

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. *General*.—A brief account of the general legislative powers of the Commonwealth and States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 13, pp. 927 to 951, and No. 22, page 64).

2. *Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors*.—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 78 to 80).

3. *Governor-General and State Governors*.—The present Governor-General is Brigadier-General the Right Honorable ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. He assumed office on the 23rd January, 1936.

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

New South Wales ..	Admiral SIR MURRAY ANDERSON, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Victoria	Captain the Rt. Hon. WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G.
Queensland	Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	Lieut.-Governor—The Hon. SIR JAMES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania	SIR ERNEST CLARK, K.C.B., C.B.E.

4. *The Cabinet and Executive Government*.—(i) *General*. 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 are vested in the Governor-General in Council, and in the State Governments in the Governor in Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in 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. 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.

(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.) It is necessary to add that subsequent amending legislation has in most of the States, obviated the necessity of responsible Ministers vacating their seats on appointment to office.

(iv) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in August, 1936.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES,
1936.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	3	4	(a)	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ..	11	12	8	10	4	7	6	58
Total ..	14	15	12	10	6	9	8	74

(a) Abolished in 1922.

(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 trend 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.* A statement showing the names of Ministers of State who have held office from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, pages 82 and 83.

(c) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in October, 1936, will be found in § 3 of this Chapter.

5. Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in August, 1936:—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1936.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	60	34	(a)	20	30	18	198
Lower House ..	75	90	65	62	46	50	30	418
Total ..	111	150	99	62	66	80	48	616
ANNUAL SALARY.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Upper House ..	850	..	200	(a)	360	600	(b)278-375	..
Lower House ..	850	670	(c) 436-465	500	360	600	(b)300-375	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) According to area of electorate and distance from the Capital. (c) £436 for metropolitan members and £465 for country members.

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. In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) 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 in 1920, relating 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. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1936, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. 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 except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Government.**—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 half the members 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 in August, 1936, were as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 6; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 1—total, 75. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debates but is not entitled to vote. 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, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £850 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues.

3. **Federal Elections.**—There have been thirteen 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 57 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 an interval of three months, 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. Until 1927 the Parliament met at Melbourne; it now meets at Canberra, the first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, being opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on the 9th May, 1927. The first session of the fourteenth Parliament opened on the 23rd October, 1934. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1922 will be found in the following table.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
16th December, 1922	1,494,508	1,487,916	2,982,424	966,551	761,695	1,728,246	64.67	51.19	57.95
14th November, 1925	1,656,286	1,645,730	3,302,016	1,515,608	1,499,345	3,014,953	91.51	91.11	91.31
17th November, 1928	1,723,552	1,721,214	3,444,766	1,617,752	1,606,748	3,224,500	93.86	93.35	93.61
12th October, 1929	1,773,014	1,769,936	3,542,950						
19th December, 1931	1,827,079	1,822,875	3,649,954	1,741,163	1,727,140	3,468,303	95.30	94.75	95.02
15th September, 1934	1,954,339	1,948,338	3,902,677	1,862,749	1,845,829	3,708,578	95.31	94.74	95.03

* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

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
14th November, 1925	1,635,842	1,632,897	3,268,739	1,499,006	1,488,194	2,987,200	91.63	91.14	91.39
17th November, 1928	1,450,202	1,463,951	2,914,153	1,362,675	1,366,137	2,728,812	93.96	93.32	93.64
12th October, 1929	1,557,525	1,560,505	3,118,030	1,479,100	1,478,447	2,957,547	94.96	94.74	94.85
19th December, 1931	1,724,730	1,733,343	3,458,073	1,643,604	1,642,870	3,286,474	95.30	94.78	95.04
15th September, 1934	1,930,418	1,934,021	3,864,439	1,843,949	1,833,774	3,677,723	95.52	94.82	95.17

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 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. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925, and an exceedingly heavy vote (over 91 per cent.) was cast in that year. At each succeeding election increases in percentage have been recorded.

4. **Federal Referenda.**—According to Section 128 of the Constitution, 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 before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Several referenda have been held from time to time, but in three cases only has any proposed law been assented to by the required majority of the electors. A statement dealing with the various referenda up to and inclusive of the year 1919, and the voting thereon was given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, pp. 87 to 89), but space will not permit of the incorporation of this information in the present volume. In the year 1926 a referendum was held in relation to proposed laws entitled respectively "Industry and Commerce" and "Essential Services." The result of the voting was: Industry and Commerce, votes in favour, 1,247,088; votes not in favour, 1,619,655. Essential Services, votes in favour, 1,195,502; votes not in favour, 1,597,793.

A referendum was taken in 1928 in respect of a proposed law entitled "State Debts 1928" and a majority of votes was cast in each State in favour of the proposal, the voting for the Commonwealth being as follows: in favour, 2,237,391; not in favour, 773,852.

5. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* The Parliament of New South Wales consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Assembly consists of ninety members, elected in single seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years. Until recently the Council was a nominee chamber which might theoretically contain an unlimited number of members. An Act for the reformation of the Council by reducing and limiting the number of members was passed on the 16th December, 1932. This Act also provided for a referendum on the question which was taken on the 13th May, 1933, and resulted in favour of the proposed reforms. The reconstituted Council consists of 60 members ordinarily elected for a term of 12 years, with one-quarter of the members retiring every third year. The electorate comprises members of both chambers, who vote as a single electoral body at simultaneous sittings of both chambers. Ballots for the election of members of the first House were taken on the 2nd November, 1933, 16th November, 1933, 30th November, 1933, and the 14th December, 1933. On each occasion fifteen members were elected to serve respectively twelve years, nine years, six years, and three years. Any person resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth and entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly is eligible for election as a member of the Council, if nominated by two electors, an elector being a member of either of the two houses for the time being.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been thirty complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the thirtieth was dissolved on the 12th April, 1935. The thirty-first Parliament opened on the 12th June, 1935. The elections of 1920, 1922 and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at the later appeals to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1922 to 1935 are given on the next page.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Electors Qualified to Vote.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1922	636,662	614,361	1,251,023	466,949	408,515	875,464	73.34	66.49	69.98
1925	678,749	660,331	1,339,080	489,126	435,853	924,979	72.06	66.00	69.07
1927	714,886	694,607	1,409,493	591,820	558,957	1,150,777	83.79	81.25	82.54
1930	724,471	716,314	1,440,785	682,747	673,676	1,356,423	95.09	94.79	94.94
1932	739,009	725,999	1,465,008	690,094	676,993	1,367,087	96.42	96.37	96.39
1935	769,220	759,493	1,528,713	654,383	640,369	1,294,752	96.09	95.60	95.85

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1922. Compulsory voting was introduced at the 1930 election, and, as the above table shows, the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose to over 96 in 1932.

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 is 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 of the seventeen provinces 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 once only, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select the one for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (*see* Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been thirty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-first was dissolved on the 1st February, 1935. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on the 20th March, 1935. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting. At the Legislative Council elections held on the 9th June, 1934, only six of the seventeen seats were contested. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1919 to 1935 are given in the subjoined table.

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.
1919	317,593	133,058	40,393	30.35
1922	353,440	161,731	47,008	29.07
1925	399,510	172,875	56,033	32.41
1928	444,278	268,164	85,372	31.84
1931	470,349	239,975	93,244	38.86
1934	469,395	160,980	47,375	29.43

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS—continued.

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.
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26
1924	433,357	467,070	900,427	190,153	180,810	370,963	63.02	55.72	59.24
1927	480,485	512,726	993,211	377,941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.76
1929	496,996	532,174	1,029,170	308,532	330,836	639,368	94.11	93.36	93.72
1932	510,809	544,492	1,055,301	335,512	351,530	687,042	94.60	93.82	94.20
1935	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	415,081	438,389	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39

The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, and voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly was made compulsory in 1926.

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, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The Electoral Districts Act of 1931, assented to on the 1st October, 1931, provided, that from and after the end of the twenty-fifth Parliament (dissolved on the 19th April, 1932) the number of members and electoral districts should be reduced from seventy-two to sixty-two. A system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (See Year-Book No. 6, page 1183.)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on the 9th April, 1935. Opinions differ regarding the opening date of the first Queensland Parliament. According to the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly the House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, when the members were sworn and the Speaker elected. The Governor, however, was unable to be present on that date, but he duly attended on the 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the number of electors enrolled at the 1935 elections, 92.71 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1920 to 1935 are given below.

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93
1923	257,001	219,476	476,477	194,287	174,980	369,267	80.72	83.96	82.23
1926	253,571	224,526	478,097	209,139	191,916	401,055	89.77	90.13	89.94
1929	270,327	239,672	509,999	228,601	209,647	438,248	89.69	91.45	90.52
1932	274,986	250,958	525,944	236,266	220,628	456,894	92.59	93.14	92.86
1935	303,018	272,270	575,288	245,331	225,427	470,758	92.55	92.89	92.71

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-seven complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-eighth Parliament opened on the 6th July, 1933. The duration of the present Parliament has been extended from three to five years by the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933. Particulars of voting at the last six elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

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.

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
1924	67,429	22,018	89,447	36,626	10,492	47,118	65.79	54.94	63.02
1927	100,376	37,395	137,771	46,686	17,742	64,428	67.55	59.91	65.26
1930	(a)	(a)	133,274	(a)	(a)	100,040	(a)	(a)	75.06
1933	(a)	(a)	133,152	(a)	(a)	25,309	(a)	(a)	64.21

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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
1924	141,944	147,899	289,843	87,712	73,453	161,165	69.65	56.05	62.71
1927	152,997	156,591	309,588	110,127	104,611	214,738	80.64	74.31	77.43
1930	(a)	(a)	325,244	(a)	(a)	222,819	(a)	(a)	71.36
1933	(a)	(a)	338,576	(a)	(a)	182,693	(a)	(a)	59.45

(a) Not available.

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, one of whom retires biennially. At each biennial election the member elected holds office for a term of six years, and automatically retires at the end of that period. The Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. 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 fifteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the sixteenth Parliament was elected on the 15th February, 1936. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to more recent Assembly and Council elections are given in the tables following.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

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.									
1924	43,897	14,904	58,801	16,552	4,569	21,121	47.06	39.25	45.12
1926	39,566	15,120	54,686	23,956	8,136	32,092	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
1930	54,651	18,927	73,578	20,198	6,252	26,450	51.58	48.50	50.81
1932	57,454	19,889	77,343	17,145	5,508	22,653	56.29	48.29	54.16
1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.39	47.23	51.75

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.									
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34
1924	101,717	88,152	189,869	55,591	43,800	99,391	66.00	59.00	62.32
1927	113,072	97,877	210,949	76,307	66,199	142,506	74.32	72.42	73.42
1930	122,576	107,500	230,076	75,206	63,807	139,013	75.44	73.30	74.44
1933	124,776	112,419	237,195	96,210	89,802	186,012	90.23	91.00	90.60
1936	130,065	117,400	247,465	71,734	64,575	136,309	71.95	68.22	70.13

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. The first woman member to be elected to an Australian Parliament was returned at the 1921 election in this State.

(iii) *Secession Referendum.* Under the provisions of the Secession Referendum Act, 1932, a referendum was taken on the 8th April, 1933, when the following questions were submitted to the electors :—

- (1) " Are you in favour of the State of Western Australia withdrawing from the Federal Commonwealth established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (Imperial) " ?
- (2) " Are you in favour of a Convention of Representatives of equal number from each of the Australian States being summoned for the purpose of proposing such alterations in the Constitution of the Commonwealth as may appear to such Convention to be necessary " ?

The result of the voting was : Secession, votes in favour, 138,653 ; votes not in favour, 70,706. Convention, votes in favour, 88,275 ; votes not in favour, 119,031.

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, elected for six years and returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. Three members retire annually, and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole. There are five House of Assembly districts, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, each returning six members, who are elected for three years under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections (*See Year Book No. 6, page 1185*). The annual salaries of members of the House of Assembly range from £300 to £375, and of the Legislative Council from £278 to £375 according to the area of the electorate and the distance from the capital.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the House of Assembly contested, with at least temporary success, the power of the Legislative Council to amend money bills. The matter was settled by The Constitution Act 1926, which provides that all money bills shall originate in the Assembly, that all money votes shall be recommended by the Governor, and that

the Council may amend bills other than those for appropriating public moneys or fixing a rate for income or land tax. The Council has no power to insert a provision for the appropriation of money or to impose or increase any burden on the people.

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

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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	38,457	31,295	69,752	69.96	56.30	63.09
1925	56,667	58,234	114,901	41,322	35,959	77,281	72.92	61.81	67.25
1928	55,058	56,898	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90
1931	59,024	59,706	118,730	56,674	56,105	112,779	96.02	93.97	94.99
1934	63,841	63,840	127,681	60,623	59,999	120,622	94.96	93.98	94.47

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, 46,747 ; number of votes recorded, male 23,646, female 7,510, total 31,156 ; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 66.64.

The suffrage was granted to women under the Constitution Amendment Act 1903 and compulsory voting came into force on the passing of the Electoral Act in 1928.

§ 3. Administration and Legislation.

1. *The Commonwealth Parliaments.*—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by His Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on the 9th May following by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

The following table gives the number and duration of Parliaments since Federation :—

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First	9th May, 1901	23rd November, 1903
Second	2nd March, 1904	5th November, 1906
Third	20th February, 1907	19th February, 1910
Fourth	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913
Fifth	9th July, 1913	30th July, 1914 (a)
Sixth	8th October, 1914	23rd March, 1917
Seventh	14th June, 1917	31st October, 1919
Eighth	26th February, 1920	6th November, 1922
Ninth	28th February, 1923	3rd October, 1925
Tenth	13th January, 1926	9th October, 1928
Eleventh	9th February, 1929	16th September, 1929
Twelfth	20th November, 1929	27th November, 1931
Thirteenth	17th February, 1932	7th August, 1934
Fourteenth	23rd October, 1934 .. ..	.. .. .

(a) On this occasion, the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first occasion since Federation on which a dissolution of both Houses had occurred.

2. **Governors-General and Ministries.**—The following statements show the names of the several Governors-General, and the Ministries which have directed the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth since its creation :—

(a) **GOVERNORS-GENERAL.**

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
 Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
 Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENNAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.
 Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
 Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
 Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931 to 22nd January, 1936.
 Brig.-General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWEIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 23rd January, 1936.

(b) **MINISTRIES.**

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1st January, 1901, to 24th September, 1903.
 (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24th September, 1903, to 27th April, 1904.
 (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27th April to 17th August, 1904.
 (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 17th August, 1904, to 5th July, 1905.
 (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5th July, 1905, to 13th November, 1908.
 (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.
 (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
 (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.
 (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.
 (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.
 (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.
 (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.
 (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
 (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.
 (xv) BRUCE MINISTRY, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.
 (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22nd October, 1929, to 6th January, 1932.

(c) **LYONS GOVERNMENT, from 6th January, 1932.**

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS (1936).
Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Council ..	The Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS, C.H.
Minister for Commerce	The Rt. Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE.
Minister for External Affairs and Minister-in-Charge of Territories	Senator the Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, K.C.V.O.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	The Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.
Minister for Defence	The Hon. SIR ARCHDALE PARKHILL, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister for Health	The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.
Minister for the Interior	The Hon. THOMAS PATERSON.
Postmaster-General and Minister-in-Charge of Development, and Scientific and Industrial Research	Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN.
Minister for Trade and Customs	The Hon. THOMAS WALTER WHITE, D.F.C., V.D.
Treasurer	The Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.
Ministers without Portfolios	{ The Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G. Senator the Hon. THOMAS CORNELIUS BRENNAN, K.C. The Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY. The Hon. JAMES AITCHISON JOHNSTON HUNTER.

3. State Ministries.—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in August, 1936, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parentheses :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1936.

NEW SOUTH WALES (16th May, 1932).

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> HON. B. S. B. STEVENS.	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. J. M. DUNNINGHAM.
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport—</i> LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. M. F. BRUXNER, D.S.O.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> HON. H. MAIN.
<i>Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> HON. H. E. MANNING, K.C., M.L.C.	<i>Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council—</i> HON. J. RYAN, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Local Government and Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. E. S. SPOONER.	<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests—</i> HON. R. S. VINCENT.
<i>Secretary for Lands—</i> HON. E. A. BUTTENSHAW.	<i>Minister of Justice—</i> HON. L. O. MARTIN.
<i>Colonial Secretary—</i> CAPT. THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.	<i>Minister for Health—</i> HON. H. P. FITZSIMONS.
<i>Minister for Education—</i> HON. D. H. DRUMMOND.	<i>Minister for Social Services—</i> HON. H. M. HAWKINS, M.L.C.
	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> MAJOR THE HON. J. B. SHAND, V.D.

VICTORIA (2nd April, 1935).

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.	<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. H. S. BAILEY.
<i>Minister of Water Supply, and Minister-in-Charge of Electrical Undertakings—</i> HON. F. E. OLD.	<i>Minister of Labour—</i> HON. E. J. MACKRELL.
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. E. J. HOGAN.	<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health—</i> HON. J. R. HARRIS, M.L.C.
<i>President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests—</i> HON. A. E. LIND.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister-in-Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. G. L. GOUDIE, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. A. L. BUSSAU.	<i>Ministers without Portfolios—</i> HON. G. J. TUCKETT, M.L.C. HON. H. PYE, M.L.C. HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.

QUEENSLAND (17th June, 1932). (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer—</i> HON. W. FORGAN SMITH.	<i>Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. H. A. BRUCE.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i> HON. P. PEASE.	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i> HON. F. A. COOPER.
<i>Secretary for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. M. P. HYNES.	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i> HON. F. W. BULCOCK.
<i>Secretary for Mines—</i> HON. J. STOPPORD.	<i>Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—</i> HON. E. M. HANLON.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> HON. J. MULLAN.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> HON. J. DASH.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (18th April, 1933). 。

<p><i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Immigration—</i> HON. R. L. BUTLER.</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Health—</i> HON. SIR GEORGE RITCHIE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.</p> <p><i>Attorney-General, Minister of Education, and Minister of Industry and Employment—</i> HON. S. W. JEFFRIES.</p>	<p><i>Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Afforestation—</i> HON. M. MCINTOSH.</p> <p><i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Marine—</i> HON. H. S. HUDD, M.C.</p> <p><i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Local Government—</i> HON. A. P. BLESING, M.L.C.</p>
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA (26th April, 1933). (Labour.)

<p><i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests—</i> HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.</p> <p><i>Minister for Lands and Immigration—</i> HON. M. F. TROY.</p> <p><i>Minister for Mines and Health—</i> HON. S. W. MUNSIE.</p> <p><i>Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Local Government—</i> HON. H. MILLINGTON.</p>	<p><i>Minister for Agriculture, Education, Police and North-West—</i> HON. F. J. S. WISE.</p> <p><i>Minister for Employment, Labour, Child Welfare and Industrial Development—</i> HON. A. R. G. HAWKE.</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. W. H. KITSON, M.L.C.</p> <p><i>Minister for Justice and Railways—</i> HON. F. C. L. SMITH.</p> <p><i>Honorary Minister—</i> HON. E. H. GRAY, M.L.C.</p>
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TASMANIA (22nd June, 1934). (Labour.)

<p><i>Premier (Without Portfolio)—</i> HON. A. G. OGILVIE, K.C.</p> <p><i>Treasurer—</i> HON. E. DWYER-GRAY.</p> <p><i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i> HON. E. J. OGILVIE.</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Transport and Health—</i> HON. T. D'ALTON.</p>	<p><i>Minister for Lands, Works and Mines—</i> HON. T. H. DAVIES, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.</p> <p><i>Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Agricultural Bank—</i> HON. R. COSGROVE.</p> <p><i>Honorary Ministers—</i> HON. J. F. GAHA, M.L.C. HON. J. McDONALD, M.L.C.</p>
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4. *The Course of Legislation.*—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1935 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXXIII. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1935, with Tables, Appendix and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1935, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information. In previous issues of the

Official Year Book an analytic table was included showing the nature of Commonwealth legislation in force at the end of the latest year available. A classification of legislation, according to its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76 to 84.

§ 4. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

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 30th June, 1935. In order to avoid 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, 1934-35.

Particulars.	Wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary	£ 9,775 ^b	£ 5,000	£ 5,000	£ 2,695	£ 5,000 ^c	£ 2,000	£ 2,531	£ 32,001
Other salaries	300	872	653	1,557	710	731	523	5,346
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds	<i>a</i> 17,951	6,166	5,174	6,369	3,098	2,312	2,015	43,085
Total	28,026	12,038	10,827	10,621	8,808	5,043	5,069	80,432
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers	(<i>d</i>)	583	454	26	..	297	(<i>e</i>)	1,360
Other expenses	(<i>d</i>)	48	56	58	..	..	(<i>e</i>)	162
Total	(<i>d</i>)	631	510	84	..	297	(<i>e</i>)	1,522
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers	12,240	16,524	8,050	10,300	6,200	6,992	4,796	65,102
Travelling expenses	2,187	..	(<i>f</i>)	..	..	4,437	1,876	8,500
Other	598	47	(<i>f</i>)	..	..	..	..	645
Total	15,025	16,571	8,050	10,300	6,200	11,429	6,672	74,247
4. Parliament—								
A. Upper House :								
President and Chairman of Committees	1,568	1,592	945	..	680	1,498	225	6,508
Allowance to members	28,962	..	5,322	..	6,015	14,172	5,848	60,319
Railway passes	5,760	11,282 ^h	9,000	..	1,212	4,573	1,149	32,976
Postage for members	1,700	40	93	..	33	110	(<i>f</i>)	1,976
B. Lower House :								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees	1,362	1,918	1,634	1,471	1,205	1,498	258	9,346
Allowance to members	59,401	52,344	24,842	26,952	14,349	23,877	8,887	210,652
Railway passes	12,000	18,110	(<i>i</i>)	12,230	2,788	8,162	1,915	55,205
Postage for members	3,670	2,703	607	1,224	304	300	(<i>f</i>)	8,808
Carried forward, Parliament	114,423	87,989	42,443	41,877	26,586	54,190	18,282	385,790

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—continued.

Particulars.	C'wth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4. <i>Parliament—continued.</i>								
Brought forward ..	114,423	87,989	42,443	41,877	26,586	54,190	18,232	385,790
C. <i>Both Houses :</i>								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members ..	..	..	..	..	1,590	..	404	1,994
Salaries of Staff and contingencies ..	..	1,306	35	..	1,432	..	45	2,818
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	7,459	6,308	4,160	2,609	3,227	1,901	..	25,664
Other	14,069	10,895	3,842	1,211	7,703	921	3,491	42,131
Parliamentary reporting staff—								
Salaries	9,068	7,643	5,105	2,306	4,656	3,978	..	32,746
Contingencies ..	247	201	25	..	292	72	..	837
Library—								
Salaries	5,318	2,503	1,952	984	700	40	..	11,497
Contingencies ..	2,295	910	425	723	296	215	59	4,923
Salaries of other officers and staff	24,936	21,543	14,240	6,128	5,745	5,758	2,500	80,850
Travelling expenses and conveyance of officers and staff	246	216	..	..	..	..	..	462
Other	10,268	..	..	..	246	230	..	10,744
D. <i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water	2,161	1,076	1,322	834	1,114	203	..	..
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	977	3,027	..	666	674	288	..	..
Furniture, stores, and stationery	5,563	913	..	633	497	167	..	..
Other	67,937	2,212	75	12,663	3,100	1,338	..	..
Total	264,966	146,732	74,542	70,634	57,858	69,301	26,077	710,110
5. <i>Electoral—</i>								
Salaries	74,575	2,564	1,073	2,689	2,523	2,495	(e)	85,859
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	127,363	36,861	31,726	32,413	3,921	1,094	2,429	235,807
Total	201,878	39,425	32,799	35,102	6,444	3,589	2,429	321,666
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc., including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc.</i>	25,267	8,893	14	..	2,161	3,225	30	39,590
Total	25,267	8,893	14	..	2,161	3,225	30	39,590
GRAND TOTAL	535,162	223,513	126,742	126,741	81,471	92,884	40,277	1,226,790
		(j)						
Cost per head of population ..	1s. 7d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 5d.	2s. 8d.	2s. 9d.	4s. 2d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 8d.

(a) Including rent of buildings at Melbourne, £5,277, and interest and sinking fund on loans, £4,291
 (b) £777 was repaid to revenue by the Governor. (c) Salary of Lieut.-Governor. (d) Included under Governor-General. (e) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (f) Not available separately. (g) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £37,937, and erection of National Library, £12,031. (h) Both Houses. (i) Included with Upper House.
 (j) Net total.

Figures showing total cost and cost per head during each of the last five years are given in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Year.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	451,226	248,894	116,352	107,198	83,404	107,931	43,684	1,158,689
1931-32 ..	480,857	219,327	117,050	134,541	78,520	91,331	33,239	1,154,865
1932-33 ..	366,802	232,448	90,017	95,102	81,359	94,273	32,542	992,543
1933-34 ..	389,937	158,728	98,721	92,763	74,420	94,249	37,909	976,727
1934-35 ..	535,162	223,513	126,742	126,741	81,471	92,884	40,277	1,226,790

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1930-31 ..	1 5	1 11	1 3	2 4	2 11	5 0	3 11	3 7
1931-32 ..	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 11	2 9	4 3	2 11	3 6
1932-33 ..	1 1	1 10	1 0	2 0	2 10	4 4	2 10	3 0
1933-34 ..	1 2	1 6	1 1	1 11	2 7	4 3	3 4	2 11
1934-35 ..	1 7	1 8	1 5	2 8	2 9	4 2	3 6	3 8

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

The strength of the permanent Civil Service at a definite point of time is not available as the dates to which annual records are made up vary in different State Departments. The following table excludes temporary (except railways and Government tramways) and part-time officers (registrars of births and deaths, postal contractors, etc.); naval, air and military employees; and certain others, such as those employed in State trading undertakings:—

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS, 1934-35.

State, etc.	Railways and Tramways (a).		Police.		Teachers.		Other Departments.		Total Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commonwealth ..	1,685		14	..	..	..	23,647	3,615	28,961
New South Wales ..	49,720		3,592	8	5,689	6,630	6,434	1,845	73,918
Victoria ..	26,772		2,162	8	3,756	4,931	3,094	850	41,573
Queensland ..	17,681		1,318	2	2,163	2,100	3,985	1,298	28,547
South Australia ..	7,175		753	13	1,420	1,761	1,558	133	12,843
Western Australia ..	9,184		578	5	841	1,540	1,326	270	13,744
Tasmania ..	1,467		280	1	399	887	570	166	3,770
Northern Territory ..	(b)		40	..	4	9	(b)	(b)	53
Australia	(c)	(c)	8,737	37	14,272	17,858	40,614	8,177	203,379
	113,684		8,774		32,130		48,791		

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded.
 (b) Included with Commonwealth. (c) Not available.

§ 6. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1936:—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1936.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						Total. Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
Argentine Republic	1	2	1	1	..	1	6
Austria	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bolivia* .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brazil	2	2	..	..	..	1	5
Chile	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
China	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Colombia	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Costa Rica	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Czechoslovakia	2	1	1	1	1	..	6
Denmark	2	2	3	2	2	1	12
Dominican Republic .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ecuador	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
France.. .. .	3	..	1	1	1	1	7
Germany	2	1	1	..	1	..	5
Greece	3	2	1	2	2	..	10
Honduras	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hungary .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Italy	2	1	3	1	1	2	10
Japan	3	2	1	1	1	..	8
Latvia	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
Liberia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Netherlands	4	1	4	1	1	1	12
Nicaragua	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	2	3	3	4	2	17
Panama	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Paraguay	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Peru	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Poland	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Rumania	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salvador .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Siam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Sweden	3	2	3	3	1	1	13
Switzerland	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
United States of America	4	2	2	2	..	..	10
Uruguay	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yugoslavia	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Total	64	37	32	27	21	11	192a

(a) In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for the Netherlands.

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Siam, Spain, Sweden and United States. Those having Consuls-General in Melbourne are Argentine Republic and Peru.

Particulars of the names and addresses of the various Consular representatives, as well as their rank and year of appointment, are contained in a small publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, in April, 1936, entitled "List of Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia and Territories under its Administration."