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## SECTION XXV.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

## § 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

2. **Number of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shews the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and in each State at 31st August, 1917:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA, 1917.

| Members in— | C'wealth. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust.* | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total. |
|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|------|--------|
| Upper House | 36        | 72     | 34        | 37      | 20        | 30       | 18   | 247.   |
| Lower House | 75        | 90     | 65        | 72      | 46        | 50       | 30   | 428    |
| Total ...   | 111       | 162    | 99        | 109     | 66        | 80       | 48   | 675    |

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

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

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

**3. The Cabinet and Executive Government.**—The sections of the Commonwealth Constitution Act dealing with the Executive Government are given on pages 28 and 29 herebefore. In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototype, the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth and in the State Governments are vested in the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in the majority of the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

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

The official members of the Executive Council in July, 1917, have been previously specified (see page 41). In addition, all living members of past Ministries (see following pages) are technically liable to be officially summoned to attend meetings of the Executive Council.

Particulars of previous Commonwealth Ministries are given on pages 38 to 41 herebefore, and on pages 882 and 883 following.

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

**MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM  
1st JANUARY, 1901, to AUGUST, 1917.**

| HOME AND TERRITORIES.<br>(Previous 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.*  | 1/1/01   | 23/9/03   | Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C.      | 1/1/01   | 24/7/03   |
| Hon. A. DEAKIN*  | 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 † ¶  | 26/4/04  | 17/8/04   | Hon. A. FISHER † †                       | 26/4/04  | 17/8/04   |
| Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C. **   | 17/8/04  | 4/7/05    | Hon. A. McLEAN                           | 17/8/04  | 4/7/05    |
| Hon. A. DEAKIN*  | 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  | 4/8/10/11 | Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.            | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10   |
| Hon. J. THOMAS   | 14/10/11 | 20/5/13   | Hon. F. G. TUDOR                         | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13   |
| Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.   | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   | Hon. L. E. GROOM                         | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   |
| Hon. J. A. ARTHUR  | 17/9/14  | 49/12/14  | Hon. F. G. TUDOR                         | 17/9/14  | 14/9/16   |
| Hon. HUGH MAHON  | 14/12/14 | 14/11/16  | Rt. Hon. Wm. HUGHES, P.C.                | 29/9/16  | 14/11/16  |
| Hon. F. W. BAMFORD   | 14/11/16 | 17/2/17   | Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD                     | 14/11/16 | 17/2/17   |
| Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.   | 17/2/17  |           | Hon. J. A. JENSEN                        | 17/2/17  |           |
| 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*                       | 26/4/04  | 17/8/04   |
| Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C.   | 26/4/04  | 17/8/04   | Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.   | 17/8/04  | 4/7/05    |
| Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.                                       | 17/8/04  | 4/7/05    | Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.  | 4/7/05   | 29/7/07   |
| Hon. I. A. ISAACS  | 4/7/05   | 11/10/06  | Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.            | 29/7/07  | 12/11/08  |
| Hon. L. E. GROOM   | 11/10/06 | 12/11/08  | Hon. A. FISHER* † †                      | 12/11/08 | 2/6/09    |
| Hon. W. M. HUGHES † ¶  | 12/11/08 | 2/6/09    | Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.  | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10   |
| Hon. P. McM. GLYNN   | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10   | Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C.*                | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13   |
| Hon. W. M. HUGHES † ¶  | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13   | Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.  | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   |
| Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C. † † †  | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   | Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C.*                | 17/9/14  | 27/10/15  |
| Hon. W. M. HUGHES* † ¶   | 17/9/14  |           | Hon. W. G. HIGGS                         | 27/10/15 | 27/10/16  |
|  |          |           | Hon. A. POYNTON                          | 24/11/16 | 17/2/17   |
|  |          |           | Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.  | 17/2/17  |           |
| WORKS AND RAILWAYS.<br>(Previous to 14/11/16 known as Home Affairs.)       |          |           | DEFENCE.                                 |          |           |
| Name.  | From     | To        | Name.                                    | From     | To        |
| Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.  | 1/1/01   | 7/8/03    | Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G.*        | 1/1/01   | 11/10/101 |
| Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.                                    | 7/8/03   | 26/4/04   | Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.  | 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   | 11/10/06 | 23/1/07   | Hon. J. W. McCAY                         | 17/8/04  | 4/7/05    |
| Hon. J. H. KEATING   | 23/1/07  | 12/11/08  | Hon. T. PLATFORD                         | 4/7/05   | 23/1/07   |
| Hon. H. MAHON  | 12/11/08 | 2/6/09    | Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G.           | 23/1/07  | 12/11/08  |
| Hon. G. W. FULLER  | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10   | Hon. G. F. PEARCE                        | 12/11/08 | 2/6/09    |
| Hon. K. O'MALLEY   | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13   | Hon. J. COOK † †                         | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10   |
| Hon. JOSEPH COOK* † †  | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   | Hon. G. F. PEARCE                        | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13   |
| Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD   | 17/9/14  | 27/10/15  | Hon. E. D. MILLEN                        | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   |
| Hon. K. O'MALLEY   | 27/10/15 | 14/11/16  | Hon. G. F. PEARCE                        | 17/9/14  |           |
| Hon. P. J. LYNCH   | 14/11/16 | 17/2/17   |  |          |           |
| Hon. W. A. WATT  | 17/2/17  |           |  |          |           |
| 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.                                  | 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. PLATFORD                         | 23/9/03  | 26/4/04   |
| Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G.  | 7/8/03   | 26/4/04   | Hon. G. McGRGOR                          | 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                       | 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. McGRGOR                          | 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. McGRGOR                          | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13   |
| Hon. C. E. FRAZER  | 14/10/11 | 20/5/13   | Hon. J. H. McCOLL                        | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14   |
| Hon. AGAR WENNE  | 20/5/13  | 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 |           | Hon. E. D. MILLEN                        | 17/2/17  |           |

\* Prime Minister. † Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc. † Afterwards the Hon. Sir T. T. Ewing, K.C.M.G. † Afterwards the Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G. † Still in office. † Died while holding office. \*\* Prime Minister, afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., etc. † † Afterwards the Rt. Hon. A. Fisher, P.C. † † Afterwards the Rt. Hon. J. Cook, P.C. † † † Afterwards Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C. † † † Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.

MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM  
1st JANUARY, 1901, TO AUGUST, 1917—(Continued).  
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

| Name.                                 | From     | To       | Name.                      | From     | To       |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Hon. N. E. LEWIS† ...                 | 1/1/01   | 23/4/01  | Hon. W. H. KELLY ...       | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14  |
| Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G. ...     | 23/4/01  | 7/8/03   | Hon. H. MAHON ...          | 17/9/14  | 14/12/14 |
| Hon. J. H. KEATING ...                | 5/7/05   | 11/10/06 | Hon. J. A. JENSEN ...      | 17/9/14  | 12/7/15  |
| Hon. S. MAUGER ...                    | 11/10/06 | 29/7/07  | Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ...     | 17/9/14  |          |
| Hon. J. H. COOK ...                   | 28/1/08  | 12/11/08 | Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH ... | 14/11/16 | 17/2/17  |
| Hon. J. HUTCHISON ...                 | 12/11/08 | 2/6/09   | Hon. L. E. GROOM ...       | 17/2/17  |          |
| Hon. A. DEAKIN* ...                   | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10  | THE NAVY.                  |          |          |
| Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON, C.M.G. ... | 2/6/09   | 29/4/10  |                            |          |          |
| Hon. E. FINDLEY ...                   | 29/4/10  | 20/5/13  |                            |          |          |
| Hon. C. E. FRAZER ...                 | 29/4/10  | 14/10/11 |                            |          |          |
| Hon. E. A. ROBERTS ...                | 23/10/11 | 20/5/13  | Hon. J. A. JENSEN ...      | 12/7/15  | 17/2/17  |
| Hon. J. S. CLEMONS ...                | 20/5/13  | 17/9/14  | Right Hon. J. Cook, P.C.   | 17/2/17  |          |

See notes on previous page.

(iii.) *Constitution of Ministries.* The subjoined table shows the constitution of the Ministries in the Commonwealth and the State Governments at 31st August, 1917:—

CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRIES, 1917.

| Ministers with Seats in— | C'wealth. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|------|---------|------|------|------|--------|
| The Upper House ...      | 3         | 2      | 4    | 1       | 2    | 2    | 2    | 16     |
| The Lower House ...      | 8         | 10     | 7    | 8       | 4    | 7    | 4    | 48     |
| Total ...                | 11        | 12     | 11   | 9       | 6    | 9    | 6    | 64     |

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in August, 1917, are shewn in the following statement:—

MEMBERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1917.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MINISTRY.

*Premier and Colonial Treasurer—*

HON. W. A. HOLMAN.

*Colonial Secretary—*

HON. G. W. FULLER.

*Solicitor-General and Minister for Justice—*

HON. J. GARLAND, K.C., M.L.C.

*Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways—*

HON. R. T. BELL.

*Minister for Labour and Industry—*

HON. G. S. BEBBY.

*Attorney-General—*

HON. D. R. HALL.

*Minister for Public Instruction—*

HON. A. G. F. JAMES.

*Minister for Lands and Minister for Forests—*

HON. W. G. ASHFORD.

*Minister for Mines—*

HON. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK.

*Minister for Agriculture—*

HON. W. C. GRAHAME.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Public Health and Local Government—*

HON. J. D. FITZGERALD, M.L.C.

*Minister without Portfolio—*

HON. D. STOREY.

VICTORIA.—MINISTRY.

*Premier, Treasurer, and Min. of Labour—*

HON. SIR A. PEACOCK, K.C.M.G.

*Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health—*

HON. D. MCLEOD.

*Minister of Railways and Water Supply—*

HON. H. MACKENZIE.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey—*

HON. W. HUTCHINSON.

*Minister for Mines and Forests—*

HON. T. LIVINGSTON.

*Commissioner of Public Works—*

HON. W. A. ADAMSON, M.L.C.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Public Instruction—*

HON. H. W. S. LAWSON.

*Minister of Agriculture—*

HON. F. W. HAGELTHORN, M.L.C.

*Ministers without Portfolio—*

HON. W. BAILLIEU, M.L.C.

HON. J. C. MEMBREY.

HON. A. ROBINSON, M.L.C.

## QUEENSLAND—MINISTRY.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Premier, Vice-Pres. of Ex. Council, Chief Sec., and Attorney-General—</i><br>HON. T. J. RYAN. | <i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i><br>HON. H. F. HARDACRE. |
| <i>Home Secretary—</i><br>HON. J. HUXHAM.  | <i>Secretary for Mines—</i><br>HON. A. J. JONES.                 |
| <i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i><br>HON. J. MCE. HUNTER.                                       | <i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i><br>HON. W. LENNON.   |
| <i>Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works—</i><br>HON. E. G. THEODORE.                         | <i>Minister without Portfolio—</i><br>HON. J. A. FIBELLY.        |
| <i>Secretary for Railways—</i><br>HON. J. H. COYNE.  |  |

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—MINISTRY.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General—</i><br>HON. A. H. PEAKE.                         | <i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration—</i><br>HON. H. JACKSON.                  |
| <i>Treasurer and Minister for Railways—</i><br>HON. SIR R. BUTLER.                                  | <i>Minister of Repatriation, of Agriculture and of Industry—</i><br>HON. R. P. BLUNDELL. |
| <i>Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and of Marine—</i><br>HON. J. G. BICE, M.L.C. | <i>Minister of Education—</i><br>HON. A. W. STYLES, M.L.C.                               |

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MINISTRY.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Premier and Minister for Lands and Agriculture—</i>                                | HON. H. B. LEFROY, C.M.G.   |
| <i>Colonial Secretary and Minister for Education—</i><br>HON. H. P. COLEBATCH, M.L.C. | <i>Colonial Treasurer—</i><br>HON. J. GARDINER.   |
| <i>Minister for Mines and Railways—</i><br>HON. C. A. HUDSON.                         | <i>Minister for Works and for Water Supply—</i><br>HON. W. J. GEORGE.   |
| <i>Attorney-General and Min. for Industries—</i><br>HON. R. T. ROBINSON, K.C.         | <i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i><br>HON. F. E. S. WILLMOTT.<br>HON. C. F. BAXTER, M.L.C.<br>HON. W. L. THOMAS. |

## TASMANIA.—MINISTRY.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister for Education—</i>                        | HON. W. H. LEE.   |
| <i>Attorney-General and Minister for Railways—</i><br>HON. W. B. PROPSTING, M.L.C. | <i>Minister of Lands and Works and Agriculture—</i><br>HON. J. B. HAYES.        |
| <i>Treasurer and Minister for Mines—</i><br>HON. SIR N. E. LEWIS.                  | <i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i><br>HON. T. SHIELDS.<br>HON. H. HAYS, M.L.C. |

4. **The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.**<sup>1</sup>—Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connection with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (No. 6, page 942.)

5. **Enactments of the Parliament.**—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act (see pp. 25-28 hereinbefore). In the States, laws are

1. See Jenks' "Government of Victoria," pp. 269 et seq.

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.

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

The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth was constituted by Letters Patent issued on the 29th October, 1900, in pursuance of the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act (see page 19 hereinbefore). The powers and duties of the Governor-General were further defined by Royal instructions passed on the same date. The principal and most important of his functions, legislative as well as executive, are expressly conferred upon him by the terms of the Constitution itself. He is the custodian of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and has the appointment of political officers to administer Departments of State of the Commonwealth.

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

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

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

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

All moneys to be expended for the public service are issued from the Treasury under the Governor's warrant.

In a recent work in which the above matters are exhaustively discussed,\* 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 he can forbid a Minister to take any action on pain of dismissal. Nominally a Governor will, of course, be justified in accepting the advice of his Ministers as being a correct statement of the facts and law, but he is not bound to be so satisfied, and in matters of law he must exercise his own judgment if he be in doubt. A Governor is not, however, entitled to refuse to act on the advice of his Ministers because he personally does not approve of their action or policy; his duty is not to his own conscience, but to the people of the State which he governs, and he should execute that duty independently of every other consideration.

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

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

The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. He assumed office 18th May, 1914. Particulars of previous Governors-General are given on p. 38 hereinbefore.

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

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>New South Wales</i> ...   | SIR GERALD STRICKLAND, Count Della Catena, G.C.M.G.                |
| <i>Victoria</i> ...          | The Hon. SIR ARTHUR LYULPH STANLEY, K.C.M.G.                       |
| <i>Queensland</i> ...        | Major SIR HAMILTON JOHN GOOLD-ADAMS, G.C.M.G., C.B.                |
| <i>South Australia</i> ...   | Lieutenant-Colonel SIR HENRY LIONEL GALWAY,<br>K.C.M.G., D.S.O.    |
| <i>Western Australia</i> ... | The Rt. Hon. SIR WILLIAM GREY ELLISON-MACARTNEY,<br>P.C., K.C.M.G. |
| <i>Tasmania</i> ...          | SIR FRANCIS NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, K.C.M.G.                          |

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



7. **Cost of Parliamentary Government.**—The following statement shews the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended the 30th June, 1916. In order to avoid any incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

**COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1915-16.**

| Particulars:   | C'wth.           | N.S.W.           | Vict.            | Q'ld.           | S.A.             | W.A.             | Tas.            | Total.           |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
|  | £                | £                | £                | £               | £                | £                | £               | £                |
| <b>1. Governor-General or Governor—</b>              |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Governor's salary ...                                | 10,000           | 5,000            | 5,000            | 3,000           | 4,000            | 4,000            | 2,750           | 33,750           |
| Official secretary's salary ...                      | 650              | 400              |                  | 300             |                  | 343              |                 |                  |
| Governor's establishments ...                        | 4,365            | 1,496            | 4,017            | 3,764           |                  | 1,084            | 242             | 32,662           |
| Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ... |                  | 1,653            |                  |                 | 716              | 877              | 368             |                  |
| Miscellaneous ...                                    | 8,520            | 1,547            | (d) 348          | 1,133           | 144              | 456              | 239             |                  |
| <b>Total ...</b>                                     | <b>23,535</b>    | <b>10,096</b>    | <b>9,365</b>     | <b>8,197</b>    | <b>4,860</b>     | <b>6,760</b>     | <b>3,599</b>    | <b>66,412</b>    |
| <b>2. Executive Council—</b>                         |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Salaries of officers ...                             | 118              |                  | 612              | 100             |                  | 343              |                 | 1,173            |
| Other expenses ...                                   | 19               |                  | 19               | 92              |                  | 30               |                 | 160              |
| <b>Total ...</b>                                     | <b>137</b>       | <b></b>          | <b>631</b>       | <b>192</b>      | <b></b>          | <b>373</b>       | <b></b>         | <b>1,333</b>     |
| <b>3. Ministry—</b>                                  |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Salaries of Ministers ...                            | 13,597           | 11,040           | 8,400            | 8,212           | 5,000            | 6,078            | 3,200           | 55,527           |
| Other expenses ...                                   | 36               | 1,298            | (d) ...          |                 |                  | 2,359            | 1,237           | 4,930            |
| <b>Total ...</b>                                     | <b>13,633</b>    | <b>12,338</b>    | <b>8,400</b>     | <b>8,212</b>    | <b>5,000</b>     | <b>8,437</b>     | <b>4,437</b>    | <b>60,457</b>    |
| <b>4. Parliament—</b>                                |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| <b>A. The Upper House:</b>                           |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Allowances to members ...                            | 21,000           |                  |                  | 1,500           | 3,587            | 9,317            | 3,165           | 38,569           |
| Railway passes ...                                   | a 10,458         | 6,070            | (e) 5,000        | (f)             | 800              | (f)              | 750             | (g) 23,078       |
| Other expenses of members ...                        | (a) 350          |                  |                  |                 | 145              |                  |                 | 495              |
| <b>B. The Lower House:</b>                           |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Allowances to members ...                            | 43,132           | 40,335           | 17,083           | 20,775          | 8,004            | 15,499           | 4,247           | 149,075          |
| Railway passes ...                                   | (b)              | 10,387           | (d) ...          |                 | 1,840            | (f)              | 1,250           | (g) 13,477       |
| Other expenses of members ...                        | (b)              | 1,770            |                  | 1,534           | 337              |                  | 58              | 3,699            |
| <b>C. Miscellaneous:</b>                             |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Salaries of officers and staff ...                   | 15,157           | 21,454           | 14,967           | 3,784           | 5,353            | 3,503            | 2,982           | 67,200           |
| Printing ...   | 12,964           | 14,967           | 2,156            | 2,731           | 6,140            | 643              | 2,400           | 42,001           |
| Hansard ...  | 14,067           | 7,121            | 7,076            | 6,291           | 5,863            | 4,337            |                 | 44,755           |
| Library ...  | 6,048            | 677              | 370              | 1,083           |                  | 395              |                 |                  |
| Refreshment rooms ...                                | 1,214            | (c) ...          | 1,781            | 1,175           | 1,228            | 1,092            |                 |                  |
| Water, power, light and heat ...                     | 1,834            | 575              | 493              | 349             | 808              | 222              | 881             | 46,444           |
| Postage and stationery ...                           | 1,308            | 947              | 1,047            | 332             | 449              | 290              |                 |                  |
| Miscellaneous ...                                    | 10,621           | 9,564            | 235              | 705             | 486              | 1,567            |                 |                  |
| <b>Total ...</b>                                     | <b>138,153</b>   | <b>113,867</b>   | <b>50,208</b>    | <b>40,359</b>   | <b>35,708</b>    | <b>36,865</b>    | <b>15,733</b>   | <b>430,793</b>   |
| <b>5. Electoral Office—</b>                          |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| Salaries of officers and staff ...                   | 40,187           | 1,123            | 1,096            | 1,644           | 3,367            | 2,112            | 4,863           | 132,890          |
| Other expenses ...                                   | 43,655           | 4,974            | 16,917           | 3,504           | 2,876            | (d) 6,572        |                 |                  |
| <b>Total ...</b>                                     | <b>83,842</b>    | <b>6,097</b>     | <b>18,013</b>    | <b>5,148</b>    | <b>6,243</b>     | <b>8,684</b>     | <b>4,863</b>    | <b>132,890</b>   |
| <b>6. Cost of Elections</b>                          | <b>j 22,695</b>  | <b>h 51,517</b>  | <b>2,294</b>     | <b>3,603</b>    | <b>66</b>        | <b>1,807</b>     | <b>(g)</b>      | <b>81,932</b>    |
| <b>7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees</b>    | <b>8,255</b>     | <b>4,114</b>     | <b>1,984</b>     | <b>2,174</b>    | <b>2,719</b>     | <b>1,964</b>     | <b>1,403</b>    | <b>22,613</b>    |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>                               | <b>290,250</b>   | <b>198,029</b>   | <b>90,895</b>    | <b>67,785</b>   | <b>54,596</b>    | <b>64,890</b>    | <b>30,035</b>   | <b>796,480</b>   |
| <b>Cost per head of population</b>                   | <b>1s. 2.1d.</b> | <b>2s. 1.4d.</b> | <b>1s. 3.3d.</b> | <b>1s 11.9d</b> | <b>2s. 5.8d.</b> | <b>4s. 0.9d.</b> | <b>2s 11.8d</b> | <b>3s. 2.7d.</b> |

\* See paragraph preceding. (a) Including Lower House. (b) Included in Upper House. (c) Included in Miscellaneous. (d) Included in (e). (e) £5000 is paid to the Railway Department to cover issue of passes to State Governor and Staff, members of Parliament of Victoria and other States, and Executive Councillors. (f) Not available. Each member of both Houses has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (g) Included in Electoral Office. (h) Including cost of Liquor Referendum. (i) Including cost of Licensing Referendum. (j) Including Referenda, £21,334.

## § 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The summary on pages 896-7 gives 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. Persons who are otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, are generally disqualified on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in Government contracts, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Parliament.**—The Senate consists of thirty-six members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution a certain number retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows:—New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5—total, 75. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members in each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators each State is counted as a single electorate, but an elaborate scheme of subdivision had to be undertaken in order to provide workable electorates in each State for members of the House of Representatives. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £600 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given on pages 19 to 28 hereinbefore.

*Particulars of Elections.* There have been five complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The dates of the opening and dissolution of these Parliaments are given on page 37. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 27th June, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 27 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after a specified interval, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the Fifth Parliament, and in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. The first session of the seventh Parliament opened on the 11th July, 1917. Particulars regarding the number of electors enrolled and the number of electors to whom ballot-papers were issued at the last five elections may be found in the tables given hereunder:—



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

3. **Commonwealth Referenda, 26th April, 1911.**—Two proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution were submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection on the 26th April, 1911. They were (A) The Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910, and (B) the Constitution Alteration (Monopolies) 1910. If, in a majority of the States, a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed laws, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve them; they are presented to the Governor-General for the King's assent. Particulars of the alterations proposed have already been given (see page 25).

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

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

| State.                         | Electors Enrolled. |                  |                  | Electors to whom<br>Ballot Papers were<br>Issued. |                |                  | Legislative<br>Powers.  |  | Monopolies.   |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---|----------------|------------------|---|--|---|--|
|                                | Males.             | Females          | Total.           | Males.  | Females        | Total.           | Total<br>Number<br>of Votes<br>given in<br>favour<br>of the<br>Prop's'd<br>Law. | Total<br>Number<br>of Votes<br>given<br>not in<br>favour<br>of the<br>Prop's'd<br>Law. | Total<br>Number<br>of Votes<br>given in<br>favour<br>of the<br>Prop's'd<br>Law. | Total<br>Number<br>of Votes<br>given<br>not in<br>favour<br>of the<br>Prop's'd<br>Law. |
|                                |                    |                  |                  |   |                |                  |   |  |   |  |
| N. S. W. ...                   | 461,196            | 406,996          | 868,194          | 733,668   | 150,520        | 384,188          | 135,968   | 240,605  | 138,237   | 238,177  |
| Victoria                       | 355,381            | 367,996          | 723,377          | 236,194   | 212,372        | 448,566          | 170,288   | 270,390  | 171,453   | 268,743  |
| Q'land ...                     | 167,725            | 125,278          | 293,003          | 101,245   | 60,890         | 162,135          | 69,552  | 89,420   | 70,259  | 88,472   |
| S. Aust. ...                   | 110,217            | 105,810          | 216,027          | 72,761  | 61,041         | 133,802          | 50,358  | 81,904   | 50,835  | 81,479   |
| W. Aust. ...                   | 83,850             | 54,847           | 138,697          | 42,538  | 18,884         | 61,482           | 33,043  | 27,185   | 33,592  | 26,561   |
| Tas. ...                       | 54,008             | 48,318           | 102,326          | 33,103  | 24,950         | 58,053           | 24,147  | 33,200   | 24,292  | 32,960   |
| <b>Totals for<br/>C'wealth</b> | <b>1,232,377</b>   | <b>1,109,247</b> | <b>2,341,624</b> | <b>719,569</b>                                    | <b>526,657</b> | <b>1,248,226</b> | <b>483,356</b>  | <b>742,704</b>   | <b>488,668</b>  | <b>736,392</b>   |

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

proposed laws have been given on page 25 hereinbefore. The results of the Referenda of 1913 are given below, and, as will be seen, none of the proposed laws was approved by the electors.

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

| State.                | Electors Enrolled. |           |           | Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued. |           |           | Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled. |           |        |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|--------|
|                       | Males.             | Fe-males. | Total.    | Males.                                      | Fe-males. | Total.    | Males.                                     | Fe-males. | Total. |
| New South Wales ...   | 554,028            | 482,159   | 1,036,187 | 405,152                                     | 312,703   | 717,855   | 73.13                                      | 64.85     | 69.28  |
| Victoria ...          | 407,852            | 422,539   | 830,391   | 326,856                                     | 300,005   | 626,861   | 80.14                                      | 71.00     | 75.49  |
| Queensland ...        | 206,727            | 156,355   | 363,082   | 163,380                                     | 117,145   | 280,525   | 79.03                                      | 74.92     | 77.26  |
| South Australia ...   | 124,222            | 119,804   | 244,026   | 103,739                                     | 91,724    | 195,463   | 83.51                                      | 76.56     | 80.10  |
| Western Australia ... | 106,264            | 73,520    | 179,784   | 80,011                                      | 52,138    | 132,149   | 75.29                                      | 70.92     | 73.50  |
| Tasmania ...          | 54,856             | 51,890    | 106,746   | 43,539                                      | 36,859    | 80,398    | 79.37                                      | 71.03     | 75.32  |
| Totals for C'wealth   | 1,453,949          | 1,306,267 | 2,760,216 | 1,122,677                                   | 910,574   | 2,033,251 | 77.22                                      | 69.71     | 73.66  |

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

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

| State.       | Trade and Commerce.              |                                      | Corporations.                    |                                      | Industrial Matters.              |                                      | Railway Disputes.                |                                      | Trusts.                          |                                      | Nationalisation of Monopolies.   |                                      |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|              | Votes in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes in Favour of Proposed Law. | Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law. |
| N. S. W. ... | 317,848                          | 359,418                              | 317,668                          | 361,255                              | 318,622                          | 361,044                              | 316,928                          | 361,743                              | 319,150                          | 358,155                              | 301,192                          | 341,724                              |
| Victoria ... | 297,290                          | 307,975                              | 298,479                          | 308,915                              | 297,892                          | 309,804                              | 296,255                          | 310,921                              | 301,729                          | 305,268                              | 287,379                          | 298,326                              |
| Q'land ...   | 146,187                          | 122,813                              | 146,936                          | 123,632                              | 147,171                          | 123,554                              | 146,521                          | 123,859                              | 147,871                          | 122,088                              | 139,019                          | 117,609                              |
| S. Aust. ... | 96,085                           | 91,144                               | 96,309                           | 91,273                               | 96,626                           | 91,361                               | 96,072                           | 91,262                               | 96,400                           | 90,185                               | 91,411                           | 86,915                               |
| W. Aust. ... | 66,349                           | 59,181                               | 66,595                           | 59,445                               | 66,451                           | 59,612                               | 65,957                           | 59,965                               | 67,342                           | 58,312                               | 64,988                           | 57,184                               |
| Tasmania     | 34,660                           | 42,084                               | 34,724                           | 42,304                               | 34,839                           | 42,236                               | 34,625                           | 42,296                               | 34,839                           | 41,935                               | 33,176                           | 40,189                               |
| Totals ..    | 958,419                          | 982,615                              | 960,711                          | 986,824                              | 961,601                          | 987,611                              | 956,358                          | 990,046                              | 967,331                          | 975,943                              | 917,165                          | 941,947                              |

5. Commonwealth Referendum, 28th October, 1916.—A special referendum was held on the 28th October, 1916, when the following question with regard to military service was submitted to the people:—"Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of this War, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?" In New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia the majority of voters were not in favour of the prescribed question, and in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania the majority of votes were cast in its favour, the net result being a majority of 72,476 votes not in favour of the prescribed question.

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

| State.                | Electors Enrolled. |           |           | Electors to whom Ballot Papers were issued. |           |           | Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled. |           |        |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|--------|
|                       | Males.             | Fe-males. | Total.    | Males.                                      | Fe-males. | Total.    | Males.                                     | Fe-males. | Total. |
| New South Wales ...   | 556,187            | 499,799   | 1,055,986 | 475,669                                     | 382,730   | 858,399   | 85.52                                      | 76.58     | 81.29  |
| Victoria ...          | 398,975            | 425,997   | 824,972   | 354,067                                     | 342,617   | 696,684   | 88.74                                      | 80.43     | 84.45  |
| Queensland ...        | 199,602            | 166,440   | 366,042   | 173,448                                     | 136,473   | 309,921   | 86.90                                      | 81.99     | 84.67  |
| South Australia ...   | 131,636            | 131,145   | 262,781   | 113,461                                     | 97,791    | 211,252   | 86.19                                      | 74.57     | 80.39  |
| Western Australia ... | 94,456             | 73,146    | 167,602   | 82,067                                      | 58,581    | 140,648   | 86.88                                      | 80.09     | 83.92  |
| Tasmania ...          | 54,758             | 53,117    | 107,875   | 47,020                                      | 41,211    | 88,231    | 85.87                                      | 77.59     | 81.79  |
| Federal Territories   | 3,296              | 1,276     | 4,572     | 2,576                                       | 892       | 3,468     | 78.16                                      | 69.91     | 75.85  |
| Total ...             | 1,438,910          | 1,350,920 | 2,789,830 | 1,248,308                                   | 1,060,295 | 2,308,603 | 86.75                                      | 78.49     | 82.75  |

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

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

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

6. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—The Legislative Council in this State is a nominee chamber, the Legislative Assembly being an elective body. Theoretically the Legislative Council may contain an unlimited number of members, but in practice the number is restricted to about sixty, the members at the latest available date being seventy-two. 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 not held to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pensions. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of any single Parliament is limited to three years.

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

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

| Date of Opening of Parliament. | Electors upon the Roll. | Members Returned. | Members Unopposed. | Contested Electorates.  |                 |                               |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                |                         |                   |                    | Electors upon the Roll. | Votes Recorded. | Percentage of Votes Recorded. | Percentage of Informal Votes. |
| 7th August, 1894               | 298,817                 | 125               | 1                  | 254,105                 | 204,246         | 80.38                         | 1.62                          |
| 13th " 1895                    | 267,458                 | 125               | 8                  | 238,233                 | 153,034         | 64.24                         | 0.88                          |
| 16th " 1898                    | 324,339                 | 125               | 3                  | 294,481                 | 178,717         | 60.69                         | 0.92                          |
| 23rd July, 1901                | 346,184                 | 125               | 13                 | 270,861                 | 195,359         | 72.13                         | 0.79                          |
| 23rd August, 1904              | Males 363,062           | 90                | 2                  | 304,396                 | 226,057         | 74.26                         | 0.59                          |
|                                | Females 326,428         |                   |                    | 262,433                 | 174,538         | 66.51                         |                               |
| 2nd October, 1907              | Males 392,845           | 90                | 5                  | 370,715                 | 267,301         | 72.10                         | 2.87                          |
|                                | Females 353,055         |                   |                    | 336,680                 | 204,650         | 60.78                         |                               |
| 15th Nov., 1910...             | Males 458,626           | 90                | 3                  | 444,242                 | 322,129         | 72.53                         | 1.78                          |
|                                | Females 409,069         |                   |                    | 400,139                 | 262,154         | 65.52                         |                               |
| 23rd Dec., 1913...             | Males 553,633           | 90                | 3                  | 534,379                 | 385,838         | 72.20                         | 2.10                          |
|                                | Females 484,366         |                   |                    | 468,437                 | 302,389         | 64.55                         |                               |
| 17th April, 1917               | Males 574,308           | 90                | 8                  | 525,681                 | 328,030         | 62.40                         | 0.94                          |
|                                | Females 535,522         |                   |                    | 487,585                 | 295,354         | 60.57                         |                               |

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

7. *The Parliament of Victoria.*—Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in August, 1917, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act 1908*. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may only vote once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-three complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-third closed on the 4th November, 1914. The first session of the twenty-fourth Parliament opened on the 3rd December, 1914, and the fourth session opened on the 27th June, 1917.

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

**PARTICULARS OF VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1902 to 1916.**

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

\* Not contested.

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

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

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

**ELECTIONS FOR QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1902 to 1915.**

| Year. | Number of Seats. | Number of Candidates Nominated. | Candidates sent to the Poll. | Electors Enrolled. |          |         | Electors who Voted. |          |         | Percentage of Electors Voting in Contested Electorates. |          |        |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|---|----------|--------|
|       |                  |                                 |                              | Males.             | Females. | Total.  | Males.              | Females. | Total.  | Males.  | Females. | Total. |
|       |                  |                                 |                              | 1902               | 72       | 159     | 154                 | 108,548  | ...     | 108,548   | 80,076   | ...    |
| 1904  | 72               | 140                             | 117                          | 103,943            | ...      | 103,943 | 60,265              | ...      | 60,265  | 74.16   | ...      | 74.16  |
| 1907  | 72               | 185                             | 179                          | 125,140            | 95,049   | 220,189 | *                   | *        | 152,049 | 73.42   | 68.64    | 71.61  |
| 1908  | 72               | 137                             | 125                          | 117,355            | 88,507   | 205,892 | 77,632              | 61,115   | 138,747 | 66.13   | 69.05    | 67.39  |
| 1909  | 72               | 145                             | 133                          | 135,841            | 106,913  | 242,754 | 89,609              | 66,809   | 156,418 | 75.34   | 69.36    | 73.67  |
| 1912  | 72               | 144                             | 139                          | 173,801            | 135,789  | 309,590 | 123,844             | 95,795   | 218,639 | 75.92   | 75.02    | 75.52  |
| 1915  | 72               | 148                             | 138                          | 184,627            | 150,568  | 335,195 | 140,396             | 125,844  | 266,240 | 86.46   | 90.09    | 88.14  |

\* Incomplete. percentages based on available returns.



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

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857, and dissolved on the 1st September, 1859, while the twenty-first was opened on the 19th March, 1912, and terminated on the 28th February, 1915. The first session of the new Parliament was opened on the 8th July, 1915. Particulars of voting at the different elections from the year 1900 are given below:—

**PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1900 to 1915.**

| Year. | Electors on Rolls. |          |        | *Electors Who Voted. |          |        | *Percentage of Electors Voting. |          |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
|       | Males.             | Females. | Total. | Males.               | Females. | Total. | Males.                          | Females. |

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

|      |     |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |
|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1900 | ... | 38,688 | 9,854  | 48,542 | 21,403 | 3,907  | 25,310 | 55.32 | 39.65 |
| 1902 | ... | 38,413 | 13,496 | 51,909 | 23,978 | 7,940  | 37,918 | 78.04 | 58.83 |
| 1905 | ... | 39,011 | 13,873 | 52,884 | 28,820 | 8,328  | 37,148 | 73.88 | 60.03 |
| 1910 | ... | 48,145 | 16,157 | 64,302 | 32,540 | 9,356  | 41,896 | 81.84 | 65.89 |
| 1912 | ... | 59,228 | 19,985 | 79,213 | 40,709 | 13,016 | 53,725 | 80.91 | 72.56 |
| 1915 | ... | 66,614 | 21,635 | 88,249 | 11,436 | 4,808  | 16,244 | 75.69 | 71.25 |

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

|      |     |         |         |         |        |        |         |       |       |
|------|-----|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1902 | ... | 77,147  | 72,030  | 149,177 | 53,471 | 36,545 | 90,016  | 39.31 | 50.73 |
| 1905 | ... | 95,396  | 92,249  | 187,645 | 64,330 | 50,246 | 114,576 | 67.43 | 54.47 |
| 1906 | ... | 96,724  | 93,438  | 190,162 | 60,109 | 45,997 | 106,106 | 62.14 | 49.22 |
| 1910 | ... | 94,656  | 88,762  | 183,418 | 73,464 | 56,830 | 130,294 | 77.61 | 64.03 |
| 1912 | ... | 117,440 | 106,971 | 224,411 | 87,530 | 73,732 | 161,262 | 74.53 | 68.93 |
| 1915 | ... | 128,594 | 124,797 | 253,391 | 70,898 | 65,157 | 136,055 | 77.22 | 72.64 |

\* In contested districts.

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

## PARLIAMENTS AND ELECTIONS—

| Particulars.   | Commonwealth.   | New South Wales.  | Victoria.   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>1. Senate and Legislative Councils.</b>                       |   |   |   |
| <i>Number of Members</i> ...                                     | 36  | About 72. May not be less than 21   | 34  |
| <i>Qualification for Membership</i> ...                          | Adult British subjects natural-born or naturalised for 5 years, if (a) eligible to vote at the elections for the Senate, and (b) resident for at least 3 years within the Commonwealth  | Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects   | Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, (a) if possessed of a freehold property of the annual value of at least £50 for one year previous to the election, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects if a resident of the State for 10 years   |
| <i>Period for which elected or nominated</i> ...                 | 6 years   | For life  | 6 years   |
| <i>Allowance to Members</i> ...                                  | £600 each per annum   | None  | None  |
| <i>Qualification for Franchise</i>                               | Adult British subjects of either sex who have lived in Australia for 6 months continuously. Aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, cannot vote at federal elections unless they have acquired a right to vote at elections for the Lower House of a State Parliament | (Nominated)   | Adult British subjects of either sex, if either (a) the owner of a freehold of the annual value of £10 or of a leasehold of property rated at £15, or (b) a graduate of a British university, matriculated students of Melbourne University, qualified legal and medical practitioners, ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and naval and military officers. Naturalised subjects must be of 3 years' standing, and must have resided in the State for 12 months |
| <b>2. House of Representatives, Legislative Assemblies, etc.</b> |   |   |   |
| <i>Number of Members</i> ...                                     | 75  | 90  | 65  |
| <i>Qualification for Membership</i> ...                          | The same as for the Senate  | Male adult British subjects if qualified to vote at an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, unless disqualified under the Constitution Acts or the Federal Elections Act 1900   | Male adult natural-born British subjects or aliens naturalised for the period of 5 years, if resident in the State for not less than 2 years  |
| <i>Period for which elected</i> ...                              | Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years   | Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years   | Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years   |
| <i>Allowance to Members</i> ...                                  | £600 each per annum   | £500 each per annum   | £300 each per annum   |
| <i>Qualification for Franchise</i>                               | The same as for the Senate  | Adult naturalised subjects of either sex, who have resided in the Commonwealth for 6 months and in the State continuously for 3 months after naturalisation, and adult natural-born subjects who have resided in the Commonwealth for 6 months and in the State for a continuous period of 3 months | Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for a continuous period of 6 months. An elector may be enrolled in (a) the electorate in which he resides, and (b) in an electorate in which he is a freeholder or holder of an unexpired lease, provided that no elector can be on more than 2 rolls. He may vote in which district he chooses, but not in both.  |

SUMMARY, MARCH, 1916.

| Queensland.  | South Australia.  | Western Australia.  | Tasmania.  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>About 40</p>  | <p>20</p>   | <p>30</p>   | <p>18</p>  |
| <p>Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects</p>   | <p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects if (a) of the age of 30 years or upwards, and (b) if resident in the State for 3 years</p>   | <p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, if (a) in the case of natural-born subjects, resident in the State for 2 years, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects, if naturalised for 5 years previous to the election and resident in the State during that period</p>   | <p>Male British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 yrs. naturalised, of not less than 30 years of age, qualified to vote at the election for the Legislative Council, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election</p>                          |
| <p>For life</p>  | <p>6 years</p>  | <p>6 years</p>  | <p>6 years</p>   |
| <p>* None</p>  | <p>£200 each per annum</p>  | <p>£300 each per annum</p>  | <p>£200 each per annum</p>   |
| <p>(Nominated)</p>   | <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who are either (a) owners of a freehold of the clear value of £50, (b) owners of a leasehold of the clear annual value of £20, with at least 3 years to run or containing a right of purchase, (c) inhabitant, occupiers of a dwelling house, (d) registered proprietors of a Crown lease on which there are improvements to the value of at least £50. Claimants must have resided in State for 6 months prior to application for enrolment.</p> | <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months, and who either (a) own a freehold estate to the value of £50, (b) occupy a house or own leasehold property rated at £17, (c) hold Crown leases or licenses to the value of not less than £10 per annum, or (d) are on the electoral list of a municipality or road-board district in respect of property of the annual value of £17. Aboriginal natives may only acquire the franchise in respect of a freehold qualification</p> | <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 12 months, if either (a) possessing freehold to the annual value of £10 or leasehold to the value of £30, or (b) graduates of a British university, qualified legal or medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, or retired naval or military officers</p> |
| <p>72</p>  | <p>46</p>   | <p>50</p>   | <p>30</p>  |
| <p>All persons qualified and registered to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly are eligible as members</p>   | <p>Any person qualified for the franchise of the House of Assembly is eligible for membership</p>   | <p>Male adult British subjects, if resident in the State for 12 months. Naturalised subjects must have been naturalised for 5 years and have resided in the State for 2 years previous to the election</p>  | <p>Male adult British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 years naturalised, qualified to vote at the election for the House of Assembly, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election.</p>  |
| <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p>   | <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p>  | <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p>  | <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p>   |
| <p>£300 each per annum and £2 per month for postage and telegrams</p>  | <p>£200 each per annum</p>  | <p>£300 each per annum</p>  | <p>£200 each per annum</p>   |
| <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who either (a) have resided in Queensland for 12 months continuously and whose names are on the electoral roll, (b) own freehold estate of the value of £100, (c) have occupied a house of the annual value of £10 for at least 6 months, or (d) have a leasehold estate in possession of the annual value of £20 with not less than 18 months to run.</p> | <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months.</p>   | <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months continuously and for a continuous period of 1 month in district</p>  | <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in Tasmania for 6 months continuously.</p>  |

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

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been eight complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the first session of the ninth Parliament commenced on the 3rd December, 1914. Women's suffrage was granted by the *Electoral Act* of 1899. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to the last six Assembly and four Council elections are given in the tables below:—

#### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1916.

| Year.                        | Electors on the Roll. |          |         | In Contested Districts. |          |         | Votes Recorded. |          |        | Percentage of Electors Voting. |          |        |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|
|                              | Males.                | Females. | Total.  | Males.                  | Females. | Total.  | Males.          | Females. | Total. | Males.                         | Females. | Total. |
| <b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b> |                       |          |         |                         |          |         |                 |          |        |                                |          |        |
| 1901                         | 74,874                | 16,648   | 91,522  | 67,967                  | 14,775   | 82,742  | 29,832          | 8,255    | 38,087 | 44                             | 56       | 46     |
| 1904                         | 108,861               | 54,965   | 163,826 | 88,524                  | 49,791   | 138,315 | 43,285          | 23,500   | 66,785 | 49                             | 47       | 48     |
| 1905                         | 79,025                | 42,697   | 121,722 | 65,296                  | 36,706   | 102,002 | 33,482          | 19,435   | 52,917 | 51                             | 53       | 52     |
| 1908                         | 83,060                | 52,919   | 135,979 | 69,277                  | 44,804   | 114,081 | 46,411          | 29,412   | 75,823 | 67                             | 66       | 66     |
| 1911                         | 91,814                | 60,831   | 152,645 | 71,675                  | 50,700   | 122,375 | 53,355          | 38,281   | 91,636 | 74                             | 75       | 75     |
| 1914                         | 126,598               | 88,143   | 214,741 | 96,503                  | 72,043   | 168,546 | 54,612          | 41,993   | 96,605 | 57                             | 58       | 57     |
| <b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>  |                       |          |         |                         |          |         |                 |          |        |                                |          |        |
| 1908                         | 29,255                | 6,543    | 35,798  | 19,233                  | 4,506    | 23,741  | 10,210          | 2,283    | 12,493 | 53                             | 51       | 52     |
| 1910                         | 31,983                | 7,553    | 39,536  | 31,290                  | 7,495    | 38,785  | 12,020          | 2,461    | 14,481 | 38                             | 33       | 35     |
| 1912                         | 36,716                | 10,437   | 47,153  | 33,490                  | 9,818    | 43,308  | 20,733          | 5,552    | 26,285 | 62                             | 57       | 59     |
| 1914                         | 43,299                | 12,423   | 55,722  | 36,793                  | 9,822    | 46,615  | 22,963          | 5,556    | 28,519 | 62                             | 57       | 61     |
| 1916                         | 45,325                | 13,683   | 59,008  | 19,950                  | 4,877    | 24,827  | 10,672          | 2,464    | 13,136 | 53                             | 51       | 53     |

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

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

**ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1900 to 1916.**

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

\* Manhood suffrage, Act 64 Vic., No. 5. Universal adult suffrage, Act 3 Edward VII., No. 17, has been prescribed at all subsequent elections.

**§ 3. Administrative Government.**

In each State, as well as in the Commonwealth, the Government is administered by a number of chief departments, on lines similar to those on which administrative government is carried on in the United Kingdom. Reference has already been made to the creation of the Commonwealth Departments (see page 722). In the States the number and functions of the administrative departments vary considerably. This matter has also been referred to hereinbefore (see page 749). In many cases more than one department is under the control of a single Minister. The tabular statement given on this page and on the following pages shews the sub-departments, branches, etc., of each Ministerial Department in the Commonwealth and in each State, together with the principal Acts administered and other more important matters dealt with.

**COMMONWEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.**

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

## COMMONWEALTH—(continued).

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.

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

## NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued).

| Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.   | Principal Acts Administered.  | Matters dealt with or under Control.   |
|--|---|--|
| <p>6. Department of Lands—<br/>           (a) Survey of Lands.<br/>           (b) Local Land Boards.<br/>           (c) Trigonometrical Survey.<br/>           (d) Land Appeal Court.<br/>           (e) Western Land Board.<br/>           (f) Closer Settlement Advisory Boards.<br/>           (g) Returned Soldiers' Settlement.</p>   | <p>Crown Lands, Newcastle Pasturage Reserve, Public Roads, Public Parks, Public Gates, Public Trusts, Labour Settlements, Prickly Pear Destruction, Western Lands, Closer Settlement, Returned Soldiers' Settlement, rural tenants improvements.</p>  | <p>All business arising from tenures created by Crown Lands Acts and other Acts mentioned, dedications and reservations, exchanges of land, proclamation of towns and villages, business connected with Land Appeal Court, local boards, district surveyors, and Crown land agents, survey of Crown lands, and triangulation survey of State, and making lands available for settlement.</p>   |
| <p>7. Dept. of Public Works.—<br/>           (a) Architects Branch. (b) Local Government and National Works. (c) Harbours and Drainage. (d) Survey Drafting. (e) Water Supply and Sewerage Construction. (f) Electrical Engineering. (g) Accounts. (h) Bonds and Contracts. (i) Testing and Inspection. (j) Government Dockyard, Newcastle. (k) The following Industrial Undertakings, viz.:—Building Construction I.U., Maroubra Quarry I.U., State Brickworks, Homebush Bay, State Metal Quarries, State Monier Pipe and Reinforced Concrete Works, State Motor Garage, State Power Station, Uhr's Point, State Timber Yards and Building Workshops, Uhr's Point. (l) Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. (m) Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, and (n) Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage.</p> | <p>Public Works Act 1912, and all Acts authorising the carrying out of Public Works. Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts 1880-1916. Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Acts 1880-1905. Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, and such provisions of the Water Act 1912 as relate to drainage and flood prevention. Public Watering Places Act 1900 (except such sections as are administered by Municipal and Shire Councils), and certain Acts dealing with Main and Parish Roads, Bridges, Tolls, etc.</p> | <p>Construction of water supply works in Sydney and Newcastle and suburbs and in country towns. Construction of sewerage and drainage works in Sydney and Newcastle and suburbs in country towns. The erection, maintenance and repair of public buildings. The dredging and improvements of harbours and rivers, excepting such works as are vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners. Construction and repair of wharves, basins and breakwaters, except such works as are vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners. The construction and maintenance of docks and engineering establishments. The construction of land drainage works. The formation and maintenance of roads other than those vested in Shires and Municipal Councils. The construction and maintenance of national bridges and bridges outside municipalities in the western division. The management of national ferries and ferries outside municipalities in the western division. The maintenance of public watering places other than those under the control of Municipal and Shire Councils. The resumption of land for public purposes.</p> |
| <p>8. Department of Mines—<br/>           (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Registrar and Inquiry. (c) Account and Examining. (d) Lease. (e) Charting and Mining Survey. (f) Geological Survey. (g) Geological Survey Laboratory. (h) Inspectors of Mines and Drills. (i) Miners' Accident Relief Board. (j) Prospecting Board. (k) Mining Museum. (l) Sludge Abatement Board. (m) Coalfields. (n) Correspondence. (o) Records. (p) State Coal Mines.</p>  | <p>Mining, Miners' Accident Relief, Mines Inspection, Coal Mines Regulation, State Coal Mines.</p>  | <p>All matters relating to mining generally; geological and mining surveys; assays, inspection of mines, miners' accident relief, advances to prospectors.</p>   |



NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued).

| Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.   | Principal Acts Administered.   | Other Matters dealt with or under Control.  |
|--|--|---|
| <p>9. Dept. of Agriculture—<br/>                     (a) Administrative. (b) Accounts. (c) Stock. (d) Forestry. (e) Field Branch. (f) Fruit Expert. (g) Exports and Imports. (h) Library and "Agricultural Gazette." (i) Sheep and Wool Expert. (j) Dairy Expert. (k) Chemist. (l) Entomologist. (m) Viticultural Expert. (n) Poultry Expert. (o) Herd Master. (p) Biologist. (q) Tobacco Expert. (r) Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park, etc. (s) Hawkesbury Agricultural College. (t) Experiment Demonstration Farms. (u) Agricultural Museum.</p> | <p>Vine and Vegetation Diseases, Fruit Pests, Wine Adulteration, Fertilisers, Pastures Protection, Commons, Stock, Stock Diseases, Forestry, Trustees of Show Grounds Enabling, Fruit Cases.</p>   | <p>Matters relating to agriculture, forestry, stock, including experiment and demonstration farms, viticultural stations and nurseries, experiment plots, Agricultural College, Farm Schools, Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park and Sydney Domain, Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown; irrigation farms; diseases of fruit and stock; publication of Agricultural Gazette and Bulletins; Agricultural Bureau.</p> |
| <p>10. Dept. of Public Instruction—<br/>                     (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Chief Inspector's Branch. (c) School Architect's Branch. (d) Teachers' Training College. (e) Technical Education, including Technological Museum and Aviation School. (f) State Children's Relief. (g) Industrial Schools and Reformatories. (h) National Art Gallery. (i) Conservatorium of Music. (j) Public Library. (k) Australian Museum. (l) Observatory. (m) Schools of Arts, Literary Institutions, etc.</p>                                      | <p>Public Instruction, Free Education, State Children's Relief, Children's Protection, Infant Protection, Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders, Anatomy, Public Library and Art Gallery, Australian Museum, Schools of Arts, University and University Colleges, Sydney Grammar School, Bursaries Endowment, Trades Hall, School of Arts Trustees Enabling.</p> | <p>Education; high schools, district schools, continuation (junior, technical, commercial and domestic) schools, kindergarten and subsidised teaching, technical education, scholarships, medical inspection of school children, anthropometrical survey of school children, rural camp schools for city children, travelling schools, school agriculture, physical training, swimming, etc.</p>            |
| <p>11. Department of Labour and Industry—</p>  | <p>Early Closing, Factories and Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Truck, Minimum Wage, Saturday Half Holiday, Industrial Arbitration, Gas, Clerical Workers, Workmen's Compensation Act.</p>   | <p>Working conditions in factories and shops, early closing, industrial boards, industrial matters generally, and State Labour Branch, Women's Employment Agency, supply and quality of gas.</p>  |

VICTORIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.

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

## VICTORIA—(continued).

| Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.  | Principal Acts Administered.  | Matters dealt with or under Control.  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>2. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice—<br/> <i>(a)</i> Supreme Court. <i>(b)</i> County Court. <i>(c)</i> Crown Law Offices. <i>(d)</i> Crown Solicitor. <i>(e)</i> Master in Equity and Lunacy. <i>(f)</i> Prothonotary. <i>(g)</i> Registrar of Titles. <i>(h)</i> Sheriffs.</p> | <p>Courts of Justice, Coroners, Licensing (part), Probate, Crimes, Children's Courts, Companies, Crown Remedies, Registration of Firms, Hawkers, Insolvency, Mines (part), Money-lenders, Pawnbrokers, Real Property, Transfer of Land, Stamps, Trusts, Book Debts.</p> | <p>Bankruptcy and insolvency, administration and probate, control of courthouses, etc., preparation of legal instruments, administration of justice generally, and advice to Government in all legal questions.</p> |
| <p>3. Treasury—<br/> <i>(a)</i> Land and Income Tax Office. <i>(b)</i> Printing Office. <i>(c)</i> Curator of Intestate Estates. <i>(d)</i> Charities. <i>(e)</i> Tender Board.</p>   | <p>Auction Sales, Hospitals and Charities, Public Moneys, Savings Bank, Income Tax, Licensing (part), State Land Tax.</p>   | <p>Conduct of finances, financial aid to charities, endowment to municipal institutions.</p>  |
| <p>4. Public Instruction—</p>   | <p>Education, Teachers, Registration of Teachers and Schools.</p>   | <p>Education generally, supervision of the Training College, registration of teachers &amp; schools.</p>  |
| <p>5. Railways—</p>   | <p>Railways and other Acts relating to specific railways and railway loans.</p>   | <p>Management and maintenance of Government railways and electric trams.</p>  |
| <p>6. Mines—</p>  | <p>Mines, Gold Buyers, Boilers Inspection, Mines Development, Coal Mines Regulation.</p>  | <p>Deals with applications for mining leases and licenses, water rights, prospecting.</p>   |
| <p>7. Water Supply—</p>   | <p>Water, Waterworks Construction, Water Supply, Loans Application.</p>   | <p>Administration of various water works trusts, construction of water works and irrigation systems, boring for water.</p>  |
| <p>8. Agricultural—</p>   | <p>Agricultural Colleges, Vegetation Diseases, Stock Diseases, Milk and Dairy Supervision, Artificial Manures, Thistle, Vine Diseases, Sheep Dipping.</p>   | <p>Agricultural colleges &amp; experimental farms, lectures and demonstrations in practical and theoretical agriculture, etc.</p>   |
| <p>9. Lands—<br/> <i>(a)</i> Survey. <i>(b)</i> Botanic Gardens and Domain. <i>(c)</i> Land Purchase &amp; Management Board. <i>(d)</i> Advertising &amp; Intelligence Department (Immigration).</p>  | <p>Lands, Closer Settlement, Vermin Destruction, Local Government (part), Seed Wheat Advances, Bush Fires Loan, State Aid Abolition, Mines (part).</p>  | <p>Survey, sale, and administration of Crown lands, including occupation for industrial, agricultural, and pastoral purposes, immigration, assisted and nominated passages.</p>                                     |
| <p>10. Public Works—<br/> <i>(a)</i> Roads and Bridges and Local Govt. Brch. <i>(b)</i> State Schools. <i>(c)</i> Dredges and Snagging. <i>(d)</i> Ports and Harbours.</p>  | <p>Local Government, Electric Lighting and Power, Pounds, Dog, Unused Roads and Water Frontages, Tramways, Drainage Areas, Municipal Grounds, Country Roads.</p>  | <p>Construction of public works, railway construction, light-houses, and signal stations, Alfred Graving Dock, Government steamer, immigration, Labour Bureau.</p>  |
| <p>11. Labour—</p>  | <p>Factories and Shops, Servants, Registry Office.</p>  | <p>Inspection of factories, work-shops and shops, wages boards, lifts.</p>  |
| <p>12. Forests—</p>   | <p>Forests.</p>   |   |
| <p>13. Public Health—</p>   | <p>Health, Cemeteries, Pure Food.</p>   | <p>Public health generally, inspection of food.</p>   |

## QUEENSLAND.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.

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

## QUEENSLAND—(continued).

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

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.

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|---|--|---|
| <p>1. Premier—</p> <p>(a) Government Reporting Dept. (b) Railways Standing Committee. (c) Royal Commissions. (d) Government Valuator. (e) State War Council. (f) Govt. Motor Garage.</p>  | <p>Railways Standing Committee Act, War Funds Regulation Act.</p>  | <p>Correspondence with Commonwealth, State, and other Governments and the Agent-General. Business relating to sub-departments.</p>  |
| <p>2. Chief Secretary—</p> <p>(a) Statistical Dept. (b) Audit. (c) Public Actuary. (d) Sheriff. (e) Registrar-General. (f) Government Printer. (g) Police. (h) Central Board of Health. (i) Hospitals. (j) Mental Hospital. (k) Destitute Persons. (l) State Children. (m) Gaols and Prisons. (n) Public Service Commissioners. (o) Places of Public Entertainment.</p> | <p>Civil Service, Audit, Friendly Societies, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Prisons, Police, Legitimation, Public Hospitals, Mental Defectives, State Children, Health, Vaccination, Places of Public Entertainment, Fire Brigades, Public Charities' Funds, Public Service.</p> | <p>Chamber of Manufactures, Civil Service exams, fire brigades, Government Gazette, public charities, Royal commissions, State printing, public houses, hospitals, public health, law and order, prisons, places of public entertainment.</p> |
| <p>3. Treasury—</p> <p>(a) Land and Income Tax Department. (b) Stamp Duty Department. (c) Motor Vehicles Branch. (d) Agent-General in London.</p>   | <p>Seed Wheat, Unclaimed Moneys, Pawnbrokers, Appraisers, Auctioneers, Hawkers, Taxation, Stamp Duty, Motor Vehicles.</p>  | <p>Banking, finance and taxation generally, Imperial and other Government pensions, Public Service Superannuation Fund, licenses.</p>   |

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—(continued).

| Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.   | Principal Acts Administered.  | Matters dealt with or under Control.  |
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| <p>4. <b>Attorney-General—</b><br/>           (a) Law Officers. (b) Pub. Trustees. (c) Curator of Convicts' Estates. (d) Supreme Ct. (e) Registrars of Industrial Soc., etc., in Admiralty, of Probates, of Companies, and of Building Soc. (f) Insolvency Court. (g) Police and Local Courts. (h) Licensing Benches. (i) Registrar-General of Deeds. (j) Coroners. (k) Electoral Department. (l) Local Option. (m) Woods and Forests Department. (n) Tourist Bureau. (o) Intelligence Department.</p> | <p>Courts of Justice, Administration and Probate, Public Trustee, Legal Practitioners, Succession Duties, Companies, Insolvency, Police, Real Property, Bills of Sale, Deposit of Deeds, Coroners, Electoral, Licensing Acts in which magistrates have jurisdiction, Ancient Lights, Declarations, Woods and Forests, National Pleasure Resorts, Control of Advertisements.</p> | <p>Responsible for Government Parliamentary bills and administration of Local Option and Electoral Acts. Deals with issue of summonses and warrants and with preparing informations and plaints, licenses, franchise, appeals from courts, forest reserves.</p>                 |
| <p>5. <b>Crown Lands and Immigration—</b><br/>           (a) Crown Lands Office. (b) Roads Department. (c) Survey Department. (d) Photolithographic Department.</p>  | <p>Corporations, District Councils, Manufacturing Districts, Blocker's Loan, Animal Protection, Game, National Park, Noxious Weeds, Roads, Pastoral, Vermin, Licensed Surveyors, Weights and Measures, Botanic Garden, Advances to Settlers, Immigration, Impounding, Travelling Stock, Waybills.</p>   | <p>Matters affecting municipal corporations respecting the Acts under which they are constituted. Payment of main road grants, subsidies, and license fees. All matters affecting Crown lands, roads and bridges, immigration, surveys, botanic gardens, animals and birds.</p> |
| <p>6. <b>Public Works—</b><br/>           (a) Railways Department. (b) Engineer-in-Chief's Department. (c) Hydraulic Engineer's Department. (d) Works and Buildings. (e) Labour Exchange. (f) Supply and Tender Board Department. (g) Aborigines Department.</p>   | <p>Railway Administration, South-eastern Drainage, Water Conservation, Waterworks, Sewers, Murray River Works, Adelaide Cemetery and Cremation, Renmark Irrigation Trust, Municipal Tramways Trust.</p>   | <p>Railways, water conservation works and artesian boring, construction of roads outside district councils, town and country waterworks, weirs, locks, and other improvements River Murray, State Government buildings and Adelaide cemetery, aborigines, labour exchange.</p>  |
| <p>7. <b>Mines—</b><br/>           (a) Department of Mines. (b) Geological Survey.</p>   | <p>Mining, Gold Dredging, Mining on Private Property, Gold Buyers.</p>  | <p>Administration of Mining Acts, records and statistics, geological reports, State batteries and cyanide works, metallurgical laboratories, inspection of mines and quarries, diamond drilling.</p>  |
| <p>8. <b>Education—</b><br/>           (a) Education Department (b) Observatory. (c) Adelaide University. (d) Adelaide School of Mines. (e) Country Schools of Mines. (f) Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. (g) Institutes Association.</p>   | <p>Education, Adelaide University, Degrees in Surgery, University Site, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, School of Mines, Country Institutes.</p>  | <p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, technical, and university, institutes, astronomical (but not meteorological) work.</p>  |
| <p>9. <b>Department of Industry—</b><br/>           (a) Chemistry Dept. (b) Factories' Dept. (c) Fisheries' Dept. (d) Women's Employment Bureau.</p>   | <p>Industrial Arbitration, Factories, Early Closing, Scaffolding, Lifts, Shearers' Accommodation, Fisheries, Bird Protection, Registry Offices, Steam Boilers and Engine Drivers.</p>   | <p>Factories, shops, early closing, industrial disputes, explosives, fish industry, industrial research, women's employment bureau, steam boilers and engine drivers.</p>   |
| <p>10. <b>Agriculture and Irrigation—</b><br/>           (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Advisory Board of Agriculture. (c) Agricultural College. (d) Dairy Department. (e) Poultry Department. (f) Horticultural Department. (g) Stock and Brands. (h) Fisheries. (i) Produce Department. (j) Irrigation. (k) Experimental Farms.</p>  | <p>Bush Fires, Fertilisers, Fisheries, Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection, Commerce, Hay and Chaff, Insecticides, Phylloxera, Irrigation, Stock Diseases, Brands, Returned Soldiers' Settlement, Wheat Harvest, Sale of Fruit.</p>  | <p>Scientific farming, agricultural colleges and experimental farms, agricultural instruction, handling, shipping and cold storage of produce, inspection of stock, registration of stock brands, reclamation and irrigation of land.</p>                                       |
| <p>11. <b>Marine—</b><br/>           (a) Harbours Board. (b) Marine Board; (c) Life Saving Dept.</p>   | <p>Harbour, Marine, and Navigation Acts.</p>  | <p>Wharves, harbours, jetties, lighthouses, dredging, life saving.</p>  |

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.

| Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.   | Principal Acts Administered.   | Matters dealt with or under Control.  |
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| <p>1. Colonial Secretary—<br/>           (a) Aborigines. (b) Fisheries. (c) Friendly Societies and Industrial Arbitration. (d) Gaols. (e) Government Gardens. (f) Harbour and Light. (g) Immigration and General Information. (h) Lunacy. (i) Medical, Public Health and Factories. (j) Early Closing. (k) Observatory. (l) Police. (m) Public Charities, State Children, and Government Labour Bureau. (n) Registry and Statistical. (o) State Steamship Service. (p) Lithography. (q) Printing. (r) Intestate Destitute Persons.</p> | <p>Aborigines, Adoption of Children, Bread, Bank Holidays, Protection of Property, Co-operative and Provident Societies, Dentists, Fire Brigades, Early Closing, Friendly Societies, Fisheries, Factories, Harbours and Rivers, Hospitals, Health, Industrial Arbitration, Lunacy, Inebriates, Marine Stores, Medical, Newspaper Libel, Prisons, Police, Pharmacy and Poisons, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Racing Clubs, Royal Commissioners' Powers, Statistical, State Children, Shearers' Accommodation, Seamen, Shipping, Trespass, Trades Unions, Truck, University Endowment, Vaccination, Whaling, Workers' Compensation, Work men's Wages.</p> | <p>Consuls, passports, fisheries, aborigines, actuarial, industrial arbitration, friendly, and other societies, trades unions, prisons, Government gardens, light-houses, harbours and rivers, immigration, and general information, immigration bureau, immigrants' home, hospitals, hospitals for insane, early closing, sanitation, factories, astronomical, police, poor relief, State children, infant life protection, labour bureau, births, marriages and deaths, statistics, children's courts, old men's home, old women's home, inebriates' homes, Sunday entertainments, ferries, State steamships, State dairy farm.</p> |
| <p>2. Treasury—<br/>           (a) London Agency. (b) Savings Bank. (c) Government Stores. (d) Tender Board. (e) Premier's Office. (f) Workers' Home Board. (g) Public Service Commissioner.</p>   | <p>Auctioneers, Wines, Beer and Spirits Sale, Gun Licensing, Govt. Savings Bank, Workers' Homes, Pensions, Audit, Public Service, Sale of Government Properties.</p>   | <p>Finance generally, general stores, savings bank, pensions, public accounts.</p>  |
| <p>Attorney-General—<br/>           (a) Crown Law Offices. (b) Supreme Court. (c) Stipendiary Magistrates. (d) Land Titles Office. (e) Electoral Office. (f) Official Receiver. (g) Curator of Intestates' Estates. (h) Sheriff. (i) State Hotels and Inspection of Liquor.</p>  | <p>Administration of Justice, Bankruptcy, Bills of Sale, Building Societies, Corporations, Companies, Conveyancing, Divorce, Death Duties, Extradition, Electoral, Firms' Registration, Intestate Estates, Life Assurance, Lunacy Estates, Libel, Licensing, Real Property, Superannuation, Truck Act, Transfer of Land, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages, Usury, etc.</p>   | <p>Criminal and civil law, conveyancing, parliamentary drafting, sheriffs, bankruptcy, intestacy, licensing, petty debts, petty sessions and police courts, land titles and registration of deeds and leases, elections, supreme courts, registration of companies, newspapers, corporations, extradition, sheriff.</p>   |
| <p>4. Public Works—<br/>           (a) Administrative and State Industries. (b) Engineering Division. (c) Architectural Division.</p>  | <p>Public Works, Tramways, Railways (Special), Electric Light, Municipal Corporations, Roads, Dog, and Cart and Carriage.</p>  | <p>Public buildings and works, abattoirs, freezing and cold storage works, railway and tramway construction, municipalities, roads and bridges, State saw mills and brickworks, implement and engineering works, quarries.</p>  |
| <p>5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—<br/>           (a) Goldfields Division. (b) Metropolitan " (c) Agricultural " (d) North-West "</p>  | <p>Goldfields Water Supply, Water Boards, Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Land Drainage, Rights in Water and Irrigation.</p>   | <p>All State hydraulic, sewerage, land drainage and irrigation undertakings.</p>  |
| <p>6. Agricultural—<br/>           (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Commissioner Wheat Belt. (c) Commissioner South-West. (d) Commissioner Fruit Industries. (e) Stock, Brands, Poultry, and Veterinary Inspection. (f) Rabbit and Vermin Board. (g) Markets, Refrigerating Works, Saleyards and Abattoirs. (h) Botanist, Pathologist, and Entomologist. (i) Traction Engine Clearing. (j) State Meat Stalls.</p>  | <p>Rabbit, Stock Diseases, Scab, Brands, Plant Diseases, Noxious Weeds, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Contagious Diseases in Bees, Drovers, Abattoirs, Vermin, Veterinary Surgeons, Destructive Birds and Animals, Agricultural Bank, Cattle Trespass, Fencing and Impounding, Live Stock and Frozen Meat, Quarantine and Commerce, Industries Department.</p>   | <p>Agricultural, horticultural, dairying and pastoral pursuits generally, abattoirs and refrigerating works, State markets, clearing by traction engines, encouragement of secondary industries, State farms and orchards, orchard and insect pests, Federal quarantine (fruit), veterinary inspection.</p>   |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—(continued).

| Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.   | Principal Acts Administered.  | Matters dealt with or under Control.  |
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| <p>7. Education—<br/>                     (a) Primary Education. (b) Secondary Education. (c) Training College for Teachers. (d) Technical Education.</p>  | <p>Education.</p>   | <p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, continuation and technical schools, inspection of schools, training of teachers.</p>    |
| <p>8. Railways—</p>  | <p>Government Railways and Tramways, Electric Light and Power Agreement, and Government Electric Light Works.</p>   | <p>Management, maintenance and control of Govt. railways and tramways, control of electric works.</p>   |
| <p>9. Mines—<br/>                     (a) Explosives and Analytical. (b) Inspection of Machinery. (c) Mining Engineers. (d) Geological Survey. (e) State Batteries. (f) Woods and Forests. (g) School of Mines. (h) State Smelter.</p> | <p>Mining, Sluicing and Dredging for Gold, Explosives, Inspection of Machinery, Mines Regulation, Coal Mines, Mining Development, Timber Regulations.</p> | <p>Mining generally, State batteries and reduction plants, woods and forests.</p>   |
| <p>10. Lands—<br/>                     Lands and Surveys.</p>  | <p>Land, Cemeteries, Bush Fires, Parks, Reserves, Agricultural Lands Purchase, Native Flora and Fauna, Opening and Closing of Roads under Lands Act.</p>  | <p>All business in connection with holdings under the Land Acts, reserves, roads, land selection, district survey offices, land agencies.</p> |
| <p>11. Audit.</p>  | <p>Audit.</p>   | <p>Audits generally and as provided by special Acts.</p>  |
| <p>12. Taxation.<br/>                     (a) Land Tax. (b) Income Tax. (c) Dividend Duty. (d) Totalisator Duty. (e) Totalisator Licenses.</p>   | <p>Land and Income Tax Assessment, Land Tax and Income Tax, Stamp and Dividend Duties, Totalisator Duty and Regulations.</p>                              | <p>Direct taxation generally, totalisator licenses.</p>   |

TASMANIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1917.

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|---|---|---|
| <p>1. Premier—<br/>                     (a) Governor's Establishment. (b) Premier's Dept. (c) Executive Council. (d) Agent-General.</p>   | <p>...</p>  | <p>Correspondence with State Federal, Colonial, British, and Foreign Governm'ts., with Agent-General and Governor, etc.</p>   |
| <p>2. Chief Secretary—<br/>                     (a) Houses of Parliament. (b) Electoral. (c) Audit. (d) Statistical &amp; Registration. (e) Inspection of Machinery. (f) Fisheries. (g) Public Buildings. (h) Charitable Institutions. (i) Boys' Training School. (j) Home for Invalids. (k) Neglected Children's Department. (l) Medical Institutions. (m) Hospitals. (n) Public Health. (o) Public Service Board. (p) Industrial Education.</p> | <p>Audit, Bank Holidays, Cemeteries, Registration of Births and Deaths, Botanical Gardens, Charitable Institutions, Electoral, Fire Brigades, Factories, Fisheries, Hospitals, Inebriates, Museum &amp; Art Gallery, Pensions, Pharmacy, Public Health, Public Service, Wages Boards, Midwifery, Shops Closing, Workers' Compensation, Industrial, Education.</p> | <p>Charitable institutions, cemeteries, public health, electoral, franchise, fisheries, machinery, statistics, training &amp; industrial schools, public service, explosives, wages boards.</p> |
| <p>3. Treasury—<br/>                     (a) Taxes. (b) Printing. (c) State Savings Bank. (d) Agricultural Bank. (e) Merchant Ships' Officers' Exam. Board.</p>   | <p>Suppression of Public Betting, Licensing, Stamp Duties, Auction, Pawnbrokers, Public Debts, Taxation, Assessment, Savings Bank, State Advances, Merchant Ships' Officers' Examination.</p>   | <p>Finance generally, collection of internal revenue and of stamp duties, Government printing.</p>  |
| <p>4. Mines—</p>  | <p>Mining, Mining Companies, Mining Companies (Foreign), Magazine &amp; Explosives.</p>   | <p>All matters arising under Acts dealing with mining, registration of mining companies, magazines and explosives.</p>  |
| <p>5. Lands—<br/>                     (a) Lands Branch Office, Launceston. (b) Agricultural and Stock Department.</p>   | <p>Crown Lands, Closer Settlement, Game Protection, Stock, Diseased Animals, Rabbits Destruction, Vegetation Diseases.</p>  | <p>Crown lands and surveys, agriculture and stock.</p>  |
| <p>6. Public Works—</p>   | <p>Public Works, Local Government.</p>  | <p>Construction and control of public works, including railways.</p>  |
| <p>7. Attorney-General—<br/>                     (a) Supreme Court. (b) Lands Titles. (c) Sheriff. (d) Magistracy. (e) Police. (f) Railways.</p>  | <p>Probate, Stamp Duties, Foreign Companies, Real Property, Prisons, Bankruptcy, Local Courts, Infant Life Protection, Motor Traffic, Police, Railway Management, Newspapers.</p>   | <p>Courts of law, gaols, justices of the peace and coroners, lands titles, police, registration of deeds, Supreme Court &amp; Judges, Railways.</p>   |
| <p>8. Education—</p>  | <p>Education.</p>   | <p>Primary &amp; technical education, University of Tasmania.</p>   |