railway Department to cover issue of passes to State Governor and Staff, members of Parliament of Victoria and other States, and Executive Councillors. (f) Not available. Each member of both Houses has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (g) Included in Electoral Office. (h) Exclusive of travelling expenses of members, free passes, special trains, etc.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The summary on pages 920 and 921 gives particulars as to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shews concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. Persons who are otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, are generally disqualified on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in Government contracts, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Parliament.**—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution a certain number retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows:—New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5—total, 75. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members in each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, each State is counted as a single electorate, but an elaborate scheme of subdivision had to be undertaken in order to provide workable electorates in each State for members of the House of Representatives. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £600 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given on pages 16 to 20 hereinbefore.

Particulars of Elections. There have been six complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The dates of the opening and dissolution of these Parliaments are given on page 32. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 27th June, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 27 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after a specified interval, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the Fifth Parliament, and, in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. The first session of the seventh Parliament opened on the 14th June, 1917. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections may be found in the tables given hereunder:—

FEDERAL ELECTION, MARCH, 1901.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors who Voted.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In contested Districts for the House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
New South Wales ..	331,765	317,902	218,456	211,035	65.81	66.38
Victoria ..	280,661	233,051	149,012	130,610	53.09	56.04
Queensland ..	103,806	103,806	51,336	62,656	49.45	60.35
South Australia ..	154,281	154,281	62,952	62,892	40.80	40.76
Western Australia ..	87,920	70,230	28,733	25,945	32.68	36.95
Tasmania ..	39,528	39,528	18,822	18,572	47.62	46.99
Commonwealth ..	997,961	918,798	529,311	511,710	53.04	55.69

FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16th DECEMBER, 1903, 12th DECEMBER, 1906, 13th APRIL, 1910, 31st MAY, 1913, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1914, AND 5th MAY, 1917.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
THE SENATE.										
New South Wales	1903	360,285	326,764	687,049	189,877	134,487	324,364	52.70	41.16	47.21
	1906	392,077	345,522	737,599	229,654	151,682	381,336	58.57	43.90	51.70
	1910	444,269	390,933	834,662	301,167	211,835	512,802	67.79	54.21	61.44
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
	1914	576,309	506,820	1,083,129	407,464	294,939	702,403	70.70	58.19	64.85
Victoria	1903	566,345	528,489	1,094,834	430,514	343,143	773,657	76.92	64.93	70.66
	1906	302,069	310,403	612,472	171,830	141,648	313,478	56.89	45.63	51.18
	1910	335,884	336,168	672,054	209,252	171,933	381,185	62.30	51.14	56.72
	1913	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,666	222,866	468,535	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1914	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland	1903	401,055	413,685	814,740	335,557	309,841	644,898	83.54	74.90	79.15
	1906	398,794	425,913	814,707	345,804	342,131	687,935	87.81	80.33	83.92
	1910	127,914	99,166	227,080	79,388	44,569	124,507	62.40	44.94	54.83
	1913	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,567	44,972	124,539	53.03	37.14	45.94
	1914	158,436	120,505	278,941	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
South Australia	1903	209,727	156,355	366,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
	1906	207,587	160,820	368,207	183,709	112,695	276,404	78.86	70.16	75.07
	1910	204,280	174,016	378,296	183,486	153,265	336,751	89.82	83.08	89.02
	1913	85,947	81,828	167,775	85,736	19,049	54,785	41.58	23.28	32.65
	1914	97,454	95,664	193,118	103,318	27,199	70,517	44.45	28.43	36.51
Western Australia	1903	105,301	102,354	207,655	63,384	47,110	110,503	60.19	46.03	53.22
	1906	124,222	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
	1910	131,758	125,595	257,353	110,049	96,195	206,244	83.52	76.59	80.14
	1913	132,260	133,519	265,779	103,707	87,471	191,178	78.41	65.51	71.93
	1914	74,754	42,188	116,942	26,878	6,270	33,148	35.96	14.86	28.35
Tasmania	1903	91,427	54,046	145,473	37,180	15,522	52,712	40.67	28.74	36.23
	1906	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1910	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
	1913	107,005	75,102	182,107	79,150	50,984	130,134	73.97	67.89	71.46
	1914	93,049	74,981	168,030	76,518	54,154	130,672	82.23	72.22	77.77
Commonwealth	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,292	37,021	54.53	34.30	45.00
	1906	47,306	42,903	90,209	29,184	19,715	48,879	61.65	45.95	54.18
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
	1914	54,754	51,225	105,979	44,504	37,749	82,253	81.28	73.69	77.61
1917	54,405	54,278	108,681	44,634	37,974	82,608	82.04	69.96	76.01	
Commonwealth	1903	994,484	899,102	1,893,586	527,997	359,315	887,312	53.09	39.06	46.86
	1906	1,114,187	995,375	2,109,562	628,135	431,033	1,059,168	66.38	43.30	50.21
	1910	1,186,733	1,071,699	2,258,432	802,030	601,948	1,403,976	67.58	58.17	62.16
	1913	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66
	1914	1,478,463	1,333,047	2,811,510	1,139,933	902,403	2,042,336	77.10	67.69	72.64
1917	1,444,133	1,391,194	2,835,327	1,184,663	1,018,138	2,202,801	82.03	73.18	77.69	

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (a)

New South Wales	1903	303,254	274,763	578,017	164,133	118,381	282,514	54.12	43.08	48.88
	1906	363,723	314,777	678,500	216,150	141,227	357,377	59.43	44.87	52.67
	1910	431,702	379,927	811,629	294,049	207,868	501,917	68.11	54.71	61.84
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
	1914	491,086	429,960	920,992	351,172	257,591	608,753	71.51	65.92	66.10
Victoria	1903	484,854	447,337	932,291	370,618	292,925	663,543	76.44	65.47	71.17
	1906	241,134	247,089	488,223	142,460	120,329	262,789	69.08	45.70	53.83
	1910	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,266	171,999	381,265	62.30	51.16	58.58
	1913	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,663	222,869	468,532	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1914	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland	1903	321,655	336,781	658,436	272,622	256,757	529,379	84.76	80.68	84.20
	1906	340,025	366,135	706,160	299,173	295,404	594,577	87.09	87.17	87.63
	1910	114,550	88,375	202,925	74,042	41,689	115,731	64.04	47.17	57.03
	1913	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,540	44,942	124,482	53.01	37.12	45.92
	1914	158,436	120,505	278,941	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
South Australia	1903	209,727	156,355	366,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
	1906	207,587	160,820	368,207	183,486	153,265	336,751	89.82	83.08	89.02
	1910	204,280	174,016	378,296	183,485	163,265	346,750	89.82	83.08	89.02
	1913	23,856	25,769	49,645	12,394	7,728	20,122	51.99	29.07	40.53
	1914	42,065	38,778	80,843	19,550	12,689	32,239	47.19	32.84	40.92
Western Australia	1903	59,581	61,594	121,175	37,189	29,652	67,041	62.42	48.47	55.33
	1906	90,009	85,304	175,313	74,316	65,704	140,020	82.57	77.02	79.87
	1910	116,594	111,372	227,966	97,182	84,956	182,138	83.65	76.28	79.20
	1913	116,568	114,749	231,317	91,642	75,450	167,092	78.61	65.75	72.93
	1914	41,500	28,324	69,824	16,824	4,409	21,233	40.54	15.57	30.41
Tasmania	1903	91,427	54,046	145,473	36,976	16,824	53,800	54.56	29.12	36.24
	1906	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1910	87,570	62,088	149,658	65,754	44,310	110,064	75.09	71.37	73.93
	1913	89,824	64,736	154,560	66,221	44,456	110,677	73.72	68.67	71.61
	1914	74,370	61,940	136,310	61,531	45,112	106,643	82.72	72.83	78.24
Commonwealth	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,284	37,013	54.53	34.28	44.99
	1906	47,306	42,903	90,209	29,184	18,441	47,625	61.47	41.19	55.35
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
	1914	42,995	41,122	84,117	34,789	30,314	65,103	80.91	73.72	77.40
1917	42,430	43,661	86,091	35,103	30,770	65,873	82.73	70.47	76.52	
Commonwealth	1903	787,809	703,093	1,470,902	432,582	305,820	739,402	56.47	43.50	50.27
	1906	1,020,917	899,480	1,920,397	585,535	403,018	988,553	57.35	44.81	51.48
	1910	1,128,496	1,020,473	2,148,969	768,714	580,912	1,349,626	62.12	56.93	62.80
	1913	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	876,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.59	73.49
	1914	1,225,990	1,122,451	2,348,441	954,768	772,138	1,726,906	77.88	68.79	73.53
1917	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30	

(a) For the House of Representatives the number of electors enrolled in contested divisions only is given.

In the Senate the figures for the year 1906 shew that ballot-papers were issued to 50.21 per cent. of the electors, and are a slight improvement on those for the year 1903, when only about 47 per cent. of the electors visited the polls. There was, however, a substantial increase in the number of electors who voted at the 1910 elections, 62.16 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising the franchise. The elections of 1913 shewed a gratifying increase over those of 1910, no less than 73.66 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising their right to vote, while in 1914, the percentage was almost as high, viz., 72.64 per cent. It will be seen from the foregoing table that the electors of the Commonwealth are setting a higher value on the privilege of the franchise. The percentage of female voters in 1914, while still considerably below that of the males, shews a marked increase on that of female voters in the earlier years of Federation. At the elections in 1917, the proportion of voters of both sexes was the highest yet recorded.

3. Commonwealth Referenda, 26th April, 1911.—Two proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution were submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection on the 26th April, 1911. They were (a) The Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910, and (b) the Constitution Alteration (Monopolies) 1910. If, in a majority of the States, a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed laws, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve them, they are presented to the Governor-General for the King's assent. Particulars of the alterations proposed have already been given (see page 21).

Results of the Referenda of 1911 are given in the following table, which shews the number of electors enrolled, electors to whom ballot papers were issued, and the number of votes in favour of, and against, each of the proposed laws. As will be seen, neither of the proposed laws was approved by the people.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA (LEGISLATIVE POWERS AND MONOPOLIES),
TAKEN ON 26th APRIL, 1911.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Legislative Powers.		Monopolies.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Number of Votes given in favour of the Prop'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given not in favour of the Prop'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given in favour of the Prop'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given not in favour of the Prop'd Law.
N.S.W. ..	461,196	406,998	868,194	233,668	150,520	384,188	135,368	240,605	138,237	238,177
Victoria..	355,381	367,996	723,377	236,194	212,372	448,566	170,288	270,390	171,453	268,742
Q'land ..	167,725	125,278	293,003	101,245	60,890	162,135	69,552	89,420	70,259	88,472
S. Aust...	110,217	105,810	216,027	72,761	61,041	133,802	50,358	81,904	50,835	81,479
W. Aust.	83,850	54,847	138,697	42,598	18,884	61,482	33,043	27,185	33,592	26,561
Tasmania	54,008	48,318	102,326	33,103	24,950	58,053	24,147	33,200	24,292	32,960
Totals for C'wealth	1,232,377	1,109,247	2,341,624	719,569	528,657	1,248,226	483,356	742,704	488,668	736,392

4. Commonwealth Referenda, 31st May, 1913.—At the general elections that took place on 31st May, 1913, the question of altering the Constitution so as to extend the powers of the Commonwealth was again submitted to the people. The particulars of the

proposed laws have been given on page 21 hereinbefore. The results of the Referenda of 1913 are given below, and, as will be seen, none of the proposed laws was approved by the electors.

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA (LEGISLATIVE POWERS) TAKEN ON 31st MAY, 1913.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W. . .	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
Victoria . .	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland . .	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.02	77.26
South Aust. . .	124,222	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
Western Aust.	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
Tasmania . .	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
Totals for Commonwealth	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66

The following table shews the number of votes cast for and against each of the proposed laws in each of the States :—

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA, 31st MAY, 1913.—RESULTS OF THE VOTING ON EACH PROPOSED LAW.

State.	Trade and Commerce.		Corporations.		Industrial Matters.		Railway Disputes.		Trusts.		Nationalisation of Monopolies.	
	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.
N.S.W. . .	317,848	359,418	317,668	361,255	318,622	361,044	316,928	361,743	319,150	358,155	301,192	341,724
Victoria . .	297,290	307,975	298,479	308,915	297,892	309,804	296,255	310,921	301,729	305,268	287,379	298,326
Q'land . . .	146,187	122,813	146,936	123,632	147,171	123,554	146,521	123,859	147,871	122,088	139,019	117,609
S. Aust. . .	96,085	91,144	96,309	91,273	96,626	91,361	96,072	91,262	96,400	90,185	91,411	86,915
W. Aust.	66,349	59,181	66,595	59,445	66,451	59,612	65,957	59,965	67,342	58,312	64,988	57,184
Tasmania	34,660	42,084	34,724	42,304	34,830	42,236	34,625	42,296	34,839	41,935	33,176	40,189
Totals	958,419	982,615	960,711	986,324	961,601	987,611	956,358	990,046	967,331	975,943	917,165	941,947

5. Commonwealth Referendum, 28th October, 1916.—A special referendum was held on the 28th October, 1916, when the following question with regard to military service was submitted to the people :—“ 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 ? ” In New South Wales,

Queensland and South Australia the majority of voters were not in favour of the prescribed question; and in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania the majority of votes were cast in its favour, the net result being a majority of 72,476 votes not in favour.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM (MILITARY SERVICE), TAKEN ON
28th OCTOBER, 1916.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W. ..	550,187	499,709	1,055,986	475,669	332,730	858,399	85.52	76.58	81.29
Victoria ..	398,075	425,007	824,072	354,067	342,617	696,684	88.74	80.43	84.45
Queensland ..	199,602	166,440	366,042	173,448	136,473	309,921	86.90	81.00	84.67
South Australia ..	131,636	131,145	262,781	113,461	97,791	211,252	86.19	74.57	80.39
Western Aust. ..	94,456	73,146	167,602	82,067	58,581	140,648	86.88	80.09	83.02
Tasmania ..	54,758	53,117	107,875	47,020	41,211	88,231	85.87	77.59	81.79
Federal 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

The following table shews the number of votes cast in each State in favour and not in favour of the prescribed question :—

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM, 28th OCTOBER, 1916.—RESULTS OF VOTING
ON THE PRESCRIBED QUESTION.**

State.	Votes given in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Votes given Not in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Percentage of Votes recorded in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	
			To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.
New South Wales ..	356,805	474,544	42.92	33.79
Victoria ..	353,930	328,216	51.88	42.90
Queensland ..	144,200	158,051	47.71	39.39
South Australia ..	87,924	119,236	42.44	33.46
Western Australia ..	94,069	40,884	69.71	56.13
Tasmania ..	48,493	37,833	56.17	44.95
Federal Territories ..	2,136	1,269	62.73	46.72
Total ..	1,087,557	1,160,033	48.39	38.98

6. Commonwealth Referendum, 20th December, 1917.—A further referendum was held on 20th December, 1917, the question being, "Are you in favour of the proposal of the Commonwealth Government for reinforcing the Australian Imperial Force oversea?" The proposal was that, while voluntary enlistment was to continue, compulsory reinforcements should be called up by ballot to make the total reinforcements up to 7,000 per month. In New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia

the majority of voters were not in favour of the prescribed question; and in Western Australia, Tasmania and the Federal Territories, the majority of votes were cast in its favour, the net result being a majority of 166,588 votes not in favour.

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM (MILITARY SERVICE), TAKEN ON
20th DECEMBER, 1917.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
N.S.W. ..	540,713	515,170	1,055,883	473,693	380,201	853,894	87.61	73.80	80.87
Victoria ..	383,511	423,820	807,331	348,211	330,595	678,806	90.80	78.00	84.08
Queensland ..	202,656	175,722	378,378	175,950	134,205	310,155	86.83	76.37	81.97
South Aust. ..	129,249	132,412	261,661	107,116	90,854	197,970	82.88	68.61	75.66
Western Aust. ..	83,126	74,221	157,347	81,365	54,228	135,593	92.33	73.06	83.52
Tasmania ..	53,030	53,773	106,803	43,981	34,811	78,792	82.94	64.74	73.77
Federal Territories ..	2,855	1,182	4,037	2,254	748	3,002	78.95	63.28	74.36
Total ..	1,400,140	1,376,300	2,776,440	1,232,579	1,025,642	2,258,221	88.03	74.52	81.34

The votes cast in each State were as follows :—

**COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUM, 20th DECEMBER, 1917.—RESULTS OF
VOTING ON THE PRESCRIBED QUESTION.**

State.	Votes given in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Votes given Not in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	Percentage of Votes recorded in Favour of the Prescribed Question.	
			To Formal Votes.	To Electors Enrolled.
New South Wales ..	341,256	487,774	41.16	32.32
Victoria ..	329,772	332,490	49.79	40.85
Queensland ..	132,771	168,875	44.02	35.09
South Australia ..	86,663	106,364	44.90	33.12
Western Australia ..	84,116	46,522	64.39	51.81
Tasmania ..	38,881	38,502	50.24	36.40
Federal Territories ..	1,700	1,220	58.22	42.11
Total ..	1,015,159	1,181,747	46.21	36.56

7. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—The Legislative Council in this State is a nominee chamber, the Legislative Assembly being an elective body. Theoretically the Legislative Council may contain an unlimited number of members, but in practice the number is restricted to about sixty, the members at the latest available date being sixty-eight. The tenure of the seat is for life; four-fifths of the members must be persons not holding any paid office under the Crown, but this is held not to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of any single Parliament is limited to three years.

Particulars of Elections. Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-three complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-third opened on the 23rd December, 1913, and closed on the 21st February, 1917. The average duration of the Parliaments was two years and five months. The first session of the twenty-fourth Parliament was opened on the 17th April, 1917. Particulars of voting at the last nine elections are given below :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1894 TO 1917.

Date of Opening of Parliament.	Electors upon the Roll.	Members Returned.	Members Unopposed.	Contested Electorates.			
				Electors upon the Roll.	Votes Recorded.	Per-centage of Votes Recorded.	Per-centage of Informal Votes.
7th August, 1894.. ..	298,817	125	1	254,105	204,246	80.38	1.62
13th August, 1895	267,458	125	8	238,233	153,034	64.24	0.88
16th August, 1898	324,339	125	3	294,481	178,717	60.69	0.92
23rd July, 1901	346,184	125	13	270,861	195,359	72.13	0.79
23rd August, 1904 {	Males	90	2	304,396	226,057	74.26	0.59
	Females			326,428	174,538	66.51	
2nd October, 1907 {	Males	90	5	370,715	267,301	72.10	2.87
	Females			353,055	204,650	60.78	
15th Nov., 1910.. {	Males	90	3	444,242	322,199	72.53	1.78
	Females			409,069	262,154	65.52	
23rd Dec., 1913 .. {	Males	90	3	534,379	385,838	72.20	2.10
	Females			484,366	302,389	64.55	
17th April, 1917 {	Males	90	8	525,681	328,030	62.40	0.94
	Females			535,522	295,354	60.57	

The franchise was extended to women (*Women's Franchise Act*) in 1902, and was exercised for the first time at a State election in 1904.

8. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in March, 1919, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act 1908*. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may only vote once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

Particulars of Elections. Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-four complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-fourth closed on the 23rd October, 1917. The first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament opened on the 27th November, 1917, and closed on the 9th April, 1918; the second session was opened on the 9th July, 1918, and closed on the 7th January, 1919.

Statistics regarding the elections that have been held since 1901 will be found below :—

PARTICULARS OF VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1902 TO 1918.

Year.	Legislative Council.				Legislative Assembly.			
	Electors on Roll.	Electors in Contested Districts.	Voters in Contested Districts.	Per-centage.	Electors on Roll.	Electors in Contested Districts.	Voters in Contested Districts.	Per-centage.
1902..	134,087	(a)	(a)	(a)	290,241	216,063	141,471	65.47
1904..	172,526	104,865	66,182	63.11	264,709	223,600	149,192	66.72
1907..	180,738	78,512	27,152	34.58	261,088	191,131	117,098	61.26
1908..	185,234	(a)	(a)	(a)	263,876	164,919	88,461	53.64
1910..	240,520	136,479	40,053	35.21	487,661	(a)	(a)	(a)
1911..	249,481	(a)	(a)	(a)	701,451	619,644	394,189	63.61
1913..	270,175	99,646	47,719	47.89	670,775	(a)	(a)	(a)
1914..	284,089	(a)	(a)	(a)	810,026	593,334	319,950	53.92
1916..	300,321	92,421	34,853	37.71	767,378	(a)	(a)	(a)
1917..	308,339	(a)	(a)	(a)	828,230	658,488	356,999	54.21
1918..	310,987	(a)	(a)	(a)	816,172	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not contested.

As the table shews, the proportion of voters for the Legislative Council is considerably less than that for the Legislative Assembly.

9. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—No limit is set by the Constitution Act to the number of members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, the total at the latest available date being forty-eight. Members are appointed by the State Governor, and it is provided that not less than four-fifths of the members must consist of persons not holding any office under the Crown, except officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. The members are nominated for life. By The Electoral Districts Act of 1910 the Legislative Assembly is composed of seventy-two members, and the State is now divided into that number of electoral districts, and the General Election which took place in 1912 was in conformity with this new Act. A modified system of optional preferential voting is in operation in Queensland. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1183.)

Particulars of Elections. Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been nineteen complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the first session of the twentieth Parliament opened on the 12th July, 1915. At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. It will be seen that of the total number of electors enrolled, 88.14 per cent went to the polls. Statistics regarding the last eight elections are given below :—

ELECTIONS FOR QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1902 TO 1918.

Year.	Number of Seats.	Number of Candidates Nominated.	Candidates sent to the Poll.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors Voting in Contested Electorates.		
				Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1902	72	159	154	108,548	..	108,548	80,076	..	80,076	78.88	..	78.88
1904	72	140	117	103,943	..	103,943	60,265	..	60,265	74.16	..	74.16
1907	72	185	179	125,140	95,049	220,189	(a)	(a)	152,049	73.42	68.64	71.61
1908	72	137	125	117,385	88,507	205,892	77,632	61,115	138,747	66.13	69.05	67.39
1909	72	145	133	135,841	106,913	242,754	87,609	66,809	156,418	75.34	69.36	72.67
1912	72	144	139	173,801	135,789	309,590	122,844	95,795	218,639	75.92	75.02	75.52
1915	72	148	138	184,627	150,588	335,195	140,396	125,844	266,240	86.46	90.09	88.14
1918	72	(b)	149	233,342	191,074	424,416	176,768	163,901	340,669	75.75	85.78	80.27

(a) Incomplete; percentages based on available returns. (b) Not available.

PARLIAMENTS AND ELECTIONS—

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1. Senate and Legislative Councils			
<i>Number of Members</i> ..	36	68. May not be less than 21	34
<i>Qualification for Membership</i>	Adult British subjects natural-born or naturalised for 5 years, if (a) eligible to vote at the elections for the Senate, and (b) resident for at least 3 years within the Commonwealth	Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects	Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, (a) if possessed of a freehold property of the annual value of at least £50 for one year previous to the election, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects if a resident of the State for 10 years
<i>Period for which elected or nominated</i>	6 years	For life	6 years
<i>Allowance to Members</i>	£600 each per annum	None	None
<i>Qualification for Franchise</i>	Adult British subjects of either sex who have lived in Australia for 6 months continuously. Aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, cannot vote at federal elections unless they have acquired a right to vote at elections for the Lower House of a State Parliament. In addition, for a period of three years after the war, British subjects (including nurses) who have served outside Australia or on a ship of war, in the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces; and war workers who have served outside Australia under agreement with the Government	(Nominated)	Adult British subjects of either sex, if either (a) the owner of a freehold of the annual value of £10 or of a leasehold of property rated at £15, or (b) a graduate of a British university, matriculated students of Melbourne University, qualified legal and medical practitioners, ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and naval and military officers. Naturalised subjects must be of 3 years' standing, and must have resided in the State for 12 months
2. House of Representatives, Legislative Assemblies, etc.			
<i>Number of Members</i> ..	75	90	65
<i>Qualification for Membership</i>	The same as for the Senate	Male adult British subjects if qualified to vote at an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, unless disqualified under the Constitution Acts or the Federal Elections Act 1900	Male adult natural-born British subjects or aliens naturalised for the period of 5 years, if resident in the State for not less than 2 years
<i>Period for which elected</i>	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years
<i>Allowance to Members</i>	£600 each per annum	£500 each per annum	£300 each per annum
<i>Qualification for Franchise</i>	The same as for the Senate	Adult naturalised subjects of either sex, who have resided in the Commonwealth for 6 months, in the State continuously for 3 months and in the district for which he claims to vote, for one month after naturalisation; and adult natural-born subjects who have resided in the Commonwealth for 6 months, in the State for a continuous period of 3 months, and in the district for which he claims to vote, for one month	Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for a continuous period of 6 months and in the district one month. An elector may be enrolled in (a) the electorate in which he resides, and (b) in an electorate in which he is a freeholder or holder of an unexpired lease, provided that no elector can be on more than 2 rolls. He may vote in which district he chooses, but not in both

SUMMARY, MARCH, 1919.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p style="text-align: center;">48</p> <p>Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For life</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(*) None (Nominated)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects if (a) of the age of 30 years or upwards, and (b) if resident in the State for 3 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">£200 each per annum</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who are either (a) owners of a freehold of the clear value of £50, (b) owners of a leasehold of the clear annual value of £20, with at least 3 years to run or containing a right of purchase, (c) inhabitant, occupiers of a dwelling house, (d) registered proprietors of a Crown lease on which there are improvements to the value of at least £50. Claimants must have resided in State for 6 months prior to application for enrolment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, if (a) in the case of natural-born subjects, resident in the State for 2 years, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects, if naturalised for 5 years previous to the election and resident in the State during that period</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">£300 each per annum</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months, and who either (a) own a freehold estate to the value of £50, (b) occupy a house or own leasehold property rated at £17, (c) hold Crown leases or licenses to the value of not less than £10 per annum, or (d) are on the electoral list of a municipality or road-board district in respect of property of the annual value of £17. Aboriginal natives may only acquire the franchise in respect of a freehold qualification</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>Male British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 years naturalised, of not less than 30 years of age, qualified to vote at the election for the Legislative Council, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">£200 each per annum</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 12 months, if either (a) possessing freehold to the annual value of £10 or leasehold of the value of £30, or (b) graduates of a British university, qualified legal or medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, or retired naval or military officers</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">72</p> <p>All persons qualified and registered to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly are eligible as members</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£300 each per annum and £2 per month for postage and telegrams. Also an allowance of £200 per member this year for expenses incurred in a campaign re abolition of the Upper House</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who either (a) have resided in Queensland for 12 months continuously and whose names are on the electoral roll, (b) own freehold estate of the value of £100, (c) have occupied a house of the annual value of £10 for at least 6 months, or (d) have a leasehold estate in possession of the annual value of £20 with not less than 18 months to run</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">46</p> <p>Any person qualified for the franchise of the House of Assembly is eligible for membership</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">£200 each per annum</p> <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">50</p> <p>Male adult British subjects, if resident in the State for 12 months. Naturalised subjects must have been naturalised for 5 years and have resided in the State for 2 years previous to the election</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">£300 each per annum</p> <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months continuously and for a continuous period of 1 month in district</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p>Male adult British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 years naturalised, qualified to vote at the election for the House of Assembly, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">£200 each per annum</p> <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in Tasmania for 6 months continuously</p>

(*) The President is allowed £1,000 per annum, and the Chairman of Committees £500 per annum.

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under the *Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905*. Some of the returns did not separate the sexes in the figures respecting the number of electors who voted, and the percentage of males and females was therefore calculated on the total returns where the subdivision was made.

10. **The Parliament of South Australia.**—In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with forty-six members, both chambers being elective. Under the Constitution Amendment Act 1908, the State of South Australia was divided into four Council Districts, of which one returned six members, and the others returned four members each, to the Legislative Council, but under the Constitution Further Amendment Act of 1913, the State is now divided into five districts, which return four members each, making a total of twenty members instead of eighteen as formerly. For the purpose of electing members of the House of Assembly the State was divided into twelve electoral districts, but under the Act of 1913 mentioned above, the State has been divided into nineteen districts, which return forty-six members instead of forty as formerly. The former districts returned five members from one district, four members from two, and three each from the balance. Under the new Act, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

Particulars of Elections. Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857, and dissolved on the 1st September, 1859, while the twenty-second was opened on the 8th July, 1915, and terminated on the 28th February, 1918. The first session of the new Parliament was opened on the 25th July, 1918. Particulars of voting at the different elections from the year 1900 are given below :—

PARLIAMETARY ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1918.

Year.	Electors on Rolls.			(a) Electors who Voted.			(a) Percentage of Electors Voting.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.								
1900	38,688	9,854	48,542	21,403	3,907	25,310	55.32	39.65
1902	38,413	13,496	51,909	29,978	7,940	37,918	78.04	58.83
1905	39,011	13,873	52,884	28,820	8,328	37,148	73.88	60.03
1910	48,145	16,157	64,302	32,540	9,356	41,896	81.84	65.89
1912	59,228	19,985	79,213	40,709	13,016	53,725	80.91	72.56
1915	66,614	21,635	88,249	11,436	4,808	16,244	75.69	71.25
1918	71,510	23,461	94,971	42,987	11,800	54,787	60.11	50.30
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.								
1902	77,147	72,030	149,177	53,471	36,545	90,016	39.31	50.73
1905	95,396	92,249	187,645	64,330	50,246	114,576	67.43	54.47
1906	96,724	93,438	190,162	60,109	45,997	106,106	62.14	49.22
1910	94,656	88,762	183,418	73,464	56,830	130,294	77.61	64.03
1912	117,440	106,971	224,411	87,530	73,732	161,262	74.53	68.93
1915	128,594	124,797	253,391	70,898	65,157	136,055	77.22	72.64
1918	126,669	132,043	258,712	71,501	62,742	134,243	56.45	47.52

(a) In contested districts.

It is interesting to note that South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the *Constitution Amendment Act 1894*), the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on the 25th April, 1896.

11. The Parliament of Western Australia.—In this State both chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, while the Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. At the expiration of two years from the date of election to a seat in the Legislative Council, and every two years thereafter, the senior member for the time being for each province retires. Seniority is determined (a) by date of election, (b) if two or more members are elected on the same day, then the senior is the one who polled the least number of votes, (c) if the election be uncontested, or in case of an equality of votes, then the seniority is determined by the alphabetical precedence of surnames and, if necessary, Christian names. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

Particulars of Elections. Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been nine complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the first session of the tenth Parliament commenced on the 20th November, 1917. Women's suffrage was granted by the *Electoral Act* of 1899. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to the last seven Assembly and six Council elections are given in the tables below :—

PARLIAMMENTARY ELECTIONS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1918.

Year.	Electors on the Roll.			In Contested Districts.			Votes Recorded.			Percentage of Electors Voting.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1901 ..	74,874	16,648	91,522	67,967	14,775	82,742	29,832	8,255	38,087	44	56	46
1904 ..	108,861	54,965	163,826	88,524	49,791	138,315	43,285	23,500	66,785	49	47	48
1905 ..	79,025	42,697	121,722	65,296	36,706	102,002	33,482	19,435	52,917	51	53	52
1908 ..	83,060	52,919	135,979	69,277	44,804	114,081	46,411	29,412	75,823	67	66	66
1911 ..	91,814	60,831	152,645	71,675	50,700	122,375	53,355	38,281	91,636	74	75	75
1914 ..	126,598	88,143	214,741	96,503	72,043	168,546	54,812	41,993	96,605	57	58	57
1917 ..	93,106	73,845	166,951	76,445	61,310	137,755	45,453	40,167	85,620	59	65	62

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1908 ..	29,255	6,543	35,798	19,233	4,508	23,741	10,210	2,283	12,493	53	51	52
1910 ..	31,983	7,553	39,536	31,290	7,495	38,785	12,020	2,461	14,481	38	33	35
1912 ..	36,716	10,437	47,153	33,490	9,818	43,308	20,733	5,552	26,285	62	57	59
1914 ..	43,299	12,423	55,722	36,793	9,822	46,615	22,963	5,556	28,519	62	57	61
1916 ..	45,325	13,683	59,008	19,950	4,877	24,827	10,672	2,464	13,136	53	51	53
1918 ..	46,272	14,700	60,972	35,962	12,348	48,310	14,043	3,930	17,973	39	31	37

12. The Parliament of Tasmania.—In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. For the Parliament which expired in March, 1909, there were thirty-five House of Assembly districts, each district returning one member, but, in accordance with the Constitution Amendment Act of 1906, upon the expiration of the last Assembly, either by dissolution or by effluxion of time, there are now five House of Assembly districts, viz., the Commonwealth electoral districts, each district returning six members, who are elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1185.) Women's suffrage was first granted in this State under the *Constitution Amendment Act 1903*.

Particulars of Elections. The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been nineteen complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. The first session of the twentieth Parliament opened on 16th May, 1916. Particulars of the voting at the last seven elections are given hereunder:—

ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TASMANIA, 1900 TO 1916.

Year.	Electors on Roll.		Electors in Contested Districts.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Electors Voting.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1900 ..	39,002	..	29,022	..	18,872	..	65.02	..
(a)1903 ..	43,999	..	40,267	..	23,766	..	59.87	..
1906 ..	47,400	41,629	37,120	33,415	23,128	17,194	62.30	51.46
1909 ..	50,221	45,563	50,221	45,563	30,509	19,893	60.74	43.67
1912 ..	52,853	50,660	52,853	50,660	40,713	35,337	77.03	69.73
1913 ..	53,372	51,920	53,372	51,920	38,700	32,102	72.51	61.83
1916 ..	54,466	52,855	54,466	52,855	41,427	37,557	76.06	71.05

(a) Manhood suffrage, Act 64 Vic., No. 5. Universal adult suffrage, Act 3 Edward VII., No. 17, has been prescribed in all subsequent elections.

§ 3. Administrative Government.

In each State, as well as in the Commonwealth, the Government is administered by a number of chief departments, on lines similar to those on which administrative government is carried on in the United Kingdom. Reference has already been made to the creation of the Commonwealth Departments (see page 743). In the States the number and functions of the administrative departments vary considerably. In many cases more than one department is under the control of a single Minister. The tabular statement given on this page and on the following pages shews the sub-departments, branches, etc., of each Ministerial Department in the Commonwealth and in each State, together with the principal Acts administered and other more important matters dealt with.

COMMONWEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Prime Minister's—</p> <p>(a) Auditor-General.</p> <p>(b) Public Service Commissioner.</p> <p>(c) High Commissioner.</p>	<p>Arbitration (Public Service), Committee of Public Accounts, Commonwealth Public Works Committee, Commonwealth Public Service, Commonwealth Salaries, Meat Export Trade Commission, Ministers of State Act, Parliamentary Allowances, Petherick Collection, Royal Commissions, High Commissioner, Papua, Pacific Islands.</p>	<p>Auditor - General and Staff, Officers of the Parliament, Public Service Commissioner and Staff, Royal Commissions, the Federal Executive Council, Historic Memorials, Passports, Papua, External Affairs, Pacific Islands, Consular Appointments.</p>
<p>2. Attorney-General's—</p> <p>(a) Crown-Solicitor.</p> <p>(b) High Court.</p> <p>(c) Patents, Copyright, Designs, and Trade Marks.</p>	<p>Acts Interpretation, Amendments Incorporation, Bills of Exchange, Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Crimes, Designs, Enemy Contracts Annulment, Evidence, Extradition, High Court Procedure, Judiciary, Parliamentary Papers, Patents, Trade Marks and Designs, State Law and Records Recognition, Statutory Declarations.</p>	<p>Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Crown Law Offices, Designs, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Foreign Corporations, Judiciary and Courts, Patents, Parliamentary Drafting, Trade Marks, Trading and Financial Corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.</p>

COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
3. Defence—	Defence, War Precautions.	Administration of Territory in Military Occupation, Control of Railways with respect to transport for Naval and Military purposes, Land Defence of the Commonwealth, Naval and Military Defence, Naval and Military Factories and Workshops, Provision of Troops for Active Service Abroad, Royal Military College.
4. Navy—	Naval Defence, Naval Discipline, Wireless Telegraphy.	Construction and Repairs of Vessels for Commonwealth Departments, Naval Bases, Naval Defence, Dockyards, Naval Marine Works, Wireless Telegraphy.
5. Postmaster-General's—	Pacific Cable, Post and Telegraph, Telephone.	Postal, Telegraph and other like services.
6. Treasury— (a) Taxation Department. (b) Old Age Pensions. (c) Maternity Bonus. (d) Government Printer. (e) War Pensions.	Appropriation, Audit, Australian Notes, Bank Notes Tax, Coinage, Commonwealth Bank, Commonwealth Inscribed Stock, Constitution Alteration (State Debts), Estate Duty, Income Tax, Invalid and Old-Age Pensions, Land Tax, Life A-surance (Companies), Loan Acts, Marine Insurance, Maternity Bonus, Supply, Treasury Bills, War Loan, War Pensions.	Appropriation and Supply, Banking, Currency, Government Printer, Insurance, Invalid and Old-Age Pensions, Maternity Bonus, Pensions and Retiring Allowances, Public Loans, Public Moneys, State Debts, Taxation (other than duties of Customs and of Excise), War Pensions, Workmen's Compensation.
7. Trade and Customs— (a) Customs and Excise. (b) Fisheries. (c) Navigation. (d) Quarantine.	Australian Industries Preservation, Beer Excise, Bounties, Commerce (trade descriptions), Customs, Distillation, Excise, Interstate Commission, Iron Bounty, Lighthouse, Manufactures Encouragement, Quarantine, Seacarrriage of Goods, Seamen's Compensation, Secret Commissions, Shale Oils Bounties, Spirits, Sugar Purchase, Trading with the Enemy.	Bounties, Customs and Excise, Fisheries (other than Pearl Shell or Trepang) in Australian waters beyond territorial limits, Interstate Commission, Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys, Quarantine, Trade and Commerce, Navigation and Shipping.
8. *Home and Territories— (a) Bureau of Census and Statistics. (b) Electoral Office. (c) Lands and Surveys. (d) Meteorological Office.	Census and Statistics, Commonwealth Electoral, Commonwealth Franchise, Compulsory Voting, Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections), Contract Immigrants, Emigration, Governor-General's Residences, Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance, Lands Acquisition, Meteorology, Naturalisation, Norfolk Island, Referendum (Constitution Alteration), Referendum (Military Service), Representation, River Murray Waters, Seat of Government, War Census.	Astronomy, Census and Statistics, Elections, Franchise, Lands and Surveys, Meteorology, Representation of the People, Rivers, Seat of Government, Immigration and Emigration, Naturalisation and Aliens, Territories forming part of the Commonwealth.
9. *Works and Railways—	Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway, Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway.	Public Works, Railways, Rivers.
10. Repatriation—	Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, War Service Homes Act.	Repatriation, Erection of Soldiers' Homes, Settlement (through States Lands Departments) of Returned Soldiers on the Land.

(* From 14th November, 1916, the Departments of Home Affairs and External Affairs were abolished, their functions being divided between the Prime Minister's Department and two new Departments, Home and Territories, and Works and Railways.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Premier's Office— (a) Governor's Establishment. (b) Agent-General's Office, London. (c) Executive Council.</p>	<p>.. .. .</p>	<p>Is charged with—Correspondence with the Houses of Parliament, other Governments, foreign Consuls, the Agent-General, the Commercial Commissioner in the East (Japan), Immigration matters, matters of Government policy.</p>
<p>2. Chief Secretary— (a) Audit Dept. (b) Police Dept. (c) State Fisheries. (d) Aborigines Protection Board. (e) Board of Fire Commissioners. (f) Electoral Office. (g) Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. (h) Bureau of Statistics. (i) State Trawling Industry. (j) Weights and Measures Office. (k) Lord Howe Island. (l) Board of Control. (m) Tourist Bureau.</p>	<p>Electorates and Elections, Audit, Banks and Bank Holidays, Birds and Animals Protection, Bread, Building and Co-operative Societies, Sunday Trading, Constitution, Fire Brigades, Fisheries, Friendly Societies, Gaming and Betting, Totalisator, Metropolitan Traffic Police Offences, Police Regulation, Printing, Sydney Corporation, Theatres and Public Halls, Vagrancy, Weights and Measures, Motor Traffic, Aborigines Protection.</p>	<p>Is charged with—the public seal, appointment of magistrates, the police, theatrical, public entertainments and racecourse licenses, general elections, franchise, statistics, Lord Howe Island, and all matters of business not expressly assigned to any other department.</p>
<p>3. Public Health— (a) Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. (b) Director-General of Public Health. (c) Master in Lunacy. (d) Dental Board. (e) Medical Board. (f) Board of Official Visitors Mental Hospital. (g) Meat Industry and Abattoirs Board. (h) Pharmacy Board.</p>	<p>Lunacy, Inebriates, Public Health, Dentists, Diseased Animals and Meat, Medical Practitioners, Public and Private Hospitals, Dairies Supervision, Pure Food, Cattle Slaughtering, Smoke Nuisance, Meat Industry, Poisons, Noxious Trades, Venereal Diseases.</p>	<p>State, public and private hospitals, treatment of insane and inebriates, public vaccinators, charitable institutions, public health, etc.</p>
<p>4. Treasury— (a) Stamp Duties Office. (b) Taxation Dept. (c) Government Printing Office. (d) Explosives Dept. (e) Shipping Offices, Sydney and Newcastle. (f) Navigation Dept. (g) Resumed Properties Office. (h) Stores Supply Department. The following departments are connected with the Treasury though administered by Commissioners:— (a) Housing Board. (b) Sydney Harbour Trust. (c) Government Savings Bank.</p>	<p>Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, Merchant Shipping, Wharfage and Tonnage Rates, Sydney Harbour Trust, Government Savings Bank, Explosives, Inflammable Liquids, Navigation, Housing.</p>	<p>The financial business of the Government generally, including the collection of the public revenue and the payment of all claims against the Government: the inscription and management of Government stocks, the control and management of the Government Insurance business, both fire, marine, accident, and fidelity.</p>
<p>5. Dept. of Attorney-General and of Justice— (a) Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce. (b) Master in Equity. (c) Sheriff. (d) Registrar in Bankruptcy. (e) Registrar of Probates, etc. (f) Crown Solicitor. (g) Parliamentary Draftsman. (h) Clerk of the Peace. (i) Registrar of Sydney District Court. (j) Registrar-General. (k) City Coroner. (l) Children's Court. (m) Petty Sessions. (n) Police Magistrates, Clerks of Petty Sessions and Registrars of District Courts. (o) Prisons Department. (p) Public Service Board. (q) Public Trustee. (r) Fair Rents Court. (s) Court Reporting Staff.</p>	<p>Auctioneers, Bankruptcy, Companies, Contractors' Debts, Coroners, Crimes, Justices, Fines and Penalties, Hawkers, Inebriates, Interstate Debts, Liens on Crops, Liquor, Lotteries, Marriage, Moneylenders, Newspapers, Pawnbrokers, Prisons, Public Service, Public Trustee, Real Property, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Registration of Deeds, Registration of Firms, Sheriff, Small Debts, Wills, Probate and Administration, Poor Prisoners' Defence, Influx of Criminals, Fair Rents, Criminal Appeal, Superannuation, Prisoners' Detention, Poor Persons' Legal Remedies.</p>	<p>Is charged with—business relating to the offices of the Chief Justice and Justice Judges, Supreme Courts District Courts, Gaols and Penal establishments, Circuit Courts and Quarter Sessions, deals with all matters relating to remission of sentences, or of fines or estates or control of Court houses, etc., and advises the Government on all legal questions.</p>

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>6. Department of Lands— (a) Survey of Lands. (b) Local Land Boards. (c) Trigonometrical Survey. (d) Land Appeal Court. (e) Western Land Board. (f) Closer Settlement Advisory Boards. (g) Returned Soldiers' Settlement. (h) Animal Industry.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Newcastle Pasturage Reserve, Public Roads, Public Parks, Public Gates, Public Trusts, Prickly Pear Destruction, Western Lands, Closer Settlement, Returned Soldiers' Settlement, Rural Tenants Improvements, Voluntary Workers (Soldiers' Homes) Act.</p>	<p>All business arising from tenures created by Crown Lands Acts and other Acts mentioned, dedications and reservations, exchanges of land, proclamation of towns and villages, business connected with Land Appeal Court, local boards, district surveyors and Crown land agents, survey of Crown lands, and triangulation survey of State, and making lands available for settlement, establishment of calf-rearing depots and investigation of diseases among calves.</p>
<p>7. Dept. of Public Works— (a) Architects Branch. (b) National and Local Government Works. (c) Harbours and Drainage. (d) Survey Drafting. (e) Water Supply and Sewerage Construction. (f) Electrical Engineering. (g) Accounts. (h) Legal and Industrial. (i) Testing and Inspection. (j) Government Dockyard, Newcastle. (k) The following Industrial Undertakings, viz.—Building Construction I.U., Maroubra Quarry I.U., State Brickworks Homebush Bay, State Metal Quarries, State Monier Pipe and Reinforced Concrete Works, State Motor Garage, State Power Station, Uhr's Point, State Timber Yards and Building Workshops, Uhr's Point. (l) Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. (m) Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, and (n) Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage.</p>	<p>Public Works Act 1912, and all Acts authorising the carrying out of Public Works, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts 1880-1910, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Acts 1892-1906, Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts 1880-1905, and such provisions of the Water Act 1912 as relate to drainage and flood prevention, Public Watering Places Act 1900 (except such sections as are administered by Municipal and Shire Councils), and certain Acts dealing with Main and Parish Roads, Bridges, Tolls, etc.</p>	<p>Construction of water supply works in Sydney and Newcastle and suburbs and in country towns. Construction of sewerage and drainage works in Sydney and Newcastle and suburbs and in country towns. The erection, maintenance and repair of public buildings. The dredging and improvements of harbours and rivers, excepting such works as are vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners. Construction and repair of wharves, basins and breakwaters, except such works as are vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners. The construction and maintenance of docks and engineering establishments. The construction of land drainage works. The formation and maintenance of roads other than those vested in Shires and Municipal Councils. The construction and maintenance of national bridges and bridges outside municipalities in the western division. The management of national ferries and ferries outside municipalities in the western division. The maintenance of public watering places other than those under the control of Municipal and Shire Councils. The resumption of land for public purposes.</p>
<p>8. Department of Mines— (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Registrar and Inquiry. (c) Account and Examining. (d) Lease. (e) Charting and Mining Survey. (f) Geological Survey. (g) Geological Survey Laboratory. (h) Inspectors of Mines and Drills. (i) Miners' Accident Relief Branch. (j) Prospecting Board. (k) Mining Museum. (l) Sludge Abatement Board. (m) Coalfields. (n) Correspondence. (o) Records. (p) State Coal Mine.</p>	<p>Mining, Miners' Accident Relief, Mines Inspection, Coal Mines Regulation, State Coal Mine.</p>	<p>All matters relating to mining generally, geological and mining surveys, assays, inspection of mines, miners' accident relief, advances to prospectors.</p>

NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Other Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>9. Dept. of Agriculture— (a) Administrative. (b) Accounts. (c) Stock. (d) State Wheat Office. (e) Field Branch. (f) Fruit Expert. (g) Exports and Imports. (h) Library and "Agricultural Gazette." (i) Sheep and Wool Expert. (j) Dairy Expert. (k) Chemist. (l) Entomologist. (m) Viticultural Expert. (n) Poultry Expert. (o) Herd Master. (p) Biologist. (q) Tobacco Expert. (r) Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park, etc. (s) Hawkesbury Agricultural College. (t) Experiment Demonstration Farms. (u) Agricultural Museum.</p>	<p>Vine and Vegetation Diseases, Fruit Pests, Wine Adulteration, Fertilisers, Pastures Protection, Commons, Stock Stock Diseases, Trustees of Show Grounds Enabling, Fruit Cases, Dairy Industry, Apiaries, Bulk Handling of Wheat.</p>	<p>Matters relating to agriculture, stock, including experiment and demonstration farms, viticultural stations and nurseries, experiment plots, Agricultural College, Farm Schools, Veterinary Experiment Farm, Bee Farm, Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park and Sydney Domain, irrigation farms, diseases of stock, plant pests, publication of Agricultural Gazette and Bulletins, Agricultural Bureau, advances to necessitous farmers.</p>
<p>10. Dept. of Public Instruction— (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Chief Inspector's Branch. (c) School Architect's Branch. (d) Teachers' Training College. (e) Technical Education, including Technological Museum and Aviation School. (f) State Children's Relief. (g) Industrial Schools and Reformatories. (h) National Art Gallery. (i) Conservatorium of Music. (j) Public Library. (k) Australian Museum. (l) Observatory. (m) Schools of Arts, Literary Institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Public Instruction, Public Instruction (Amendment), Free Education, State Children's Relief, Children's Protection, Infant Protection, Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders, Anatomy, Public Library and Art Gallery, Australian Museum, Schools of Arts, University and University Colleges, Sydney Grammar School, Bursaries Endowment, Trades Hall, School of Arts Trustees Enabling.</p>	<p>Education; high schools, district schools, continuation (junior technical, commercial and domestic, schools, day and evening, kindergarten and subsidised teaching, correspondence school, boys' employment bureau, technical education, scholarships, medical inspection of school children, anthropometrical survey of school children, rural camp schools for city children, travelling schools, school agriculture, physical training, swimming, etc.</p>
<p>11. Department of Labour and Industry—</p>	<p>Early Closing, Factories and Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Saturday Half Holiday, Industrial Arbitration, Gas, Workmen's Compensation Act, Agreements Validating, Apprentices, Eight Hours, Scaffolding and Lifts.</p>	<p>Working conditions in factories and shops, early closing, matters proceeding from the Court and Boards under the Industrial Arbitration Acts, investigation of industrial complaints, industrial intelligence, and industrial matters generally, unemployment, control of private employment agencies, organization of the labour market, administrative and executive work of the New South Wales Board of Trade, State-aided immigration</p>

VICTORIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

<p>1. Chief Secretary— (a) Board for the Protection of Aborigines. (b) Public Service Commissioner. (c) Registry of Friendly Societies. (d) Observatory. (e) Government Statist. (f) Marine Board. (g) Audit. (h) Lunacy. (i) Explosives. (j) Mercantile Marine. (k) Marine Board. (l) Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools. (m) Penal and Gaols. (n) Police. (o) Premier's Office. (p) Inspection of Stores. (q) Public Library. (r) Government Shorthand Writer. (s) Fisheries and Game. (t) Herbarium. (u) Inebriates' Institutions. (v) State Accident Insurance. (w) Licences Reduction Board.</p>	<p>Aborigines, Animals Protection, Constitution, Crimes, Explosives, Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies, Gaols, Inebriates, Libraries, Licensing (part), Lunacy, Marine, Medical, Neglected Children, Poisons, Police Offences, Public Service, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Theatres, Weights and Measures, Dentists, Infant Life Protection, Statistics, Opium (part), Motor-car, Electoral, Preferential Voting, Workers' Compensation, Fisheries, Game.</p>	<p>Departmental business connected with the Houses of Parliament, execution of capital sentences, local option, prisons, the Govt. Gazette, Lotteries, Gaming and Betting, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, "Hansard," Police, Public and Bank Holidays, Fisheries, Game and other matters as indicated in columns 1 and 2.</p>
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VICTORIA—*continued.*

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>2. Attorney-General and Solicitor-General— (a) Supreme Court. (b) County Court, Courts of General Sessions and Court of Insolvency, Courts of Petty Sessions. (c) Crown Law Offices. (d) Crown Solicitor. (e) Master in Equity and Lunacy. (f) Prothonotary. (g) Registrar of Titles. (h) Sheriffs. (i) Comptroller of Stamps. (j) Official Accountant (Insolvency)</p>	<p>Justices, Administration and Probates, Coroners, Licensing (part), Crimes, Children's Courts, Companies, Crown Remedies, Partnership, Hawkers, Insolvency, Mines (part), Money-lenders, Pawn-brokers, Real Property, Transfer of Land, Stamps, Trusts, Book Debts, Supreme Court, County Court.</p>	<p>Bankruptcy and Insolvency, administration and probate, control of courthouses, etc., preparation of legal instruments, administration of justice generally, and advice to Government on all legal questions.</p>
<p>3. Treasury— (a) Land and Income Tax Office. (b) Printing Office. (c) Curator of Intestate Estates. (d) Charities. (e) Tender Board.</p>	<p>Auction Sales, Hospitals and Charities, Public Money, Savings Bank, Income Tax, Licensing (part), State Land Tax.</p>	<p>Conduct of finances, financial aid to charities, endowment to municipal institutions.</p>
<p>4. Public Instruction—</p>	<p>Education, Public Service (part).</p>	<p>Public education generally, establishment, management and maintenance of State elementary, secondary and technical schools, registration of teachers and schools.</p>
<p>5. Railways—</p>	<p>Railways and other Acts relating to specific railways and railway loans.</p>	<p>Management and maintenance of Government railways and electric trams, management and working of the State Coal Mine.</p>
<p>6. Mines—</p>	<p>Mines, Gold Buyers, Boilers Inspection, Mines Development, Coal Mines Regulation.</p>	<p>Mining leases and licenses, licenses to buyers of virgin and wrought gold, inspection of mines, inspection of boilers, factory and mining engine drivers.</p>
<p>7. Water Supply—</p>	<p>Water, Waterworks Construction, Water Supply, Loans Application, Mildura Irrigation Trusts, Sewerage Districts, Closer Settlement (part), Discharged Soldiers' Settlement (part).</p>	<p>Construction and administration of waterworks, irrigation and flood protection schemes, boring for water, supervision of administration of waterworks trusts, local bodies, and country sewerage authorities, acquisition and disposal of land in irrigation districts for closer settlement and settlement of discharged soldiers, and supervision and control of such settlements.</p>
<p>8. Agriculture—</p>	<p>Agricultural Colleges, Stock Diseases, Dairy Supervision, Thistle, Vegetation and Vine Diseases, Sheep Dipping, Bees, Fertilisers, Fruit, Seeds, Shearers' Hut Accommodation, Fungicides, Export Products, Stock Food.</p>	<p>Agricultural colleges and experimental farms, lectures and demonstrations in practical and theoretical agriculture, etc.</p>
<p>9. Lands— (a) Survey. (b) Botanic Gardens and Domain. (c) Land Purchase and Management Board. (d) Immigration and Labour Bureau.</p>	<p>Lands, Closer Settlement, Vermin Destruction, Local Government (part), Seed Wheat Advances, Bush Fires Loan, State Aid Abolition, Mines (part), Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act.</p>	<p>Survey, sale, and administration of Crown lands, including occupation for industrial, agricultural, and pastoral purposes, immigration, assisted and nominated passages and employment.</p>
<p>10. Public Works— (a) Roads and Bridges and Local Government Branch. (b) State Schools. (c) Dredges and Snagging. (d) Ports and Harbours. (e) Manufacture and Supply of Wire Netting.</p>	<p>Local Government, Electric Lighting and Power, Pounds, Tramways, Drainage Areas, Country Roads, Developmental Works, Electricity Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways, 1918, etc.</p>	<p>Construction of public works, bay lighthouses, and signal stations.</p>
<p>11. Labour—</p>	<p>Factories and Shops, Servants, Registry Office, Lifts Regulation, Footwear Regulation.</p>	<p>Inspection of factories, workshops and shops, wages boards, engagement of servants, lifts, stamping of footwear.</p>
<p>12. Forests—</p>	<p>Forests.</p>	
<p>13. Public Health—</p>	<p>Health, Midwives, Venereal Diseases, Cemeteries, Pure Food, Goods (Merchandise Marks).</p>	<p>Public health generally, including inspection of food, supervision of meat, false trade descriptions, midwifery, venereal diseases, sanatoria for tuberculosis.</p>

QUEENSLAND.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Chief Secretary— (a) Auditor - General. (b) Agent-General. (c) Bureau of Exchange of International Publications. (d) Immigration Department. (e) Intelligence and Tourist Bureau. (f) S.S. Lucinda. (g) Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum. (h) State Trade Office.</p>	<p>Constitution, Extradition, Immigration, Officials in Parliament, Public Service, Standard Time, State Enterprises.</p>	<p>Commissions, etc., under Public Seal of State, foreign correspondence, immigration, justices of the peace, legislation, public service, Commissioner for Trade, communications with Governor and with States, Commonwealth, British, colonial, and foreign Governments.</p>
<p>2. Public Instruction—</p>	<p>University, Grammar Schools, State Education, Technical Instruction.</p>	<p>Primary education, secondary education in State high schools, inspection of denominational schools, medical and dental inspection of schools, schools of art, technical colleges, rural schools, domestic schools, trade classes grammar schools, physical training, school committees, Teachers' Training College, University of Queensland.</p>
<p>3. Railways—</p>	<p>Railways and Railway Construction.</p>	<p>Railways and tramways management and construction.</p>
<p>4. Home Secretary— (a) Local Government. (b) Public Health. (c) Infant Life Protection. (d) Dental Board. (e) Local Auditors Board. (f) Medical Board. (g) Aborigines. (h) Hospitals and Charitable Institutions. (i) Nurses Registration Board. (j) Police. (k) Prisons. (l) State Children. (m) Cemeteries. (n) Conciliation Courts. (o) Traffic. (p) Fire Brigades. (q) Holidays. (r) Hospitals for Insane. (s) Government Relief Departments.</p>	<p>Aboriginals, Holidays, Careless Use of Fire, Cemetery, Charitable Institutions, Children's Protection, Dental, Fencing, Fire Brigades, Hawkers, Health, Hospital, Industrial Schools, Inebriates, Influx of Criminals, Prevention, Insanity, Legitimations, Liquor, Local Government, Medical, Native Labourers, Opticians, Pharmacy, Police, Prisons, Religious, etc., Institutions, Registration Births, etc., State Children, Statistics, Traffic, Courts of Conciliation, Leprosy, Party Processions, Prevention of Undue Subdivision of Land.</p>	<p>Is charged with business connected with—aboriginals, cemeteries, fire brigades, holidays, hospitals and charitable institutions, industrial and reformatory schools, infant life protection, insanity, lazarets, local Government, outdoor relief, police, prisons, public health, quarantine, remission and execution of sentences and penalties, State children, miscellaneous services, and all other matters of internal arrangement not confided to any other Minister.</p>
<p>5. Treasury— (a) Government Analyst. (b) Government Printing Office. (c) Government Stores. (d) Harbours and Rivers Department. (e) Land and Income Tax Office. (f) Marine Department. (g) Marine Board. (h) Water Supply Department. (i) Comptroller of Central Sugar Mills. (j) State Fisheries.</p>	<p>Coast Survey, Explosive, Fisheries and Fish Supply, Annuities, Auctioneers, Harbours, Income Tax, Land Tax, Irrigation, Loans, Shipping and Navigation, Port Dues Revision, Firms Registration, Water Conservation, Stock Inscription, Sugar Works, Treasury Notes and Bills, Tobacco, Water Authorities, Weights and Measures.</p>	<p>Central sugar mills, dredges, fisheries, fish market, finance generally, harbour boards and improvements, navigation, ports and harbours, explosives magazines, printing, public debt, registration of firms, taxation generally, trade and commerce, water supply, water conservation, weights and measures, wharves and jetties.</p>
<p>6. Attorney-General— (a) Department of Justice. (b) Crown Solicitor. (c) Supreme and District Courts. (d) Public Curator. (e) Registry of Friendly Societies. (f) Registry of Titles. (g) Comptroller of Stamps. (h) Police Magistrates. (i) Petty Sessions. (j) Public Service Superannuation. (k) Sheriff. (l) State Insurance. (m) Electoral. (n) Registration of Money Lenders. (o) Advertising Board.</p>	<p>Justiciary, Building Societies, Companies, Friendly Societies, Inquests, Insurance, Leases to Aliens, Printing, Real Property, Public Curator, Public Service Superannuation, Stamp, Succession and Probate, Totalisator, Trade Unions, Workers' Compensation, Gaming, Money Lenders.</p>	<p>Administration of justice generally, advising Government on all legal questions, judicial establishments, courts of petty sessions, preparation of all legal instruments and contracts, electoral matters, by-laws and regulations under statutes.</p>
<p>7. Mines— (a) Geological Survey. (b) Wardens and Mining Registrars. (c) Mines Inspection. (d) School of Mines. (e) Queensland Government Mining Journal.</p>	<p>Mining Acts, Mines Regulation Act, Miners' Homestead Act.</p>	<p>Geological survey, mining fields, administration, regulation of mines, Charters Towers School of Mines, Government Assay Laboratories, Government Mining Journal.</p>

QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Departments Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>8. Public Lands— (a) District Land Offices. (b) District Survey Offices. (c) Survey Office. (d) Forestry.</p>	<p>Closer Settlement, Crown Lands, Pastoral Leases, State Forests and National Parks, Public Works, Land Resumption, Rabbit, Marsupial-proof Fencing, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.</p>	<p>Destruction, etc., of rabbits and prickly pear, opening and closing roads, reserves, settlement of Crown lands, lands survey, forestry, public estate improvement, State cannery, soldier settlement.</p>
<p>9. Agriculture— (a) Agricultural College. (b) Inspectors of Stock and Brands and Registry of same. (c) Inspector of Dairies. (d) Botanic Gardens. (e) State Farms and Nurseries. (f) Sugar Experiment Stations. (g) Stock Diseases Experiment Stations. (h) Chemical Laboratory. (i) Central Sugar Cane. (j) Prices Board.</p>	<p>Brands, Dairy, Diseases in Plants, Stock, Game and Fish Acclimatisation, Farm Produce Agents, Fertilisers, Fruit Cases, Live Stock and Meat Export, Margarine, Dingo and Marsupial Boards, Native Animals and Birds Protection, Slaughtering, Sugar Cultivation, Sugar Cane Prices, Pure Seeds.</p>	<p>Agricultural College, Botanic Gardens, brands and earmarks of stock, diseases in animals and plants, travelling of stock, loans in aid of co-operative agricultural production, dingo and marsupial destruction, protection of native birds and animals, slaughter of cattle for consumption, inspection of dairy produce, fruit, and plants, State farms and nurseries, stock and sugar experiment stations.</p>
<p>10. Public Works— (a) Under-Secretary for Works, Government Architect, and Engineer for Bridges, (b) Labour and Factories. (c) Inspection of Machinery and Scaffolding. (d) Court of Industrial Arbitration. (e) Gas Testing.</p>	<p>Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, Electric Light and Power, Factories and Shops, State Industrial Arbitration, Inspection of Machinery and Scaffolding, Workers' Accommodation, Labour Exchanges, Gas, Trade Unions.</p>	<p>Construction of public buildings, State-school buildings, technical colleges, bridges, hospitals, prisons, court houses, police stations, Government Savings Banks, State hotels, State fish markets and cold storage, State retail butcheries.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

<p>1. Premier and Chief Secretary— (a) Government Reporting Department. (b) Railways Standing Committee. (c) Royal Commissions. (d) Government Motor Garage. (e) Statistical Department. (f) Audit. (g) Public Actuary. (h) Sheriff. (i) Registrar-General. (j) Government Printer. (k) Police. (l) Central Board of Health. (m) Hospitals. (n) Mental Hospital. (o) Destitute Persons. (p) State Children. (q) Gaols and Prisons. (r) Public Service Commissioners. (s) Places of Public Entertainment.</p>	<p>Railways Standing Committee Act, War Funds Regulation Act, Civil Service, Audit, Friendly Societies, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Prisons, Police, Legitimation, Public Hospitals, Mental Defectives, State Children, Health, Vaccination, Places of Public Entertainment, Fire Brigades, Public Charities' Funds, Public Service.</p>	<p>Correspondence with Commonwealth, State, and other Governments. Business relating to sub-departments, Chamber of Manufactures, Civil Service examinations, fire brigades, Government Gazette, public charities, Royal commissions, State printing, public houses, hospitals, public health, law and order, prisons, places of public entertainment.</p>
<p>2. Treasury— (a) Land and Income Tax Department. (b) Stamp Duty Department. (c) Motor Vehicles Branch. (d) Agent-General in London. (e) Produce Department.</p>	<p>Seed Wheat, Un claimed Moneys, Pawnbrokers, Appraisers, Auctioneers, Hawkers, Taxation, Stamp Duty, Motor Vehicles.</p>	<p>Banking, finance and taxation generally, Imperial and other Government pensions, Public Service Superannuation Fund, licenses, produce export, correspondence with the Agent-General and with the Chamber of Commerce.</p>
<p>3. Attorney-General— (a) Law Officers. (b) Public Trustees. (c) Curator of Convicts' Estates. (d) Supreme Court. (e) Registrars of Industrial Soc., etc., in Admiralty, of Probates, of Companies, and of Building Soc. (f) Insolvency Courts. (g) Police and Local Courts. (h) Licensing Courts. (i) Registrar-General of Deeds. (j) Coroners. (k) Electoral Department. (l) Local Option. (m) Town Planning.</p>	<p>Courts of Justice, Administration and Probate, Public Trustee, Legal Practitioners, Succession Duties, Companies, Insolvency, Police, Real Property, Bills of Sale, Deposit of Deeds, Coroners, Electoral, Licensing, Ancient Lights, Declarations and Attestation.</p>	<p>Responsible for Government Parliamentary bills and administration of Local Option and Electoral Acts. Deals with issue of summonses and warrants and with preparing informations and plaints, licenses, franchise, appeals from courts, town planning.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>4. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration— (a) Lands and Survey Department. (b) Local Government Department. (c) Photolithographic Department.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Corporations, District Councils, Manufacturing Districts, Blocker's Loans, Animal Protection, Game, National Park, Noxious Weeds, Roads, Pastoral, Vermine, Licensed Surveyors, Weights and Measures, Botanic Garden, Advances to Settlers, Immigration, Impounding Travelling Stock, Waybills.</p>	<p>Matters affecting municipal corporations and district councils respecting the Acts under which they are constituted, payment of main road grants, subsidies, and license fees, all matters affecting Crown lands, roads and bridges, immigration, surveys, botanic gardens, animals and birds.</p>
<p>5. Public Works— (a) Engineer-in-Chief's Department. (b) Hydraulic Engineer's Department. (c) Works and Buildings. (d) Labour Exchange. (e) Supply and Tender Board Department. (f) Aborigines Department.</p>	<p>South-eastern Drainage, Water Conservation, Waterworks, Sewers, Murray River Works, Adelaide Cemetery and Cremation, Renmark Irrigation Trust, Municipal Tramways Trust, Aborigines.</p>	<p>Water conservation works and artesian boring, construction of roads outside district councils, town and country waterworks, weirs, locks, and other improvements, River Murray, State Government buildings, Adelaide cemetery, aborigines, labour exchange.</p>
<p>6. Mines— (a) Department of Mines. (b) Geological Survey.</p>	<p>Mining, Gold Dredging, Mining on Private Property, Gold Buyers.</p>	<p>Administration of Mining Acts, records and statistics, geological reports, State batteries and cyanide works, metallurgical laboratories, inspection of mines and quarries, diamond drilling.</p>
<p>7. Minister of Railways—</p>	<p>Railway Administration and Construction.</p>	<p>Railways.</p>
<p>8. Education— (a) Education Department. (b) Observatory. (c) Adelaide University. (d) Adelaide School of Mines. (e) Country Schools of Mines. (f) Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery. (g) Institutes Association.</p>	<p>Education, Adelaide University, Degrees in Surgery, University Site, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, School of Mines, Country Institutes.</p>	<p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, technical, and university, institutes, astronomical (but not meteorological) work.</p>
<p>9. Department of Industry— (a) Chemistry Dept. (b) Factories' Dept. (c) Fisheries' Dept. (d) Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers. (e) Industrial Court. (f) Government Workers Tribunal.</p>	<p>Industrial Arbitration, Factories, Early Closing, Scaffolding, Lifts, Shearers' Accommodation, Fisheries, Bird Protection, Registry Offices, Steam Boilers and Engine Drivers, Workmen's Compensation, Apprentices (War Relief), inflammable Oils.</p>	<p>Factories, shops, early closing, industrial disputes, explosives, fish industry, industrial research, steam boilers and engine drivers, Wages Boards.</p>
<p>10. Agriculture and Irrigation— (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Advisory Board of Agriculture. (c) Agricultural College. (d) Dairy Department. (e) Poultry Department. (f) Horticultural Department. (g) Stock and Brands. (h) Irrigation. (i) Experimental Farms. (j) Government Produce Department.</p>	<p>Bush Fires, Fertilisers, Fisheries, Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection, Commerce, Hay and Chaff, Insecticides, Phylloxera, Irrigation, Stock Diseases, Brands, Sale of Fruit, Hide, Skin and Wool Dealers, Chaff, Hay and Fruit. Sale of Fruit, Loans to Producers.</p>	<p>Scientific farming, agricultural colleges and experimental farms, agricultural instruction, handling, shipping and cold storage of produce, inspection of stock, registration of stock brands, reclamation and irrigation of land, advances to agricultural co-operative societies.</p>
<p>11. Marine— (a) Harbours Board. (b) Marine Board. (c) Life Saving Department.</p>	<p>Harbour, Marine, and Navigation Acts.</p>	<p>Wharves, harbours, jetties, light-houses, dredging, life saving.</p>

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Premier— (a) Premier's Office. (b) Executive Council. (c) London Agency. (d) Public Service Commissioner. (e) Government Motor Cars.</p>	<p>Public Service, Postponement of Debts.</p>	<p>State Governor's establishment, Executive Council, London agency, justices of the peace, Government motor cars, State functions and celebrations, royal commissions.</p>
<p>2. Colonial Secretary— (a) Aborigines. (b) Fisheries. (c) Friendly Societies and Industrial Arbitration. (d) Gaols. (e) Government Gardens. (f) Harbour and Light. (g) Immigration and General Information. (h) Lunacy. (i) Medical, Public Health, Factories, and Early Closing. (j) Observatory. (k) Police. (l) State Children, Interstate Destitute Persons and Outdoor Relief. (m) State Labour Bureau. (n) Registry and Statistical. (o) State Hotels and Tourists. (p) State Steamship Service.</p>	<p>Aborigines, Bread, Bank Holidays, Benefit Building Societies, Protection of Property, Co-operative and Provident Societies, Dentists, Fire Brigades, Early Closing, Friendly Societies, Fisheries, Factories, Footwear Regulation, Game, Harbours and Rivers, Hospitals, Health, Industrial Arbitration, Interstate Destitute Persons' Relief, Lunacy, Inebriates, Marine Stores, Medical, Navigation, Newspaper Libel, Pearlery, Poorhouses, Discipline, Prisons, Police, Pharmacy and Poisons, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Legitimation, Racing Clubs, Royal Commissioners' Powers, Statistical, State Children, Shearers' Accommodation, Seamen, Shipping, Trespass, Trades Unions, Truck, University Endowment, Vaccination, Whaling, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages.</p>	<p>Consuls, fisheries, aborigines, actuarial, industrial arbitration, friendly and other societies, trades unions, prisons, Government gardens, lighthouses, harbours and rivers, immigration and general information, hospitals, hospitals for insane, early closing, sanitation, factories, astronomical, police, poor relief, State children, infant life protection, labour bureau, births, marriages and deaths, statistics, children's courts, old men's home, old women's home, inebriates' homes, Sunday entertainments, ferries, State steamships, State dairy farm, State hotels and inspection of liquors, pearling, oyster fisheries, game, Rottnest Island, tourists, public health, midwives' registration, meat and dairies inspection, school medical inspection, jetties, navigation, port lighthouses, workers' compensation.</p>
<p>3. Treasury— (a) Treasury. (b) Savings Bank. (c) Government Stores. (d) Workers' Home Board. (e) Lithography. (f) Printing. (g) Audit. (h) Taxation.</p>	<p>Auctioneers, Wines, Beer and Spirits Sale, Gun Licensing, Government Savings Bank, Workers' Homes, Pensions, Audit, Sale of Government Properties, General Loan and Inscribed Stock, Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds Deficiency, Land and Income Tax, Stamp Dividend Duties, Totalisator Duty, Totalisator Regulation.</p>	<p>Finance generally, general stores, savings bank, pensions, public accounts, licences, stamps, taxation, audit, printing and lithography, workers' homes.</p>
<p>4. Attorney-General— (a) Crown Law Offices. (b) Supreme Court. (c) Stipendiary Magistrates. (d) Land Titles Office. (e) Electoral Office. (f) Official Receiver. (g) Curator of Intestate Estates. (h) Sheriff.</p>	<p>Administration of Justice, Bankruptcy, Bills of Sale, Building Societies, Corporations, Companies, Conveyancing, Divorce, Death Duties, Extradition, Electoral, Firms' Registration, Intestate Estates, Life Assurance, Lunacy Estates, Libel, Licensing, Real Property, Truck Act, Transfer of Land, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages, Usury.</p>	<p>Criminal and civil law, conveying, parliamentary drafting, sheriffs, bankruptcy, intestacy, licensing, petty debts, petty sessions and police courts, land titles and registration of deeds and leases, elections, supreme court, registration of companies, newspapers, corporations, extradition, sheriff.</p>
<p>5. Public Works— (a) Administrative and State Industries. (b) Engineering Division. (c) Architectural Division.</p>	<p>Public Works, Tramways, Railways (Special), Electric Light, Municipal Corporations, Roads, Dog, and Cart and Carriage.</p>	<p>Public buildings and works, abattoirs, freezing and cold storage works, railway and tramway construction, municipalities, roads and bridges, State saw mills and brickworks, implement and engineering works, quarries, erection of wheat and flour storage sheds and silos.</p>
<p>6. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage in— (a) Goldfields. (b) Agricultural North-West Divisions. (c) Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.</p>	<p>Goldfields Water Supply, Water Boards, Land Drainage, Rights in Water and Irrigation, Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.</p>	<p>All State hydraulic, sewerage, land drainage and irrigation undertakings.</p>

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>7. Agricultural— (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Commissioner Wheat Belt. (c) Chief Inspector, Fruit Industries. (d) Stock Brands, Poultry, and Veterinary Inspection. (e) Rabbit and Vermin Branch. (f) Markets, Refrigerating Works, Saleyards and Abattoirs. (g) Botanist, Pathologist, and Entomologist. (h) Wyndham Freezing Works.</p>	<p>Rabbit, Stock Diseases, Scab, Brands, Plant Diseases, Noxious Weeds, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Contagious Diseases in Bees, Droving, Abattoirs, Vermin, Veterinary Surgeons, Destructive Birds and Animals, Cattle Trespass, Fencing and Impounding, Live Stock and Frozen Meat, Quarantine, and Commerce.</p>	<p>Agricultural, horticultural, dairying and pastoral pursuits generally, abattoirs and refrigerating works, encouragement of secondary industries, State farms, orchard and insect pests, Federal quarantine (fruit), veterinary inspection, meat canning.</p>
<p>8. Industries— (a) Agricultural Bank. (b) Industries Assistance Board. (c) Council of Industrial Development.</p>	<p>Agricultural Bank, Industries Assistance.</p>	<p>Assistance to settlers, industrial development, assistance to returned soldiers.</p>
<p>9. Education— (a) Primary Education. (b) Secondary Education. (c) Training College for Teachers. (d) Technical Education.</p>	<p>Education.</p>	<p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, continuation and technical schools, inspection of schools, training of teachers.</p>
<p>10. Railways—</p>	<p>Government Railways, Tramways, Electric Light and Power Agreement, and Government Electric Works.</p>	<p>Management, maintenance and control of Government railways and tramways, control of electricity supply.</p>
<p>11. Mines— (a) Explosives and Analytical. (b) Inspection of Machinery. (c) Mining Engineers. (d) Geological Survey. (e) State Batteries. (f) School of Mines. (g) State Smelter.</p>	<p>Mining, Sluicing and Dredging for Gold, Explosives, Inspection of Machinery, Mines Regulation, Coal Mines, Mining Development.</p>	<p>Mining generally, State batteries and reduction plants.</p>
<p>12. Lands— Lands and Surveys.</p>	<p>Land, Cemeteries, Bush Fires, Parks and Reserves, Agricultural Lands Purchase, Native Flora and Fauna, Opening and Closing of Roads under Roads Act, Permanent Reserves, Licensed Surveyors, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.</p>	<p>All business in connection with holdings under the Land Acts, reserves, roads, land selection, district survey offices, land agencies.</p>

TASMANIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1919.

<p>1. Chief Secretary and Premier— (a) Governor's Establishment. (b) Premier's Dept. (c) Executive Council. (d) Agent-General. (e) Houses of Parliament. (f) Electoral. (g) Audit. (h) Statistical and Registration. (i) Inspection of Machinery. (j) Fisheries. (k) Public Buildings. (l) Charitable Institutions. (m) Boys' Training School. (n) Home for Invalids. (o) Neglected Children's Department. (p) Medical Institutions. (q) Hospitals. (r) Public Health. (s) Public Service Board. (t) Industrial Education.</p>	<p>Audit, Bank Holidays, Cemeteries, Registration of Births and Deaths, Botanical Gardens, Charitable Institutions, Electoral, Fire Brigades, Factories, Fisheries, Hospitals, Inebriates, Museum and Art Gallery, Pensions, Pharmacy, Public Health, Public Service, Wages Boards, Midwifery, Shops Closing, Workers' Compensation, Industrial, Education, Children's Charter.</p>	<p>Correspondence with State, Federal, Colonial, British, and Foreign Governments, with Agent-General and Governor, etc., charitable institutions, cemeteries, public health, electoral, franchise, fisheries, machinery, statistics, training and industrial schools, neglected children, public service, explosives, wages boards.</p>
<p>2. Treasury— (a) Taxes. (b) Printing. (c) State Savings Bank. (d) Agricultural Bank. (e) Merchant Ships' Officers' Exam. Board.</p>	<p>Suppression of Public Betting, Licensing, Stamp Duties, Auction, Pawnbrokers, Public Debts, Taxation Assessment, Savings Bank, State Advances, Merchant Ships' Officers' Examination.</p>	<p>Finance generally, collection of internal revenue and of stamp duties, Government printing.</p>

TASMANIA—*continued.*

Department, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
3. Mines—	Mining, Mining Companies, Mining Companies (<i>Foreign</i>), Magazine and Explosives.	All matters arising under Acts dealing with mining, registration of mining companies, magazines and explosives.
4. Lands— (a) Lands Branch Office, Launceston. (b) Agricultural and Stock Department.	Crown Lands, Closer Settlement, Game Protection, Stock, Diseased Animals, Rabbits Destruction, Vegetation Diseases.	Crown lands and surveys, agriculture and stock.
5. Public Works—	Public Works, Local Government.	Construction and control of public works, including railways.
6. Attorney-General— (a) Supreme Court. (b) Lands Titles. (c) Sheriff. (d) Magistracy. (e) Police. (f) Railways.	Probate, Stamp Duties, Foreign Companies, Real Property, Prisons, Bankruptcy, Local Courts, Infant Life Protection, Motor Traffic, Police, Railway Management, Newspapers.	Courts of law, gaols, justices of the peace and coroners, lands titles, police, registration of deeds, Supreme Court and Judges, Railways.
7. Education.	Education.	Primary and technical education, University of Tasmania.