

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, 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 was bi-cameral till 1922, in which year the Queensland Parliament became uni-cameral. In the bi-cameral States it consists of (a) a Legislative Council and (b) a Legislative Assembly, or House of Assembly. In Queensland the Legislative Assembly constitutes the Parliament. In the Commonwealth Parliament the Upper House is known as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council. The Lower House in the bi-cameral States is known as follows :—In the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly. The legislative powers of these Parliaments are delimited by the Commonwealth and the State Constitutions. The Assembly (Queensland as pointed out above is now uni-cameral), which is the larger, is always elective, the qualifications for the franchise varying in character. The Council is, in the case of New South Wales, nominated by the Governor-in-Council; in other States it is elective, the constituencies being differently arranged and some property or special 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 is given in Chapter I., and a conspectus of the Constitutions of the Commonwealth and States in Year Book No. 13, pp. 927 to 951. The information given therein respecting Queensland must of course be considerably modified in view of the abolition of the Upper House in 1922.

2. **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 21 hereinbefore). The powers and duties of the Governor-General were further defined by Royal instructions issued 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 reserving 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 publication* in which the above matters are exhaustively discussed, 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 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,

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

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 show 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.

3. Governor-General and State Governors.—The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable LORD HENRY WILLIAM FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. He assumed office on the 6th October, 1920.

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

New South Wales ..	SIR WALTER EDWARD DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G.
Victoria ..	Colonel the Rt. Hon. GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MOWBRAY, EARL OF STRADBROKE, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Queensland ..	Lieutenant-Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G.C.M.G.
South Australia ..	Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE TOM MOLESWORTH BRIDGES, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania ..	Vacant. Administrator of the Government—SIR HERBERT NICHOLLS, Kt.

4. The Cabinet and Executive Government.—(i) *General.* The sections of the Commonwealth Constitution Act dealing with the Executive Government will be found on page 29 hereinbefore. In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototypes in 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.

(ii) *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 the 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 present Executive Council are given in Chapter I. which also contains a list of previous Commonwealth Ministries. 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.

(iii) *The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.* 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 connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 6, page 942.)

(iv) *Ministers in Upper or Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in June, 1923 :—

MINISTERS—UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, 1923.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	2	4	..	2	1	1	13
The Lower House ..	8	10	8	10	4	5	4	49
Total	11	12	12	10	6	6	5	62

(v) *The Cabinet.* (a) *General.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day are alone present, 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.

(b) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* 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 :—

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1901, to JUNE, 1923.

HOME AND TERRITORIES. (Prior to 14/11/16 known as External Affairs.)			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C. (a) (b) ..	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. (a) (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. Hon. J. A. ARTHUR ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. HUGH MAHON ..	14/12/14	14/11/16	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	17/9/14	14/9/16
Hon. F. W. BAMFORD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C. (k) ..	29/9/16	14/11/16
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C. Hon. A. POYNTON ..	17/2/17	3/2/20	Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17
Rt. Hon. G. F. PEARCE, P.C. ..	4/2/20	21/12/21	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/2/17	13/12/18
	21/12/21	(e)	Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	13/12/18	17/1/19
			Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	17/1/19	21/12/21
			Hon. A. S. RODGERS ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN ..	9/2/23	(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. Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., 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. I. A. ISAACS ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (i) ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	11/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER (a) (h) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (i) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (i) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C. (j) Hon. W. M. HUGHES (a) (k) Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) Hon. W. G. HIGGS ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. POYNTON ..	17/9/14	27/10/15
	17/9/14	21/12/21	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (i) ..	27/10/15	27/10/16
	21/12/21	(e)	Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	24/11/16	27/3/18
			Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH COOK, P.C., G.C.M.G. ..	17/2/17	15/6/20
			Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	27/3/18	21/12/21
			Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C. (p) Hon. E. C. G. PAGE ..	28/7/20	9/2/23
				9/2/23	(e)
WORKS AND RAILWAYS. (Prior 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. (i) ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (i) ..	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 (o) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. J. COOK (i) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK (a) (i) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. F. D. MILLER ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	27/10/15	14/11/16	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	17/9/14	21/12/21
Hon. P. J. LYNCH ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	17/2/17	27/3/18	Hon. E. K. BOWDEN ..	9/2/23	(e)
Hon. L. E. GROOM ..	27/3/18	21/12/21			
Hon. R. F. FOSTER ..	21/12/21	9/2/23			
Hon. P. G. STEWART ..	9/2/23	(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) 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., K.C. (l) Afterwards Lord Forrest of Bunbury. (m) Afterwards the Hon. Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G. (n) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. A. Watt, P.C. (o) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, P.C. (p) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, P.C., M.C.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF STATE, 1ST JANUARY, 1901. TO
JUNE, 1923—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. (i)	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. Sir J. QUICK . . .	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN . . .	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. MCGREGOR . . .	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. C. E. FRAZER . . .	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. J. H. MCCOLL . . .	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. AGAR WYNNE . . .	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. GARDINER . . .	17/9/14	27/11/16
Hon. W. G. SPENCE . . .	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. W. G. SPENCE . . .	27/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. W. WEBSTER . . .	27/10/15	3/2/20	Hon. E. D. MILLEN . . .	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. G. H. WISE	4/2/20	21/12/21	Hon. L. E. GROOM	16/11/17	27/3/18
Hon. A. POYNTON, O.B.E.	21/12/21	9/2/23	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL . . .	27/3/18	21/12/21
Hon. W. G. GIBSON . . .	9/2/23	(e)	Hon. JOHN EARLE	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. I. ATKINSON	9/2/23	(e)

THE NAVY.

(Amalgamated with Defence before 1915, and
after 21st December, 1921.)

Name.	From—	To—
Hon. J. A. JENSEN . . .	12/7/15	17/2/17
Rt. Hon. J. COOK, P.C. (i)	17/2/17	28/7/20
Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	28/7/20	21/12/21

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (revived December, 1921).

Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C., K.C.	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C. (a) (p)	9/2/23	(e)

REPATRIATION.

Name.	From—	To—
Hon. E. D. MILLEN . . .	28/9/17	9/2/23

HEALTH.

Name.	From—	To—
Hon. W. M. GREENE . . .	10/3/21	9/2/23
Hon. A. CHAPMAN . . .	9/2/23	(e)

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. N. E. LEWIS (d) . .	1/1/01	23/4/01	Hon. J. A. JENSEN . . .	17/9/14	12/7/15
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G.	23/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL . . .	17/9/14	27/3/18
Hon. J. H. KEATING . . .	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. S. MAUGER	11/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. L. E. GROOM	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. J. H. COOK	28/1/08	12/11/08	Hon. A. POYNTON	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. J. HUTCHISON . . .	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. H. WISE	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) . . .	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. W. M. GREENE . . .	26/3/18	17/1/19
Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON, C.M.G.	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. R. B. ORCHARD . . .	26/3/18	31/1/19
Hon. E. FINDLEY	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. Sir G. de L. RYRIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D. . .	4/2/20	9/2/23
Hon. C. E. FRAZER . . .	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	4/2/20	28/7/20
Hon. E. A. ROBERTS . . .	23/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. A. S. RODGERS . . .	28/7/20	21/12/21
Hon. J. S. CLEMONS . . .	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. H. LAMOND	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. W. H. KELLY . . .	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. R. V. WILSON . . .	9/2/23	(e)
Hon. H. MAHON	17/9/14	14/12/14	Hon. T. W. CRAWFORD . .	9/2/23	(e)

(c) *State Ministries.* The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in June, 1923, are shown in the following statement :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1923.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Premier—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways and State Industrial Enterprises—</i>
HON. SIR G. W. FULLER, K.C.M.G.	HON. R. T. BALL.
<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i>	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i>
HON. SIR J. H. CARRUTHERS, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C.	CAPTAIN THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.
<i>Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests—</i>	<i>Minister of Public Instruction—</i>
HON. W. E. WEARNE.	HON. A. BRUNTNELL.
<i>Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health—</i>	<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Local Government—</i>
HON. C. W. OAKES, C.M.G.	HON. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK.
<i>Attorney-General—</i>	<i>Minister of Justice—</i>
HON. T. R. BAVIN.	HON. T. J. LEY.
<i>Treasurer—</i>	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i>
HON. SIR A. A. C. COCKS, K.B.E.	HON. E. H. FARRAR, M.L.C.

VICTORIA.

<i>Premier and Minister of Agriculture and of Water Supply—</i>	<i>Minister of Railways and Mines—</i>
HON. H. S. W. LAWSON.	HON. S. BARNES.
<i>Treasurer—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health—</i>
HON. SIR W. M. MCPHERSON, K.B.E.	HON. M. BAIRD.
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—</i>	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey—</i>
HON. SIR A. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	HON. D. S. OMAN.
<i>Minister of Public Instruction and of Labour and of Forests—</i>	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i>
HON. SIR A. J. PEACOCK, K.C.M.G.	HON. J. K. MERRITT, M.L.C.
<i>Commissioner of Public Works—</i>	HON. G. M. DAVIS, M.L.C.
HON. F. G. CLARKE, M.L.C.	HON. H. ANGUS.
	HON. J. W. PENNINGTON.

QUEENSLAND.

<i>Premier, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Chief Secretary, and Treasurer—</i>	<i>Attorney-General—</i>
HON. E. G. THEODORE.	HON. J. MULLAN.
<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i>
HON. W. N. GILLIES.	HON. J. HUXHAM.
<i>Secretary for Mines—</i>	<i>Home Secretary—</i>
HON. A. J. JONES.	HON. J. STOPFORD.
<i>Secretary for Railways—</i>	<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i>
HON. J. LARCOMBE.	HON. W. MCCORMACK.
	<i>Secretary for Public Works—</i>
	HON. W. F. SMITH.
	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i>
	HON. F. T. BRENNAN.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Premier and Attorney-General—
HON. SIR H. N. BARWELL, K.C.M.G.

Treasurer and Minister of Railways and of Industry—

HON. W. HAGUE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Irrigation and of Repatriation—

HON. G. R. LAFFER.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Marine, and Minister Controlling Wheat Scheme—

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

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and of Education—

HON. T. PASCOE, M.L.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Assistant Minister of Repatriation—

HON. G. F. JENKINS.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

HON. SIR JAMES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Education, North-Western Territory, and Justice—

HON. JOHN EWING, M.L.C.

Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, and Trading Concerns—

HON. W. J. GEORGE, C.M.G.

Minister for Mines, Railways, Police, Industries, and Forests—

HON. J. SCADDAN.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health—

HON. R. S. SAMPSON.

Minister for Agriculture—

HON. H. K. MALEY.

TASMANIA.

Premier and Minister for Lands, Works and Agriculture—

HON. J. B. HAYES, C.M.G.

Attorney-General and Minister for Education—

HON. W. B. PROPSTING, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister for Railways—

HON. SIR W. H. LEE, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Mines—

HON. E. F. BLYTH.

Minister without Portfolio—

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

5. **Number of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shows the number of members in each of the legislative chambers at 30th June, 1923 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, 1923.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land. (a)	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Upper House ..	36	80	34	..	20	30	18	218
Lower House ..	76	90	65	72	46	50	30	429
Total ..	112	170	99	72	66	80	48	647

(a) Council abolished, 1922.

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.

6. 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 Chapter I.). 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.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars as to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (It must be remembered, however, that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally 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 a Government contract, 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 character 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; Northern Territory, 1—total, 76. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for 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 £1,000 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in Chapter I.

3. Federal Elections.—There have been eight complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 30th July, 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 ninth Parliament opened on the 28th February, 1923. Particulars regarding the last five Commonwealth elections may be found in the table given hereunder :—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1913 to 1922.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
31st May, 1913 ..	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66
5th September, 1914 ..	1,478,468	1,333,047	2,811,515	1,139,933	902,403	2,042,336	77.10	67.69	72.64
5th May, 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
13th December, 1919 ..	1,439,818	1,410,044	2,849,862	1,094,534	938,403	2,032,937	76.02	65.55	71.33
16th December, 1922 ..	1,494,508	1,487,916	2,982,424	966,551	791,695	1,728,246	64.67	51.19	57.96

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

31st May, 1913 ..	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	876,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.55	73.49
5th September, 1914 ..	1,225,990	1,122,451	2,348,441	954,768	772,138	1,726,906	77.88	68.79	73.53
5th May, 1917 ..	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30
13th December, 1919 ..	1,395,165	1,367,468	2,762,633	1,063,029	914,816	1,977,845	78.19	66.90	71.59
16th December, 1922 ..	1,396,020	1,378,254	2,774,274	920,177	726,686	1,646,863	65.91	52.72	59.36

The percentage of electors who exercised the franchise at each election rose from 53.04 for the Senate and 55.69 for the House of Representatives in 1901 to the maximum of 77.69 and 78.30 respectively in 1917. The next election in 1919 showed a considerable falling off, and in 1922 the decrease was still more marked, the respective percentages for that year being 57.95 and 59.36, or very little more than those for 1901.

4. Federal Referenda.—(i) *Introductory.* According to section 128 of the Act, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution must, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must further be approved by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted. Several referenda have been held from time to time, but in two cases only has any proposed law been assented to by the required majority of the electors.

(ii) *Senate Elections Referendum, 1906.* A referendum was held on the 12th December, 1906, at which the question of altering from January to July the date at which the term of service of a senator begins, and other details connected with the election of senators, were submitted for decision by the electors. The number of members who voted in favour of the amendment was 774,011 and of those not in favour 162,470; the amendment was therefore carried. Only 50.17 per cent. of the electors voted.

(iii) *Finance and State Debts Referendum.* Simultaneously with the general election of the 13th April, 1910, the electors were asked to decide regarding the alteration of the Constitution on two points, viz. :—(a) an alteration of the financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States, and (b) giving the Commonwealth power to take over the debts of the States, whenever incurred. The former proposal was rejected, 645,514 electors having voted in favour, and 670,838 not in favour, while the latter proposal was accepted by 715,053 votes to 586,271 votes. Of the voters on the roll, 62.16 per cent. voted.

(iv) *Legislative Powers Referendum, 1910.* The object of the proposed law submitted to this referendum was to give the Commonwealth Parliament power to deal with the following matters :—(a) Trade and Commerce, without any limitations, instead of " Trade

and Commerce with other countries, and among the States" only. (b) The control and regulation of corporations of all kinds (except those formed not for the acquisition of gain). At present only "Foreign corporations and trading and financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth" come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. (c) Labour and employment, including wages and conditions of labour and the settlement of industrial disputes generally, including disputes in relation to employment on State railways. (Conciliation and arbitration by the Commonwealth operate only in the case of any industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any one State), and (d) Combinations and monopolies in relation to the production, manufacture, or supply of goods or services.

The referendum was held on the 26th April, 1911, and the number of votes cast in favour of the proposed law was 483,356, and against it 742,704, the majority against being 259,348. The percentage of electors who cast effective votes was 52.36, and the proposal was rejected in every State except Western Australia.

(v) *Monopolies Referendum, 1910.* It was proposed to insert in the Constitution the following sub-section:—"When each House of Parliament, in the same session, has by resolution declared that the industry or business of producing, manufacturing, or supplying goods, or of supplying any specified services, is the subject of any monopoly, the Parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on the industry or business by or under the control of the Commonwealth, and acquiring for that purpose on just terms any property used in connexion with the industry or business." The voting on this question was held simultaneously with that on the preceding proposal, and the proposed law was rejected, 488,668 voters casting their votes in favour, and 736,932 against, the majority against being 248,264. Of the electors on the roll, 52.34 per cent. voted effectively, and the only State which voted in favour of the law was Western Australia.

(vi) *Legislative Powers and Monopolies Referendum, 1913.* On the 31st May, 1913, the same proposed alterations were again submitted to the people as five distinct laws, with an additional one whereby the condition of employment and the settlement of disputes relating thereto in the several State railway-services might be brought within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. All six proposed laws were rejected. The following table shows the numbers of votes cast for and against each proposed law:—

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA, 1913.—RESULTS OF VOTING.

Nature of Proposal.	Votes In Favour.	Votes Not in Favour.
Trade and Commerce	958,419	982,615
Corporations	960,711	986,824
Industrial Matters	961,601	987,611
Railway Disputes	956,358	990,046
Trusts	967,331	975,943
Nationalization of Monopolies	917,165	941,947

The percentage of electors who voted was nearly 74, and the States of Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia were in favour of the proposals, while the other three States were not in favour.

(vii) *Military Referendum, 1916.* A 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 the voters was not in favour, while in the other States the proposal was carried. The number of votes cast in favour was 1,087,557, and those cast not in favour was 1,160,033, the net result being a majority of 72,476 votes not in favour. Of the electors on the roll, 82.75 per cent. voted.

(viii) *Military Referendum, 1917.* A further referendum was held on the 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 was not in favour of the prescribed question. The number of votes cast in favour was 1,015,159 and of those not in favour 1,181,747, the net result being a majority of 166,588 votes not in favour. The percentage of electors who voted was 81.34.

(ix) *Legislative Powers and Nationalization of Monopolies Referendum, 1919.* On the 19th December, 1919, proposals were submitted to a referendum of the electors for the alteration of the Constitution in relation to the extension of the legislative powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial disputes and to the nationalization of monopolies. In each case the majority of votes was not in favour of the proposed alteration. For the increase of legislative powers, 911,357 votes were cast in favour, and 924,160 against, and for the nationalization of monopolies, the number of votes in favour was 813,880 and not in favour 859,451, consequently both proposals were rejected, the former by 12,803 votes and the latter by 45,571 votes. The percentage of electors who voted on the former question was 64.41 and on the latter 58.72, although ballot-papers were issued to 71.33 of the voters enrolled. The States voting in favour of both proposals were Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

5. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* 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, and the number of members at the latest available date was eighty. 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. Nine electorates return five members each, and fifteen return three members each. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-five complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-sixth opened on the 26th April, 1922. The last mentioned Parliament was elected on the 25th March, 1922, under the proportional representation system. Particulars of voting at elections from 1910 to 1923 are given below:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1910 to 1922.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1910	458,626	409,069	867,695	322,199	262,154	584,353	72.53	65.52	69.20
1913	553,633	484,366	1,037,999	385,838	302,389	688,227	72.20	64.55	68.63
1917	574,308	535,522	1,109,830	328,030	295,354	623,384	62.40	60.57	61.52
1920	607,859	574,736	1,182,595	363,115	285,594	648,709	61.21	50.89	54.85
1922	655,045	631,907	1,286,952	466,949	408,515	875,464	71.29	64.65	68.03

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.

6. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—(i) *Constitution.* 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, 1923, 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. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote only 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.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-sixth closed on the 6th August, 1921. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament opened on the 6th September, 1921, and closed on the 5th January, 1922. The second session opened on the 4th July, 1922, and closed on the 5th January, 1923. Particulars of voting at the last five elections are given in the subjoined table:—

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1910 TO 1922.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.			Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.
1910	..	..	240,520	136,479	48,053	35.21
1913	..	..	270,175	99,646	47,666	47.89
1916	..	..	300,321	92,421	34,853	37.71
1919	..	..	317,593	133,058	40,393	30.35
1922	..	..	353,440	161,731	47,008	29.07

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911	341,027	360,424	701,451	203,661	190,528	394,189	68.43	59.12	63.61
1914	398,234	411,792	810,026	166,502	153,448	319,950	57.55	50.46	53.92
1917	397,585	430,645	828,230	172,317	184,682	356,999	54.30	54.12	54.21
1920	418,085	450,763	868,848	232,604	235,621	468,225	66.23	61.38	63.70
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26

The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908.

7. *The Parliament of Queensland.*—(i) *Constitution.* As pointed out previously, the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal assent to the Act being the 23rd March. The Legislative Assembly is composed of seventy-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. A modified system of optional preferential voting is in operation in Queensland. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1183.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the twenty-second

Parliament opened on the 15th November, 1920, and closed on the 13th April, 1923. 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, 79.93 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding the last four elections for which details are available are given below. Particulars regarding the election of 1923 will be found in the Appendix.

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 1909 TO 1920.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912	173,801	135,789	309,590	122,844	95,795	218,639	75.92	75.02	75.52
1915	184,627	150,568	335,195	140,396	125,844	266,240	86.46	90.09	88.14
1918	233,342	191,074	434,416	176,768	163,901	340,669	75.75	85.78	80.27
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93

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.

8. The Parliament of South Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* 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. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council. For the House of Assembly, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-three complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The first session of the twenty-fourth Parliament began on the 21st July, 1921. Particulars of voting at the last five elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1910 to 1921.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1910..	48,145	16,157	64,302	32,540	9,356	41,896	81.84	65.89	77.64
1912..	59,228	19,985	79,213	40,709	13,016	53,725	80.91	72.56	78.71
1915..	66,614	21,635	88,249	11,436	4,808	16,244	75.69	71.25	74.32
1918..	71,510	23,461	94,971	42,987	11,800	54,787	60.11	50.30	57.69
1921..	69,986	23,062	93,048	38,597	11,309	49,906	64.23	53.96	61.57

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1910..	94,656	88,762	183,418	73,464	56,830	130,294	77.61	64.03	71.04
1912..	117,440	106,971	224,411	87,530	73,732	161,262	74.53	68.93	71.86
1915..	128,594	124,797	253,391	70,898	65,157	136,055	77.22	72.64	74.95
1918..	126,669	132,043	258,712	71,501	62,742	134,243	56.45	47.52	51.89
1921..	134,091	137,931	272,022	91,451	77,600	169,051	70.10	57.64	63.77

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.

9. The Parliament of Western Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* 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 junior 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 junior 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.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been ten complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the eleventh Parliament was elected on 12th March, 1921. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to the latest five Assembly and Council elections respectively are given in the tables below :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1908 to 1922.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1914	43,299	12,423	55,722	22,963	5,556	28,519	62.41	56.57	61.18
1916	45,325	13,683	59,008	10,672	2,464	13,136	53.49	50.52	52.91
1918	46,272	14,700	60,972	14,043	3,930	17,973	39.04	31.83	37.20
1920	37,137	14,900	52,037	12,450	3,406	15,856	45.07	28.28	40.27
1922	40,360	14,838	55,198	17,524	4,763	22,287	46.16	33.81	42.82

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1908	83,060	52,919	135,979	46,411	29,412	75,823	66.99	65.65	66.46
1911	91,814	60,831	152,645	53,355	38,281	91,636	74.44	75.50	74.88
1914	126,598	88,143	214,741	54,612	41,993	96,605	56.59	58.29	57.32
1917	93,106	73,845	166,951	45,453	40,167	85,620	59.46	65.51	62.15
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. At the 1921 elections the first woman member elected to an Australian Parliament was returned.

10. **The Parliament of Tasmania.**—(i) *Constitution.* 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. There are five House of Assembly districts corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral districts, each 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.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been twenty complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. Particulars of the voting at the last five elections for the House of Assembly are given hereunder :—

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1912 to 1922.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912	52,853	50,660	103,513	40,713	35,337	76,050	77.03	69.73	73.47
1913	53,372	51,920	105,292	38,700	32,102	70,802	72.51	61.83	67.24
1916	54,466	52,855	107,321	41,427	37,557	78,984	76.06	71.05	73.60
1919	53,205	54,336	107,541	37,037	34,027	71,064	69.61	62.62	66.08
1922	54,958	55,591	110,549	38,529	31,352	69,881	70.11	56.40	63.21

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates, and the following particulars are given of the last contested election in each case : number of electors on the roll, 32,508 ; number of votes recorded, male 14,283, female 4,082, total 18,365 ; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 56.49.

The suffrage was granted to women under the Constitution Amendment Act 1903.

§ 3. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The following statement shows 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, 1922. 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 the 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, 1921-22.

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	3,833	2,458	33,291
Official Secretary's salary ..	650	687	..	300	..	350	..	1,987
Governor's establishments ..	5,705	711	3,168	943	..	2,227	510	13,264
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ..	11,708	2,727	2,490	2,075	2,003	1,256	399	22,658
Miscellaneous ..	..	1,303	(g) 3,068	2,475	191	..	312	7,350
Total	28,063	10,428	13,726	8,793	6,194	7,666	3,680	73,550
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(a)	473	720	30	..	355	..	1,578
Other expenses ..	(a)	163	17	72	..	2	..	254
Total	(a)	636	737	102	..	357	..	1,832
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	15,300	26,825	10,000	8,904	6,604	6,200	3,680	77,513
Other expenses ..	1,029	1,880	(h)	..	..	5,081	917	8,907
Visits of Commonwealth Ministers to London ..	5,928	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,928
Total	22,257	28,705	10,000	8,904	6,604	11,281	4,597	92,348
4. Parliament—								
A. The Upper House:								
Allowances to members ..	34,916	..	..	(k) 1,275	5,467	12,044	4,812	58,514
Railway passes ..	b 12,262	14,924	(g)	..	1,260	m 3,212	750	32,408
Other expenses of members ..	(b) 701	..	..	..	194	150	6	1,051
B. The Lower House:								
Allowances to members ..	69,395	67,612	26,771	33,149	12,688	20,215	8,400	238,230
Railway passes ..	(c)	17,346	(g)	(i)	2,898	(c)	1,250	21,494
Other expenses of members ..	(c)	3,258	..	1,512	653	300	170	5,893
C. Miscellaneous:								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	19,321	24,992	16,733	6,356	6,133	3,427	4,240	81,202
Printing ..	16,593	21,552	1,682	3,936	6,068	5,111	3,197	107,101
Hansard (including printing) ..	19,465	8,584	7,346	7,677	5,890	..	..	..
Library ..	5,625	911	1,219	1,518	1,072	473	..	..
Refreshment rooms ..	2,089	(e)	2,723	1,250	1,851	1,720	..	..
Water, power, light, and heat ..	1,671	560	569	582	958	..	..	..
Postage, stores, and stationery ..	3,770	1,528	750	449	115	1,680	1,249	71,728
Miscellaneous ..	d 14,976	f 18,889	183	2,480	868	..	..	..
Total	200,784	180,156	57,976	60,184	46,115	48,332	24,074	617,621
5. Electoral Office—								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	65,040	2,026	1,072	2,978	2,922	3,167	..	..
Other expenses ..	52,006	1,993	12,795	15,576	2,858	1,594	3,943	167,870
Total	117,046	3,919	13,867	18,554	5,780	4,761	3,943	167,870
6. Cost of Elections	3,519	68,021	13,907	177	3	1,788	(j)	87,415
7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees	34,372	29,507	2,936	2,294	3,047	6,623	400	79,179
GRAND TOTAL	406,041	321,372	113,149	99,008	67,743	80,808	36,694	1,124,815
Cost per head of population ..	1s. 5.7d.	3s. 0.2d.	1s. 5.5d.	2s. 6.9d.	2s. 8.3d.	4s. 9.9d.	3s. 4.3d.	4s. 1.0d.

(a) Included under Governor-General. (b) Including Lower House. (c) Included in Upper House. (d) Including Australian Historical Records (£4,704) and stationery. (e) Included in Miscellaneous. (f) Including Parliamentary Works Committee (both Houses) £5,082. (g) £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. (h) See note (g). Ministers are allowed £1 per day when travelling. (i) Not available. Each member has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (j) Included in Electoral Office. (k) President and Chairman of Committees. (l) Exclusive of travelling expenses of members. free passes, special trains, etc. (m) £3,212 was paid for railway passes, etc., for members of both Houses; in addition to which members of each House have a pass over the whole of the State railways.

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

The following statement shows the various matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister of each of the Commonwealth Departments:—

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Prime Minister and External Affairs	Administrative (Central)—(a) Channel of communication for all Departments with State, British, Dominion and Foreign Governments, also Consuls in Australia, (b) Executive Council matters, (c) Cabinet and Parliamentary arrangements, (d) Arrangement of Commonwealth functions, etc., (e) Royal Commissions, (f) Historic Memorials, (g) Commonwealth Publicity, etc., (h) Commonwealth Gazettes and Statutes: External Affairs—(a) Intelligence work—International Affairs, (b) League of Nations matters, (c) Representation of Australia abroad, including—High Commissioner's Office, Commissioner in U.S.A., Commercial Agency, Paris, Representation at International Conferences, etc., (d) Consular Appointments, (e) Repatriation and relief of distressed Australians abroad, (f) Administration of New Guinea Territory, (g) Administration of Nauru, (h) Pacific Island Mail Services: Public Service matters, including administration: Public Service Commissioner and Staff: Auditor-General and Staff: Immigration: Commonwealth Shipbuilding: Commonwealth Government Line of Steamers.	Committee of Public Accounts Act 1913-1920: Commonwealth Public Service Act 1902-1918: Commonwealth Public Service (Acting Commissioner) Act 1916: Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act 1913-1914: Commonwealth Salaries Act 1907: High Commissioner Act 1909: Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919: New Guinea Act 1920: Oil Agreement Act 1920: Petherick Collection Act 1911: Royal Commissions Act 1902-1912: Treaty of Peace (Germany) Act 1919-1920: Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act 1920: War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920-1922.
Treasury	Appropriation and Supply: Banking: Commonwealth Supply and Tender Board: Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender: Government Printing: Insurance: Invalid and Old-age Pensions: Loans to States: Maternity Allowances: New Guinea Territory—Control of expropriated properties:	Appropriation Acts: Audit Act 1901-1920: Bank Notes Tax Act 1910: Bills of Exchange Act 1909-1912: Coinage Act 1909: Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1920: Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911-1918: Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act 1912: Constitution Alteration (State Debts) Act 1909: Entertainments Tax Act 1916-1919: Entertainments Tax

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Treasury — <i>continued.</i>	Pensions and Retiring Allowances: Public Moneys, including Loans: Stamp, Note and Bond Printing: States Debts: Taxation, other than duties of Customs and of Excise: Workmen's Compensation: War Gratuities: Repatriation Section—Advances to the States for soldier land settlement, General repatriation, including employment, grants in aids, vocational training and children's education, Medical Services, including reciprocal medical treatment for soldiers of the United Kingdom and Canada in Australia, hospitals and hostels: Soldier Trust Funds: War Pensions, including Imperial War Pensions.	Assessment Act 1916: Estate Duty Act 1914: Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914–1916: Funding Arrangements Act 1921: Income Tax Act 1922: Income Tax Assessment Act 1922: Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908–1920: Land Tax Act 1910–1922: Land Tax Assessment Act 1910–1916: Life Assurance Companies Act 1905: Loan Acts: Loans Redemption and Conversion Act 1921: Loans Securities Act 1921: Loans Sinking Fund Act 1918: Marine Insurance Act 1909: Maternity Allowance Act, 1912: Officers' Compensation Act 1912–1915: Returned Soldiers' Woollen Company Act 1921: States Loan Acts 1916 and 1917: Supply Acts: Superannuation Act 1922: Surplus Revenue Acts 1908, 1909, 1910: Tasmanian Loan Redemption Act 1910: Treasury Bills Act 1914–1915: Trust Fund Advances Act 1910: Trust Fund Advances Act 1910 (No. 2): War Gratuity Acts 1920: War Loan Securities Repurchase Act 1918: War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920 (Sections 14–18 and 20): War Loan (United Kingdom) Acts 1916: Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920.
Attorney-General	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: Marriage: Metals (including Australian Metal Exchange): Parliamentary Drafting: Patents: Recognition throughout the Commonwealth of State Laws, Records, and Judicial Proceedings: Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of State Process and Judgments: Trade Marks: Trading and Financial Corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.	Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1916: Acts Interpretation Act 1904–1916: Amendments Incorporation Act 1905–1918: Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920: Bills of Exchange Act 1909–1912: Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1921: Copyright Act 1912: Crimes Act 1914–1915: Designs Act 1906–1912: Enemy Contracts Annulment Act 1915: Evidence Act 1905: Extradition Act 1903: High Court Procedure Act 1903–1915: Industrial Peace Acts 1920: Judiciary Act 1903–1920: Jury Exemption Act 1905–1922: Legal Proceedings Control Act 1919: Parliamentary Papers Act 1908: Patents Act 1903–1921: Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act 1910: Rules Publication Act 1903–1916: Service and Execution of Process Act 1901–1922: Solicitor-General Act 1916: State Law and Records Recognition Act 1901: Statutory Declarations Act 1911–1922: Trade Marks Act 1905–1922.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Home and Territories	<p>Astronomy : Australian War Museum : Census and Statistics : Commonwealth Literary Fund : Elections : Franchise : Immigration Restriction : Indentured Coloured Labour : Lands and Surveys : Meteorology : Naturalization : Norfolk Island : Northern Territory : Oil (Mineral, Reward for Discovery) : Papua : Passports : Pearl Shelling and Tre pang Fisheries in Australian waters beyond Territorial limits : People of races (other than the aboriginal races in any State) for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws : Seat of Government.</p>	<p>Census and Statistics Act 1905–1920 : Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1922 : Contract Immigrants Act 1905 : Emigration Act 1910 : Governor-General's Residence Act 1906 : Immigration Act 1901–1920 : Lands Acquisition Act 1906–1916 : Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915 : Meteorology Act 1906 : Nationality Act 1920–1922 : Norfolk Island Act 1913 : Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910–1919 : Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910 : Northern Territory Representation Act 1922 : Papua Act 1905–1920 : Passports Act 1920 : Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906–1919 : Representation Act 1905–1916 : Seat of Government Act 1908 : Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909 : Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910 : Senate Elections Act 1903–22 : War Census Act 1915–1916.</p>
Trade and Customs	<p>Board of Trade : Bounties : British Empire Exhibition 1924 : Commercial and Industrial Bureau of Board of Trade : Clearing Office—Enemy debts : Customs and Excise : Film Censorship : Fisheries—other than pearl shell or tre pang in Australian waters beyond Territorial limits : Flax : Fruit Pool : Institute of Science and Industry : Lighthouses, Lightships, Beacons, Buoys : Meat Export Trade : Navigation and Shipping : Organization of Trade and Industry : Organization of Dairying Industry : Peace Treaty (Economic Clauses) : Public Trustee : Restriction of Imports and Exports : Sugar Control : Tariff Board : Trade and Commerce : Trading with Enemy : Wheat Pool : Wheat Storage (Erection of Silos).</p>	<p>Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906–1910 : Beer Excise Act 1901–1918 : British Empire Exhibition Appropriation Act 1922 : Butter Agreement Act 1920 : Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 : Commercial Activities Act 1919 : Customs Act 1901–1922 : Customs Tariff Act 1921–1922 : Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 : Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1921–1922 : Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1922 (No. 2) : Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 : Distillation Act 1901–1918 : Excise Act 1901–1918 : Excise Procedure Act 1907 : Excise Tariff 1921 : Institute of Science and Industry Act 1920 : Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act 1922 : Lighthouses Act 1911–1919 : Meat Export Bounties Act 1922 : Navigation Act 1912–1920 : Sea Carriage of Goods Act 1904 : Seamen's Compensation Act 1911 : Secret Commissions Act 1905 : Shale Oil Bounty Act 1917–1922 : Spirits Act 1906–1918 : Sugar Purchase Act 1915–1920 : Trading with Enemy Act 1914–1921 : Treaty of Peace Acts : Westralian Farmers' Agreement Act 1920 : Westralian Farmers' Agreement Act 1921 : Wheat Storage Act 1917.</p>

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Defence ..	Naval, Military, and Air Defence and cognate questions : Civil Aviation : Expeditionary Forces.	Air Navigation Act 1920 : Control of Naval Waters Act 1918 : Defence Act 1903-1918 : Deceased Soldiers Estates Act 1918-1919 : Defence (Civil Employment) Act 1918-1922 : Naval Defence Act 1910-1918 : Naval Discipline Act : War Precautions Repeal Act 1920 (Section 3).
Works and Railways	Public Works : Designs, Construction, Addition, Alteration and Maintenance of Public Buildings : Design and Execution of Engineering Works : Railways : Rivers : War Service Homes : Conveyance of Members of Parliament and others.	Commonwealth Railways Act 1917 : Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands Act 1918-1920 : Naval Defence Act 1910-1918 in respect of officers and employees employed or to be employed in a civil capacity by the Department of Works and Railways on or in connexion with the construction of works or establishments for Naval Defence : River Murray Waters Act 1915-1920 : War Service Homes Act 1918-1920.
Postmaster-General	Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Services : Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.	Pacific Cable Act 1911 : Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1916 : Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902-1920 : Telegraph Act 1909 : Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905-1919.
Health ..	Administration of the Quarantine Act : The investigation of causes of disease and death, the establishment and control of laboratories for this purpose : The Control of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the commercial distribution of the products manufactured in those Laboratories : The collection of sanitary data, and the investigation of all factors affecting health in industries : The education of the public in matters of public health : The administration of any subsidy made by the Commonwealth with the object of assisting any effort made by any State Government or public authority directed towards the eradication, prevention, or control of any disease : The conducting of campaigns of prevention of disease in which more than one State is interested : The administrative control of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine.	The Quarantine Act 1908-1920.

§ 5. Legislation during 1922.

1. **General.**—The following summary refers to the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the year 1922. Reference is also made to the principal Ordinances promulgated during the same year in the Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory. For the sake of convenience these have been included after the heading 2, Commonwealth, immediately following.

2. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act.* As the outcome of an agreement with New Zealand, a new schedule of duties is arranged for on goods imported direct from New Zealand, which are the produce or manufacture of that Dominion.

(ii) *Treaties of Washington Act.* The building or equipment of any vessel of war without licence from the Minister is prohibited.

(iii) *Defence Retirement Act.* Provision is made for the retirement of any member of the permanent Naval, Military or Air Forces, and for the payment of compensation to such persons who may be so retired.

(iv) *Meat Export Bounties Act.* A bounty is payable of one farthing per pound of fresh or canned beef and one of ten shillings per head of live cattle exported during the last nine months of 1922.

(v) *Tasmanian Grant Act.* A special grant of £85,000 is made to Tasmania.

(vi) *Commonwealth Electoral Act.* Candidates for election may be grouped with the names of other candidates, who belong to the same political party. Minor amendments are also made in the Act of 1918.

(vii) *Entertainments Tax Act.* The rate of entertainments tax is reduced to one penny where the payment for admission is one shilling, increasing by one half-penny for each additional sixpence.

(viii) *Northern Territory Representation Act.* Provision is made for the election to the House of Representatives of a member for the Northern Territory, who, however, is not entitled to vote on any question arising therein.

(ix) *Commonwealth Public Service Act.* This Act consolidates, repeals and amends all previous Acts relating to the Public Service.

(x) *Senate Elections Act.* Fresh provisions are made for the filling of casual vacancies in the Senate.

(xi) *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act.* A special schedule of pensions for members of the Forces, who have had one or more limbs amputated, is prescribed.

(xii) *Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act.* Bounties, not exceeding in the aggregate £250,000 in any one financial year, are payable on fencing wire, galvanized sheets, traction engines and wire netting manufactured in Australia.

(xiii) *Customs Tariff (Sugar).* The customs tariff on sugar is raised to £9 6s. 8d. per ton.

(xiv) *Superannuation Act.* This Act provides superannuation allowances for persons employed by the Commonwealth and makes provision for the families of those persons. Both employees and the Government contribute to the fund.

(xv) *Income Tax Assessment Act.* All previous Income Tax Assessment Acts are repealed and the provisions contained therein amended and consolidated.

(xvi) *Income Tax Act.* The rate of taxation for the year ended 30th June, 1922, is fixed by this Act.

(xvii) *Shale Oil Bounty Act.* The operation of the 1917 Act is extended for a further year, and the rate of bounty on the first 3,500,000 gallons of oil produced is raised to 3½d. per gallon.

3. **Northern Territory.**—(i) *Mineral Oil and Coal Ordinance.* The Mineral Oil Ordinance of 1913 is repealed. Licences to search for mineral oil and coal may be granted, and provision is made for the granting of leases for mining for mineral oil and coal.

(ii) *Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance.* Provision is made for the enforcement in the Northern Territory of maintenance orders made in the United Kingdom, and power is given to make provisional orders of maintenance against persons resident in the United Kingdom.

(iii) *Trade Union Ordinance.* The Trade Union Act 1876 of South Australia is amended, a Registrar is appointed, and the method of cancellation of any certificate of registration of a Trade Union is prescribed.

4. **Federal Capital Territory.**—(i) *Industrial Board Ordinance.* An Industrial Board is constituted, consisting of three members with power to fix rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment.

(ii) *Vine and Vegetation Diseases and Fruit Pests Ordinance.* The introduction of vines into the Territory may be prohibited, also the introduction of diseased plants, insects or fungus, and means may be adopted to deal with fruit pests and vegetation diseases.

5. **New South Wales.**—(i) *Income Tax Act.* The rate of tax for the year 1922 is increased by sixpence in the pound.

(ii) *Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act.* The salaries of members of Parliament are reduced from £875 to £600 per annum. The civil list is reduced from £21,245 to £20,300. The salaries of the Ministers and of the Speaker, of the President of the Legislative Council and of the Chairman of Committees are also reduced.

(iii) *Unauthorized Documents Act.* The use of forms for debt collecting, etc., resembling those issued by the Government is prohibited.

(iv) *Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act.* The amount of stamp duty payable on mortgages and instruments is changed.

(v) *Income Tax Act.* The rates of taxation for the year ending 30th June, 1922, and subsequent years are fixed.

(vi) *Income Tax Management (Amendment) Act.* Provision is made for the averaging of incomes derived from agricultural, dairying or pastoral pursuits.

(vii) *Encroachment of Buildings Act.* The method of settling compensation for encroachment is prescribed.

(viii) *Sydney Harbour Bridge Act.* The construction of a bridge across Sydney Harbour is authorized, and provision is made for the raising of the capital cost thereof.

(ix) *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act.* Provision is made for the inclusion of agricultural and pastoral workers and for bringing them under the Act.

(x) *Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act.* The provisions for the payment of compensation are extended to persons disabled by lead poisoning at Broken Hill, and a medical board is established.

(xi) *Public Service (Amendment) Act.* Provision is made for the appointment of salaries committees to determine the salaries of officers whose remuneration does not exceed £525 per annum.

(xii) *Liquor (Amendment) Act.* The fees for publicans', spirit merchants', colonial wine and other licences are altered and are now based on the amount of liquor sold. Numerous minor amendments are also made in the original Act.

6. **Victoria.**—(i) *Border Railways Act.* This Act ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement between New South Wales and Victoria respecting the construction and operation of border railways and bridges.

(ii) *Vermín and Noxious Weeds Act.* This Act repeals the Thistle Act of 1915 and the provisions of the Vermín Destruction Act of 1915 relating to the destruction of vermin. Fresh provisions are made for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds.

(iii) *The Congregational Union Incorporation Act.* The members of the religious body called Congregationalists or Independents in Victoria are incorporated in the Association called "The Congregational Union of Victoria".

(iv) *Friendly Societies Act.* The Act is amended with respect to Dividing Societies.

(v) *Rating on Unimproved Values Act.* The previous Acts of 1915 and 1920 are repealed, and the law relating to the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved capital values of ratable property is consolidated and amended. Provision is also made for the taking of a poll of ratepayers on the question, if such is demanded.

(vi) *Juries Act.* The object of this amendment to the Juries Act 1915 is to prevent the names of persons who are called on to serve on the jury in criminal cases being made public prior to the trial, and in any criminal case the addresses of jurors are not to be called out in court. Restrictions are also placed on newspapers publishing names of empanelled jurors in criminal cases.

(vii) *Gaming Act.* The section of the Instruments Act relating to the recovery of securities given for an illegal consideration is repealed.

(viii) *Architects Registration Act.* The constitution of an Architects Registration Board is provided for, and all architects must be registered with such Board.

(ix) *Land Tax Act.* The land tax for the year 1923 is fixed at one half-penny on every pound of the unimproved value, plus 5 per cent.

(x) *Income Tax Act.* The rates of income tax for the financial year 1922–23 are fixed.

(xi) *Real Estate Agents Act.* Real estate agents must be licensed and deposit with their application for a licence a fidelity bond for £250.

(xii) *The Constitution Act Amendment Act.* Every member of the Legislative Council is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses at the rate of £200 per annum.

(xiii) *Milk Supply Act.* Further and better provision for the supply of milk is made, and the Dairy Supervision Act 1915 is amended. A milk supply committee may be appointed, and municipal councils may establish milk depots, etc.

(xiv) *Railways (Board of Discipline) Act.* A Board of Discipline is appointed for the purpose of hearing charges and appeals in connexion with employees in the railway service.

(xv) *Workers' Compensation Act.* The scope of the Act is extended to include workers, other than manual, earning up to £350 per annum. The maximum amount of compensation payable in case of death is increased to £600, and the minimum compensation for aged or infirm workers and for workers under 21 years of age is also increased.

(xvi) *Tourists' Resorts Act.* Tourists' resorts may be proclaimed and a committee appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of the Department administering the Act.

(xvii) *The North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Act.* The agreement for the sale of the North Melbourne Tramways and Lighting to the Government is ratified and the property vested partly in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and partly in the Electricity Commission.

(xviii) *Closer Settlement Act.* The Closer Settlement Act and the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act are amended in various particulars. Provision is made for the appointment of a Director of Land Settlement and conditions are prescribed under which land in mountainous areas may be taken up.

(xix) *Masseurs Registration Act.* Provision is made for the appointment of the Masseurs' Registration Board of Victoria, and for the registration of masseurs with such Board.

(xx) *Licensing Act.* Numerous amendments are made in the Act of 1915, and provision is made for the restoration of licences in districts in which prohibition has been carried.

(xxi) *Hospitals and Charities Act.* The similar Act of 1915 is repealed. The Charities Board of Victoria is to be appointed consisting of fourteen members nominated by various hospitals and charities organizations. The duties of the Board include the inspection of and inquiry into the administration and management of every subsidized institution or benevolent society, and the making of recommendations as to which institutions should be subsidized. The Governor may appoint an Inspector of Charities. All institutions and benevolent societies must be registered with the Board.

(xxii) *Metropolitan Town Planning Commission Act*. The Governor may appoint a Metropolitan Town Planning Commission consisting of nine members, of whom five are nominated by municipal councils and four are technical members. The duty of the Commission is to inquire into and report upon the present conditions and tendencies of urban development in the metropolitan area.

(xxiii) *Brands Act*. Inspectors of brands may be appointed, and any person may obtain the registration of a brand or ear-mark provided that such brand or ear-mark conforms to the form prescribed in the schedule to the Act.

(xxiv) *Fire Escapes (Melbourne) Act*. Under this Act, buildings in Melbourne which do not conform to the by-law of the City Council regarding fire escapes may be compelled to instal efficient fire escapes.

(xxv) *Factories and Shops Act*. The Act of 1915 is amended in several particulars and the duties of a wages board are redefined. The schedule of fees for the registration of factories and shops is also amended.

(xxvi) *Scaffolding Inspection Act*. The council of every municipality must appoint an inspector of scaffolding with power to see that the regulations respecting scaffolding are complied with.

7. *Queensland*.—(i) *Auctioneers and Commission Agents Act*. The Auctioneers Act of 1864 is repealed, and fresh provisions made regulating auctioneers, who are divided into two classes, according as they are holders of a general licence or of a district licence. Commission agents must also be licensed and furnish a fidelity bond to the amount of £500, and regulations may be made respecting them.

(ii) *Legislative Assembly Act Amendment Act*. Provision is made in certain cases for the voting by proxy of members of the Legislative Assembly who may be absent through illness.

(iii) *Officials in Parliament Act Amendment Act*. The number of Ministers is raised from eight to nine.

(iv) *Criminal Code Amendment Act*. Capital punishment is abolished.

(v) *Criminal Code Amendment Act (No. 2)*. Any property which has been offered or given as a bribe to a member of the Legislative Assembly must be forfeited to the Crown, whether such property is the property of the offender or of any other person.

(vi) *Agricultural Education Act*. A Board of Agricultural Education is to be created, and, upon the recommendation of such Board, agricultural schools or classes may be established.

(vii) *Health Acts Amendment Act*. Amendments are made in the Health Acts, especially in regard to drainage, the adulteration of food and drugs, the disinfection of houses, and venereal diseases. The sale of footwear is also regulated.

(viii) *Maternity Act*. This Act makes better provision for the establishment and maintenance of maternity hospitals and baby clinics.

(ix) *Income Tax Act Amendment Act*. Numerous amendments are made in the Act of 1902 and its amendments.

(x) *Unemployed Workers Insurance Act*. An Unemployment Council is to be constituted. An Unemployment Insurance Fund is created, constituted partly from contributions by workers and partly from contributions by employers of such workers and partly from moneys provided by Parliament. Power is given to direct employers to take steps to remedy unemployment, and labour farms may be established for persons who are normally unemployable.

(xi) *Land Acts Amendment Act*. Minor alterations are made in the Land Act, the Closer Settlement Act, and the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act. The last-named Act is amended so as to provide loans for the purchase of live stock, vehicles, seeds, tools of trade, etc.

(xii) *Land Tax Act Amendment Act*. The value of land which is exempted from taxation, when used by the owner personally, is raised from £300 to £1,500, and several minor alterations are also made in the Act.

(xiii) *Primary Producers' Organization Act*. The object of this Act is to promote the agricultural and rural industries by the organization of the primary producers of Queensland in a completely unified national organization, consisting of the Council of Agriculture, the district councils of agriculture, and the local producers' associations.

(xiv) *Primary Products Pools Act*. Provision is made for the constitution of Boards representing growers of specified commodities and to confer powers on a board with respect to the marketing of the commodity for which it was constituted.

(xv) *Public Service Act*. Previous Acts are repealed and the provisions thereof consolidated and amended.

(xvi) *Salaries Act*. The salaries of public servants are reduced by five per cent, but no salary below £300 per annum is reduced.

(xvii) *Sugar Works Act*. The construction, establishment, maintenance, management and control of sugar works by the State are authorized.

(xviii) *Irrigation Act*. Provision is made for the construction, maintenance, and management of works for the storage and supply of water for the purposes of irrigation and for the appointment of a Commissioner of Irrigation.

(xix) *Water Power Act*. Better provision is made for the utilization of water for the purpose of generating and providing electrical energy and water power, under the control of water power boards.

(xx) *Brisbane Tramways Trust Act*. The Brisbane Tramway Trust is constituted for the purpose of taking over and managing the Brisbane Tramways after they have been purchased by the Government.

8. *South Australia*.—(i) *Electoral Code Amendment Act*. Where a member of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly contests a seat in the Commonwealth Parliament, and fails to secure election, he retains his seat in the State Parliament.

(ii) *Partition Act Amendment Act*. The Partition Act of 1881 is amended in certain particulars.

(iii) *Judges' Salaries Act*. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at £2,500, and that of other Judges at £2,000 per annum.

(iv) *Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act*. Provision is made for the enforcement in South Australia of maintenance orders made elsewhere and for making provisional orders against persons resident outside that State.

(v) *Chaff and Hay Act*. The former Acts relating to the sale of chaff and hay are repealed and fresh provisions are made for the prevention of adulteration of those commodities, and for the registration of dealers.

(vi) *Mining Act Further Amendment Act*. Various amendments are made, especially in regard to the rental of a mineral lease, and the amalgamation of leases.

(vii) *Municipal Corporations Act Further Amendment Act*. The Lodging House Acts are repealed. Numerous amendments are made in the Municipal Corporations Act. Private maternity homes and hospitals must be registered, and councils are empowered to construct tramways.

(viii) *Pastoral Act Further Amendment Act*. Among other amendments, special provision is made for the granting of a lease to the discoverer of water on an area on which such discoverer has a permit to search for water.

(ix) *Metropolitan Infectious Diseases Hospital Act*. Provision is made for the establishment, control, and management of a metropolitan infectious diseases hospital and for the appointment of a board.

(x) *Agricultural Graduates Land Settlement Act*. Land may be purchased for an agricultural graduate, repayment for which is to be made in instalments. Advances may also be made to such graduate up to £500 for the purpose of stock and plant and up to £1,000 for permanent improvements in mallee country.

(xi) *Mental Defectives Act Amendment Act*. Provision is made, *inter alia*, for the admission of voluntary boarders into mental hospitals.

(xii) *Phylloxera Act Amendment Act*. The Phylloxera Board is authorized to establish nurseries outside South Australia, and the schedule of districts is remodelled.

(xiii) *Charitable Trusts Procedure Act*. This Act enables the Supreme Court to hear and summarily decide on petition matters relating to the administration and management of trusts created for charitable purposes.

(xiv) *Shearers Accommodation Act*. Previous Acts are repealed and fresh provisions made.

(xv) *Irrigation Act*. The Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act and its amendments are repealed. The Act consolidates and amends those Acts and constitutes an Irrigation Commission to control, manage, and supervise irrigation, land reclamation and land settlement within irrigation areas, including the leasing of such land. The powers, duties, and functions of the Commission under other Acts are also defined.

9. *Western Australia*.—Particulars regarding the legislation passed in this State during 1922 will be found in the Appendix.

10. *Tasmania*.—(i) *Homes Act*. The definition of a person eligible is amended.

(ii) *Electoral Act*. The boundaries of five Assembly Divisions are altered.

(iii) *State Loans to Local Bodies Act*. Amendments are made in the terms and interest on loans. Provision is made for sinking funds and other matters.

(iv) *Second-hand Dealers Act*. All goods purchased must be kept unaltered for three days.

(v) *Children's Charter Amendment Act*. The establishment of Children's Courts is provided for.

(vi) *District Justices Act*. Justices of the Peace may be of either sex.

(vii) *Public Service Act*. All previous Acts are repealed and the provisions thereof consolidated and amended.

(viii) *Motor Vehicles Tax Act*. A new schedule of taxes on motor vehicles is prescribed.

(ix) *Stamp Duties Act*. The terms upon which an instrument may be stamped after execution are altered, and other amendments made.