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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 also 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 has been given in Section II., § 5, hereof. (See 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 in March, 1911:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, 1911.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Upper House	36	53	34	44	18	30	18	233
Lower House	75	90	65	72	42	50	30	424
Total ...	111	143	99	116	60	80	48	657

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.—A précis of the sections of the Commonwealth Constitution Act dealing with the Executive Government is given on page 41 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 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 Victoria and Tasmania, however, 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 Ministers appointed by the Governor as shewn hereinafter. They are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the administrative departments. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of 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.

In March, 1911, the Executive Council was composed of the following members:—

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1911.

<i>Prime Minister and Treasurer</i>	...	The Hon. ANDREW FISHER.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	... ..	The Hon. W. M. HUGHES.
<i>Minister of State for External Affairs</i>	...	The Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR.
<i>Minister of State for Home Affairs</i>	...	The Hon. K. O'MALLEY.
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	... ..	The Hon. J. THOMAS.
<i>Minister of State for Defence</i>	...	The Hon. G. F. PEARCE.
<i>Minister of State for Trade and Customs</i>	...	The Hon. F. G. TUDOR.
<i>Vice-President of Executive Council</i>	...	The Hon. G. MCGREGOR.
<i>Honorary Minister</i>	... ..	The Hon. E. FINDLEY.
"	"	...
"	"	...
"	"	...
"	"	The Hon. C. E. FRAZER.

Particulars of previous Commonwealth Ministries are given on pages 46-8 herebefore, and on page 955 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 he is in no way bound to do so. The following statement gives the names of the Ministries 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 MARCH, 1911.**

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*	24/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	27/4/01	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER	27/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C.**	18/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. McLEAN	18/8/04	24/7/05
Hon. A. DEAKIN*	5/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	5/7/05	4/7/05
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	30/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	3/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	29/4/10	||	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	3/6/09	28/4/10
			Hon. F. G. TUDOR	29/4/10	||
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	28/4/04
Hon. J. G. DRAKE	24/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON*	27/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C.	27/4/04	17/8/04	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.	18/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	5/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. I. A. ISAACS	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	30/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	12/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER*	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	13/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. F. M. GLYNN	3/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. A. FISHER*	29/4/10	||
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	29/4/10	||			
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	†
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	27/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	7/8/03	23/9/03
Hon. D. THOMPSON	18/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	24/9/04	26/4/04
Hon. L. E. GROOM	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON	27/4/04	17/8/04
† Hon. T. T. EWING	12/10/06	23/11/07	Hon. J. W. McCAY	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. J. H. KEATING	24/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	5/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G.	24/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER	3/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY	29/4/10	||	Hon. J. COOK	3/6/09	28/4/10
			Hon. G. F. PEARCE	29/4/10	||
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EX. 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. PLAYFORD	24/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. G. McGREGOR	27/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. MAHON	27/4/04	4/7/05	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. S. SMITH	18/8/04	4/7/05	† Hon. T. T. EWING	5/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. A. CHAPMAN	5/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. J. H. KEATING	12/10/06	19/2/07
Hon. S. MAUGER	30/7/07	12/11/08	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	20/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. McGREGOR	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir J. QUICK	3/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	29/4/10	||	Hon. G. McGREGOR	29/4/10	||
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.					
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Hon. N. E. LEWIS†	1/1/01	23/4/01	Hon. J. HUTCHISON	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G.	24/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. A. DEAKIN*	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. J. H. KEATING	5/7/05	11/10/06	Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. S. MAUGER	12/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. E. FINDLEY	29/4/10	||
Hon. J. H. COOK	28/1/08	12/11/08	Hon. C. E. FRAZER	29/4/10	||

* Prime Minister. † Afterwards the Right 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 10th January, 1901. ** Prime Minister, afterwards the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., etc.

(iii.) *Constitution of Ministries.* The subjoined table shews the constitution of the Ministries in the Commonwealth and the State Governments in March, 1911:—

CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRIES, 1911.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ...	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ...	7	9	8	7	4	6	3	44
Total ...	10	10	12	9	6	8	5	60

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in March, 1911, are shewn in the following statement:—

MEMBERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1911.

NEW SOUTH WALES—MINISTRY.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer—
HON. J. S. T. MCGOWEN.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice—
HON. W. A. HOLMAN.

Colonial Secretary & Minister for Agric.—
HON. D. MACDONELL.

Secretary for Lands—
HON. N. R. W. NIELSON.

Secretary for Public Works—
HON. A. GRIFFITH.

*Minister of Public Instruction and Minister
for Labour and Industry—*

HON. G. S. BEEBY.

Secretary for Mines—
HON. A. EDDEN.

Vice-President of the Executive Council—
HON. F. FLOWERS, M.L.C.

Members of Ex. Council (without portfolio)
HON. A. C. CARMICHAEL.
HON. J. L. TREFLE.

VICTORIA—MINISTRY.

Premier, Chief Sec., and Min. of Labour—
HON. J. MURRAY.

Min. of Water Supply and Min. of Agricul.
HON. G. GRAHAM.

Treasurer—
HON. W. A. WATT.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—
HON. J. D. BROWN, M.L.C.

*Minister of Public Health and Commis-
sioner of Public Works—*
HON. W. L. BAILLIEU, M.L.C.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey,
and Pres. of Board of Land and Works—*
HON. H. MACKENZIE.

Min. of Pub. Instruction and Min. of Rlys.—
HON. A. A. BILLSON.

Minister of Mines and Forests—
HON. P. MCBRIDE.

Ministers without Office—
HON. J. CAMERON.
HON. J. THOMSON.
HON. W. H. EDGAR, M.L.C.
HON. F. HAGELTHORN, M.L.C.

QUEENSLAND—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier, Vice-Pres. of Ex. Council, and Chief Sec.—</i> HON. D. F. DENHAM.	<i>Secretary for Railways—</i> HON. W. T. PAGET.
<i>Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines—</i> HON. J. G. APPEL.	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i> HON. K. M. GRANT.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i> HON. E. H. MACARTNEY.	<i>Attorney-General—</i> HON. T. O'SULLIVAN, M.L.C.
<i>Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. W. H. BARNES.	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i> HON. J. TOLMIE.
	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> HON. A. H. BARLOW, M.L.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Minister of Public Works—</i> HON. J. VERRAN.	<i>Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration—</i> HON. C. VAUGHAN.
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. F. S. WALLIS, M.L.C.	<i>Attorney-General and Minister Controlling Northern Territory—</i> HON. W. J. DENNY.
<i>Minister of Education—</i> HON. F. W. CONEYBEER.	<i>Minister of Industry and Agriculture—</i> HON. J. P. WILSON, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> HON. F. WILSON.	
<i>Minister for Lands, Agriculture, and Industries—</i> HON. J. MITCHELL.	<i>Minister for Works—</i> HON. H. DAGLISH.
<i>Minister for Mines and Railways—</i> HON. H. GREGORY.	<i>Colonial Secretary—</i> HON. J. D. CONNOLLY, M.L.C.
<i>Attorney-General and Min. for Education—</i> HON. J. L. NANSON.	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> HON. A. MALE. HON. R. D. M'KENZIE, M.L.C.

TASMANIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. SIR N. E. LEWIS, K.C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. G. H. BUTLER, M.L.C.	<i>Min. of Lands, Public Works and Railways—</i> HON. A. HEAN.
<i>Attorney-General, Minister for Education, and Minister for Mines—</i> HON. A. E. SOLOMON.	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> HON. C. RUSSEN, M.L.C.

4. **The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.**¹—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

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

Imperial Parliament. The members of the Ministry tender their resignations to the Governor-General or Governor, whose duty it is to announce his intention of accepting them. The resignations are not actually accepted at once, for in that case the offices would become vacant and business would be at a standstill. The outgoing Premier usually suggests to the Governor the name of the most prominent member of the Opposition, and the Governor thereupon "sends for" the person suggested; and if the latter accepts the responsibility, he endeavours to form a Ministry; if he fails, he informs the Governor, who applies to some other person. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves and is then submitted to the Governor for approval, which is given as a matter of course unless the list contains the name of any person against whom serious objections exist. Before appointing the persons named to the various offices the Governor accepts the resignations of the outgoing Ministers, and also appoints to seats in the Executive Council such members of the new Ministry as do not already hold them. Their seats in Parliament being ordinarily vacated by acceptance of office the new Ministers must go before their constituencies, and the result of these by-elections usually decides the attitude of the Opposition. In the Commonwealth Parliament, however, seats are not vacated by the acceptance of office. It may be seen from what has been stated above that only certain persons can in practice be chosen as members of a Ministry. The Cabinet must be chosen so that the following conditions are fulfilled:—(a) The members must belong to one or other of the Legislative Chambers and also to the same political party; (b) that party must possess a majority in the House of Representatives or in the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly as the case may be; (c) the Ministers must carry out a concerted policy; (d) they must acknowledge the leadership of one chief Minister; and (e) must be under a joint responsibility, signified by resignation *en bloc* in the event of Parliamentary censure.

5. The Resignation of Ministers.—A Ministry is bound to resign either when it fails to command a majority in the House of Representatives, the Legislative Assembly, or the House of Assembly, as the case may be, or when a want of confidence has been clearly shewn, either (a) by a vote of censure, (b) by a declaration of want of confidence, or (c) by a vote disapproving of some act of the Government. In such cases the Ministry must either resign or must appeal to the country.

6. Enactments of the Parliament.—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act (see pp. 39,40 hereinbefore). In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal Assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitution. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

7. 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 of 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.

(i.) *The Governor-General.* 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. 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.

- (a) His legislative functions are exercised with respect to proposed laws as finally passed by the Federal Houses of Parliament. Such Bills are presented to the Governor-General for his assent in the King's name, on receiving which they become law throughout the Commonwealth. The Governor-General may, however, withhold his assent, or may reserve any Bill for the King's pleasure. He may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law with suggested amendments. The King may disallow any law within one year from the date on which it was assented to by the Governor-General.
- (b) 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 case of offences committed against the laws of the Commonwealth.
- (c) 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 he is alone responsible for his official acts. The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc. He assumed office on the 9th September, 1908. (Particulars of previous Governors-General are given on p. 46 hereinbefore.)

(ii.) *The State Governors.* 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, reserving for the Royal Assent 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.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth in March, 1911:—

<i>New South Wales</i> ...	BARON CHELMSFORD, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
<i>Victoria</i> ...	SIR THOMAS DAVID GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, Bart., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
<i>Queensland</i> ...	SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, G.C.M.G., C.B.
<i>South Australia</i> ...	SIR DAY HORT BOSANQUET, K.C.B., G.C.V.O.
<i>Western Australia</i> ...	SIR GERALD STRICKLAND, K.C.M.G.
<i>Tasmania</i> ...	Major-General SIR HARRY BARRON, K.C.M.G., R.V.O.

8. **Cost of Parliamentary Government.**—The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as in the whole of Australia, for the year ended the 30th June, 1910 :—

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1909-10.

Particulars.	C'th.	N. S. W.	Vict.	Q'ld.	S. A.	W. A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary	10,000	5,000	5,000	2,766	4,000	4,000	2,569	33,335
Private secretary's salary ... ..	...	376	...	300	...	350	...	1,026
Governor's establishments ... ..	...	324	...	749	...	923	216	...
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences	7,754	972	4,870	4,052	554	1,752	935	28,677
Miscellaneous	4,154	...	...	1,029	239	...	154	...
Total	21,908	6,672	9,870	8,896	4,793	7,025	3,874	63,038
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of officers	721	520	323	170	...	350	...	2,084
Other expenses	60	...	...	76	...	51	...	187
Total	781	520	323	246	...	401	...	2,271
3. Ministry—								
Salary of Ministers	12,000	11,040	8,400	7,609	5,000	6,200	3,200	53,449
Other expenses ... ..	...	856	...	...	...	889	301	2,046
Total	12,000	11,896	8,400	7,609	5,000	7,089	3,501	55,495
4. Parliament—								
A. The Upper House:								
Allowances to members	21,366	...	...	...	3,087	5,422	1,471	31,348
Railway passes	8,593*	6,675	1,020	...	450	161	750	17,949
Other expenses of members	365	125	...	...	118	...	3	611
B. The Lower House:								
Allowances to members	37,112	24,122	17,064	18,168	6,571	8,517	2,443	113,997
Railway passes	1	10,099	1,950	...	1,050	236	1,250	14,585
Other expenses of members	926	1,622	...	1,424	343	44	30	4,389
C. Miscellaneous:								
Salaries of officers and staff	14,096	25,928	13,248	6,510	4,933	4,871	2,573	72,161
Printing	9,340	7,001	2,341	3,811	5,241	299	1,438	29,471
Hansard	12,959	4,683	7,333	2,692	2,375	3,142	...	33,124
Library	4,198	666	1,396	388	564	350	106	7,668
Refreshment rooms	1,095	400	1,188	822	979	1,138	86	5,708
Water, power, light and heat	1,338	673	811	421	750	...	134	...
Postage and stationery ... ..	...	723	...	...	170	1,552	102	22,112
Miscellaneous	6,750	6,606†	1,019	286	610	...	167	...
Total	118,482	89,323	47,270	34,522	27,241	25,732	10,553	353,123
5. Electoral Office—								
Salaries of officers and staff	4,933	773	827	1,132	2,723	1,669	910	98,126
Other expenses	34,861	15,366	22,107	2,154	6,468	4,173	...	...
Total	39,794	16,139	22,934	3,286	9,191	5,872	910	98,126
6. Cost of Elections	49,958	818	3,406	8,348	3,600	1,107	950	68,187
7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees—								
Fees of members	126	...	1,200	...	440	16	65	4,408
Other expenses of members	637	...	763	...	705	456	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,314	1,477	702	...	269	681	3,051	7,494
Total	2,077	1,477	2,665	...	1,414	1,153	3,116	11,902
GRAND TOTAL	245,000	126,845	94,868	62,907	51,239	48,379	22,904	652,142

* Including Lower House. † Included in Upper House. ‡ Including £5926 for fees and expenses of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

The figures for New South Wales for the year 1908-9, which were not available when the previous issue of this publication went to press, are as follows, the totals only being given :—*Governor*, £8676 ; *Executive Council*, £500 ; *Ministry*, £12,051 ; *Parliament*, £88,531 ; *Electoral Office*, £4644 ; *Cost of Elections*, nil ; *Royal Commissions and Select Committees*, £8856. Grand total, £123,258.

9. **Cost of Parliamentary Government per 1000 of Population.**—In the subjoined table particulars are given for some of the most important items of the cost of parliamentary government per 1000 of population for the year ended 30th June, 1910 :—

COST* OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT PER 1000 OF POPULATION, 1909-10.

Particulars.	C'th.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. <i>Governor-General or Governor</i> —								
<i>Governor's salary</i>	2.29	3.07	3.86	4.83	9.61	14.62	13.75	7.62
All other expenses	2.72	1.03	3.75	10.70	1.91	11.06	6.98	6.79
Total	5.01	4.10	7.61	15.53	11.52	25.68	20.73	14.41
2. <i>Executive Council</i>	0.18	0.32	0.25	0.43	...	1.47	...	0.52
3. <i>Ministry</i>	2.74	7.31	6.48	13.29	12.01	25.91	18.74	12.69
4. <i>Parliament</i> —								
A. <i>The Upper House</i> :								
Allowances and other ex-	4.97	0.08	...	...	7.70	19.82	7.89	7.31
penses of members	2.03†	4.10	0.79	...	1.08	0.59	4.01	4.10
Railway passes								
B. <i>The Lower House</i> :								
Allowances and other ex-	8.70	15.81	13.15	34.21	16.62	31.30	13.23	27.06
penses of members	†	6.20	1.50	...	2.52	0.86	6.69	3.34
Railway passes								
C. <i>Miscellaneous</i> :								
Salaries of officers and staff	3.22	15.93	10.21	11.37	11.86	17.81	13.77	16.50
Printing and <i>Hansard</i> ...	5.11	7.18	7.38	11.35	18.31	12.58	7.70	14.31
Library	0.96	0.41	1.08	0.68	1.35	1.28	0.57	1.75
All other expenditure ...	2.10	5.16	2.33	2.67	6.03	9.83	2.62	6.36
Total Parliament	27.09	54.87	36.44	60.28	65.47	94.07	56.48	80.73
5. <i>Electoral Office</i>	9.10	9.91	17.68	5.74	22.09	21.47	4.87	22.43
6. <i>Cost of Elections</i>	11.42	0.50	2.63	14.58	8.65	4.05	5.08	15.59
7. <i>Royal Commissions and Select Committees</i>	0.47	0.91	2.05	...	3.40	4.21	16.67	2.72
GRAND TOTAL	56.01	77.92	73.14	109.85	123.14	176.86	122.57	149.09

* Cost expressed in pounds sterling and decimals of a pound, per 1000 of population. † Including Lower House. ‡ Included in Upper House.

§ 2. **Parliaments and Elections.**

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The summary on pages 962-3 gives particulars as to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shews concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. Persons who are otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, are generally disqualified on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in Government contracts, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

PARLIAMENTS AND ELECTORATES.

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1. Senate and Legislative Councils.			
<i>Number of Members</i> ...	36	53. 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
2. House of Representatives, Legislative Assemblies, etc.			
<i>Number of Members</i> ...	75	90	65
<i>Qualification for Membership</i> ...	The same as for the Senate	Male adult British subjects if qualified to vote at an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, unless disqualified under the Constitution Acts or the Federal Elections Act 1900	Male adult natural-born British subjects or aliens naturalised for the period of 5 years, if resident in the State for not less than 2 years
<i>Period for which elected</i> ...	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years
<i>Allowance to Members</i> ...	£600 each per annum	£300 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 State continuously for one year after naturalisation, and adult natural-born subjects who have resided in the State for a continuous period of 1 year	Adult natural-born subjects of either sex, or naturalised for 1 year prior to the 1st January or the 1st July in any year, if (a) enrolled as ratepayer, or (b) if holding an elector's right and enrolled on the general or supplementary roll. (These provisions only remain in force until a day to be notified by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council as the day on which the provisions of the Electoral Act 1910, came into effect)

SUMMARY, MARCH, 1911.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
44	18	30	18
Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects	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	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	Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, if qualified to vote at the election for the Legislative Council
For life	6 years	6 years	6 years
None	£200 each per annum	£200 each per annum	£100 each per annum
(Nominated)	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) occupiers of a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £17, (d) registered proprietors of a Crown lease on which there are improvements to the value of at least £50. Voters must have resided in State for 6 months prior to enrolment	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 £100, (b) occupy a house or own leasehold property rated at £25, (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 £25. Aboriginal natives may only acquire the franchise in respect of a freehold qualification	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
72	42	50	30
All persons qualified and registered to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly are eligible as members	Any person qualified for the franchise of the House of Assembly is eligible for membership	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	Adult British subjects of either sex if (a) they have resided in the State for 6 months continuously and (b) they are enrolled on the electoral lists
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	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years
£300 each per annum	£200 each per annum	£200 each per annum	£100 each per annum
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.	Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months continuously. In the Northern Territory only natural-born British subjects and naturalised Europeans or Americans may vote	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	Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in Tasmania for 6 months

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, 22; Queensland, 9; 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 page 38 hereinbefore.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* There have been three complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The first Parliament was opened by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall and York on 9th May, 1901, and was dissolved on 23rd November, 1903. The first session of the fourth Parliament was opened on 1st July, 1910, and was prorogued on 29th November of the same year. Further information as to the Commonwealth Parliaments since their inception is given on page 955 hereinbefore. Since the establishment of the Commonwealth there have been four elections for the Senate and for the House of Representatives. The fourth Federal elections took place on 13th April, 1910, when, in addition to the ordinary voting, electors were called upon to decide the questions on the Financial Agreement and the taking over of the State Debts by the Commonwealth. These matters are referred to in detail on pages 798 and 799 hereinbefore. Particulars regarding the number of electors enrolled and the number of electors to whom ballot-papers were issued at the last three elections may be found in the tables given hereunder:—

**FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16th DECEMBER, 1903, 12th DECEMBER, 1906,
AND 13th APRIL, 1910.**

State.	Electors Enrolled.*			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.

THE SENATE.

New South Wales	1903	360,285	326,764	687,049	189,877	134,487	324,364	52.70	41.16	47.21
	1906	392,077	345,522	737,599	229,654	151,682	381,336	58.57	43.90	51.70
	1910	444,269	390,393	834,662	301,167	211,635	512,802	67.79	54.21	61.44
Victoria ...	1903	302,069	310,403	612,472	171,839	141,648	313,487	56.89	45.63	51.18
	1906	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,252	171,933	381,185	62.30	51.14	56.72
	1910	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,666	222,869	468,535	70.99	62.32	66.58
Queensland ...	1903	127,914	99,166	227,080	79,938	44,569	124,507	62.49	44.94	54.83
	1906	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,567	44,972	124,539	53.03	37.14	45.94
	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
South Australia ...	1903	85,947	81,828	167,775	35,736	19,049	54,785	41.58	23.28	32.65
	1906	97,454	95,664	193,118	43,318	27,199	70,517	44.45	28.43	36.51
	1910	105,301	102,354	207,655	63,384	47,119	110,503	60.19	46.03	53.22
Western Australia ...	1903	74,754	42,188	116,942	26,878	6,270	33,148	35.96	14.86	28.35
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	37,180	15,532	52,712	40.67	28.74	36.23
	1910	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
Tasmania ...	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,292	37,021	54.53	34.30	45.00
	1906	47,306	42,903	90,209	29,164	19,715	48,879	61.65	45.95	54.18
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
Commonwealth	1903	994,484	899,102	1,893,586	527,997	359,315	887,312	53.09	39.96	46.86
	1906	1,114,187	995,375	2,109,562	628,135	431,033	1,059,168	56.38	43.30	50.21
	1910	1,186,783	1,071,699	2,258,482	802,030	601,946	1,403,976	67.58	56.17	62.16

FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16th DECEMBER, 1903, 12th DECEMBER, 1906,
AND 13th APRIL, 1910—(Continued).

State.	Electors Enrolled.*			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*										
New South Wales	1903	303,254	274,763	578,017	164,133	118,381	282,514	54.12	43.08	48.88
	1906	363,723	314,777	678,500	216,150	141,227	357,377	59.43	44.87	52.67
Victoria ...	1910	431,702	379,927	811,629	294,049	207,868	501,917	68.11	54.71	61.84
	1903	241,134	247,089	488,223	142,460	120,329	262,789	59.08	48.70	53.83
Queensland	1906	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,266	171,999	381,265	62.30	51.16	56.73
	1910	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,653	222,869	468,532	70.99	62.32	66.58
South Australia ...	1903	114,550	88,375	202,925	74,042	41,689	115,731	64.64	47.17	57.03
	1906	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,540	44,942	124,482	53.01	37.12	45.92
Western Australia	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
	1903	23,856	25,789	49,645	12,394	7,728	20,122	51.95	29.97	40.53
Tasmania	1906	42,065	38,578	80,643	19,850	12,669	32,519	47.19	32.84	40.32
	1910	59,581	61,594	121,175	37,189	29,852	67,041	62.42	48.47	55.33
Commonwealth	1903	41,500	28,324	69,824	16,824	4,409	21,233	40.54	15.57	30.41
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	36,976	15,740	52,716	40.44	29.12	36.24
Commonwealth	1910	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,284	37,013	54.53	34.28	44.99
Commonwealth	1906	37,779	34,839	72,618	23,753	16,441	40,194	62.87	47.19	55.35
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
Commonwealth	1903	767,809	703,093	1,470,902	433,582	305,820	739,402	56.47	43.50	50.27
	1906	1,020,917	899,480	1,920,397	585,535	403,018	988,553	57.35	44.81	51.48
1910	1,128,496	1,020,472	2,148,969	768,714	580,912	1,349,626	68.12	56.93	62.80	

* For the House of Representatives the number of electors enrolled in contested divisions only is given.

In the Senate the figures for the year 1906 shew that ballot-papers were issued to 50.21 per cent. of the electors, and are a slight improvement on those for the year 1903, when only about 47 per cent. of the electors visited the polls. There was, however, a substantial increase in the number of electors who voted at the 1910 elections, 62.16 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising the franchise. The increase of 11.95 per cent. over the 1906 elections was in a great measure due to the extraordinary amount of party feeling that existed at the 1910 elections. Allowing for the various causes which may have prevented those qualified from recording their votes, it cannot be said that the electors of the Commonwealth have, so far, set a high value on the privilege of the franchise. In the elections for the House of Representatives the figures for the three years shew a slight improvement in percentage of voters as compared with the returns for the Senate; nevertheless they cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. In every instance the percentage of female voters is very far below that of the males.

3. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—The Legislative Council is in this State 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 fifty-three. Members are appointed by the Governor, acting on the advice of the Executive Council. 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.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-first opened on the 30th September, 1907, and closed on the 14th September, 1910. The average duration of the Parliaments was two years and seven months. The first session of the twenty-second Parliament was opened on the 15th November, 1910.

Particulars of voting at the last seven elections are given below:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1894 to 1910.

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	
10th September, 1907	Males 392,845	90	5	370,715	267,301	72.10	*
	Females 353,055			336,680	204,650	60.78	*
14th October, 1910	Males 458,626	87	3	444,242	321,949	72.47	*
	Females 409,069			400,139	261,068	65.24	*

* Not available.

The franchise was extended to women in 1902, and was exercised for the first time at a State election in 1904.

4. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in March, 1911, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may 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.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-first opened on the 9th July, 1907, and closed on the 3rd December, 1908. The first session of the twenty-second Parliament opened on the 9th February, 1909.

Statistics regarding the last four elections will be found below:—

PARTICULARS OF VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1902 to 1908.

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 ...	172,495	104,843	61,382	58.54	264,709	223,600	140,127	62.66
1907 ...	180,738	78,512	27,152	34.58	260,787	191,131	117,098	61.26
1908 ...	185,234	*	*	*	263,876	164,919	88,461	53.64

* Not contested.

As the table shews, the proportion of voters for the Legislative Council is considerably less than that for the Legislative Assembly. The number of persons who voted by post at the elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1908 was 3790.

5. **The Parliament of Queensland.**—No limit is set by the Constitution Act to the number of members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, the total at the latest available date being forty-four. 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. The Legislative Assembly is composed of seventy-two members, returned from sixty-one electorates, eleven electorates returning two members each, the others being single electorates.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been seventeen complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the seventeenth Parliament opened on the 3rd March, 1908, and closed on the 31st August, 1909. The eighteenth Parliament opened on 2nd November, 1909. Statistics regarding the elections of 1902, 1904, 1907, and 1909 are given below:—

ELECTIONS FOR QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1902 to 1909.

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	—	80,076	76.88	—	76.88
1904	72	140	117	103,943	—	103,943	60,265	—	60,265	74.16	—	74.16
1907	72	185	179	125,140	95,049	220,189	—	—	152,049	73.42	68.64	71.61
1909	72	145	133	135,841	106,913	242,754	89,609	66,809	156,418	75.34	69.36	72.07

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under Act 5 Edw. VII., No. 1. 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.

6. **Parliament of South Australia.**—In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members and a House of Assembly with forty-two members, both chambers being elective. Under the Constitution Amendment Act, 1908, the State of

South Australia (including the Northern Territory) is divided into four Council Districts, of which one returns six members, and the other three return four members each, to the Legislative Council. For the purpose of electing members of the House of Assembly the State (exclusive of the Northern Territory) is divided into twelve electoral districts, and the Northern Territory remains, as before, an electoral district returning two members. One of the electoral districts (Torrens) returns five members; two (Adelaide and Alexandra) four members each; and the others return three members each.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been nineteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857, and dissolved on the 1st September, 1859, while the nineteenth was opened on the 30th November, 1906, and terminated on the 28th February, 1910. The first session of the twentieth Parliament opened on the 2nd June, 1910. The elections for the last-named Parliament were held on the 2nd April, 1910. Particulars of voting at the elections of 1900, 1902, 1905, and 1910 are given below:—

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1900 to 1910.

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	29,978	7,940	37,918	78.04	58.83
1905	...	39,011	13,873	52,884	28,820	8,328	37,148	73.88	60.03
1910	...	48,145	16,157	64,302	32,540	9,356	41,896	67.59	57.91

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1902	...	77,147	72,030	149,177	53,471	36,545	90,016	62.14	49.22
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	69.31	50.73
1910	...	94,656	88,762	183,418	73,464	56,830	130,294	77.61	64.03

The proportions of votes recorded to total persons entitled to vote in each of the four years given above were as follows:—Legislative Council, 52.14, 73.05, 70.24, and 77.64 per cent.; and Legislative Assembly, 55.80, 61.06, 60.34, and 71.04 per cent.

It is interesting to note that South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under Act No. 16 of 1894), the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on the 25th April, 1896.

7. Parliament of Western Australia.—In this State both chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten electorates returning three members, while the Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral divisions. 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 in 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.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been five complete Parliaments, the first of which was

opened on the 30th December, 1890, and was dissolved on the 22nd March, 1893; while the sixth Parliament was opened on the 23rd November, 1905, and closed on the 12th August, 1908. The first session of the seventh Parliament commenced on the 10th November, 1908. Particulars relating to the last four parliamentary elections are given in the table below. The figures refer to electors for the Assembly only, no returns being published with regard to voting at Council elections.

ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1908.

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.
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	54,985	163,846	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

8. 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 to be five House of Assembly districts, viz., the Commonwealth electoral districts, each district returning six members. This latter system came into force at the 1909 elections.

(i.) *Particulars of Elections.* The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been fifteen complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government, the last one opening on 29th May, 1906, and dissolving on 26th March, 1909. The sixteenth Parliament opened on 29th June, 1909. Particulars of the voting at the last four elections are given hereunder:—

ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TASMANIA, 1900 to 1909.

Year.	Electors on Roll.		Electors in Contested Districts.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Electors Voting.		
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1900	...	39,002	...	29,022	...	18,872	...	65.02	...
*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

* Manhood suffrage, Act 64 Vic., No. 5. † Universal adult suffrage, Act 3 Edward VII., No. 13.

It is proposed to give, in a future issue of this book, particulars of the systems of preferential voting in force in certain of the States of the Commonwealth.

§ 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 pages 795 and 796). In the States the number and functions of the administrative departments vary considerably. This

matter has also been referred to hereinbefore (see page 825). 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 shows the sub-departments, branches, etc., of each Ministerial Department in each State and in the Commonwealth, together with the Acts administered and other more important matters dealt with.

COMMONWEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

Departments, Sub-departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
1. External Affairs— (a) Prime Minister's Office (b) Immigration.	Contract Immigrants, Extradition, High Commissioner, Immigration Restriction, Naturalisation, Northern Territory Acceptance and Administration, Emigration, Pacific Island Labourers, Papua, Royal Commissions.	Commonwealth Gazette, Communications with the States, Consular appointments, Federal Executive Council, external affairs, extra territorial fisheries, High Commissioner, immigration and emigration, aliens and naturalisation, Northern Territory, officers of Parliament, passports, relations with Pacific Islands, Royal Commissions, and dependencies of the Commonwealth.
2. Attorney-General's— (a) Crown-Solicitor. (b) High Court. (c) Patents, Copyright, Designs, and Trade Marks.	Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Designs, High Court Procedure, Judiciary, Patents, Rules Publication, Service and Execution of Process, State Laws and Records Recognition, Trade Marks.	Bankruptcy and insolvency, bills of exchange and promissory notes, conciliation and arbitration, copyright, Crown Law offices, designs, divorce and matrimonial cases, foreign corporations, judiciary and courts, marriage, patents, Parliamentary drafting, recognition throughout Commonwealth of State laws, records, and judicial proceedings, service and execution throughout Commonwealth of State process and judgments, trade-marks.
3. Home Affairs— (a) Bureau of Census and Statistics. (b) Electoral Office. (c) Lands and Surveys. (d) Meteorological Office. (e) Public Works. (f) Public Service Commissioner.	Census & Statistics, Electoral, Electoral Divisions, Franchise, Governor-General's Residences, Lands Acquisition, Property for Public Purposes Acquisition, Public Service, Referendum (Constitution alteration), Representation, Seat of Government, Seat of Government Acceptance and Administration, Senate Elections.	Acquisition of lands, census & statistics, elections, franchise, Interstate Commission, Public Service, public works, railways, representation of the people, rivers, seat of Government, surveys.
4. Treasury— (a) Audit Office	Audit, Australian Notes, Bank Notes Tax, Invalid and Old-Age Pensions, Land Tax, Life Assurance (Companies), Surplus Revenue, Coinage.	Appropriation & supply, audit, banking, currency and coinage, Government printer, insurance, invalid & old-age pensions, public loans and moneys, State debts, taxation (other than Customs and Excise duties).
5. Trade and Customs— (a) Quarantine	Australian Industries Preservation, Beer Excise, Bounties, Commerce (trade descriptions), Customs, Customs Tariff, Distillation Excise, Excise Tariff, Excise Procedure, Manufactures Encouragement, Quarantine, Sea-carriage of Goods, Secret Commissions, Spirits, Sugar Bounty, Marine Insurance, Bills of Exchange, Seamen's Compensation.	Bounties, buoys and beacons, customs and excise, insurance, lighthouses, and lightships, quarantine, trade and commerce (including navigation and shipping), weights and measures.
6. Defence— (a) Naval Board (b) Military Board	Defence, Naval Agreement, Naval Defence.	Control of railways with respect to transport for naval and military purposes, naval and military defence.
7. Postmaster-General's—	Meteorology, Post and Telegraph, Post and Telegraph Rates, Tasmanian Cable Rates, Wireless Telegraphy.	Astronomical & meteorological observations, postal, telegraphic, and other like services.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Premier's Office*— (a) Governor's Establishment. (b) Executive Council Office. (c) Agent-General. (d) Immigration & Tourists Bureau. (e) State Labour Bureau.</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Is charged with—Departmental business connected with the Houses of Parliament, including official publication of debates, foreign correspondence, Executive Council, correspondence with Colonial, Commonwealth, and States Governments, Agent-General, Intelligence Department, Immigration.</p>
<p>2. Chief Secretary— (a) Audit Dept. (b) Police Dept. (c) Inspector-General of Insane. (d) Public Health Dept. (e) Master in Lunacy. (f) Medical Board. (g) Inspector of Charities. (h) Fisheries Board. (i) Aborigines Protection Board. (j) Board of Fire Commissioners. (k) Electoral Office. (l) International Exchanges Board. (m) Registry of Friendly Societies & Trade Unions. (n) Bureau of Microbiology. (o) Bureau of Statistics. (p) Dental Board.</p>	<p>Parliamentary Electorates and Elections, Electorates Redistribution, Women's Franchise, Lunacy, Audit, Agreements Validating, Apprentices, Banks and Bank Holidays, Birds Protection, Bread, Building & Co-operative Societies, Sunday Closing, Careless Use of Fire, Constitution, Dentists, Destitute Children's Society, Dog and Goat, Fire Brigades, Fisheries, Friendly Societies, Gaming and Betting, Inebriates, Medical Practitioners, Metropolitan Traffic, Native Animals Protection, Native Dogs Destruction, Noxious Trades, Obscene Publications, Police Offences, Police Regulation, Printing, Public Entertainments, Public Hospitals, Public Health, Quarantine, Sydney Corporation, Vagrancy, Weights and Measures, Pure Food, Theatres, etc., Cattle Slaughtering, etc., Dairies Supervision, Juvenile Smoking Suppression, Motor Traffic, Aborigines Protection.</p>	<p>Is charged with—the public seal, execution of capital sentences, appointment of magistrates, the police, public health, issue of theatrical & racecourse licenses, care and treatment of insane and inebriates, hospitals & charitable institutions, business relating to ecclesiastical establishments, supervision of dairies, general elections, franchise, statistics, and all matters of business not expressly assigned to any other department.</p>
<p>3. Treasury— (a) Stamp Duties Office. (b) Taxation Dept. (c) Government Printing Office. (d) Explosives Dept. (e) Shipping Offices, Sydney and Newcastle. (f) Navigation Dept. (g) Resumed Properties Office. (h) Stores Supply and Tender Board. The following departments are connected with the Treasury though administered by Commissioners— (a) Government Railways and Tramways. (b) Sydney Harbour Trust. (c) Government Savings Bank.</p>	<p>Stamp Duties, Land & Income Tax, Merchant Shipping, Navigation, Wharfage and Tonnage Rates, Government Railways, Railways Commissioners Appointments, Sydney Harbour Trust, Government Savings Bank, Pharmacy, Explosives.</p>	<p>Finance, management of Consolidated Revenue, public works, closer settlement, Treasury guarantee, and general loan funds, also of public debt, resumed properties, payment of Imperial and State pensions, purchase and issue of stores, Govt. printing office, Govt. railways and tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, navigation and shipping, storage and issue of explosives, engagement and discharge of seamen in British and colonial vessels, tenders and contracts for public supplies, etc., State clothing factory.</p>
<p>4. Dept. of Attorney-General and of Justice—† (a) Prothonotary & Registrar in Divorce. (b) Master in Equity. (c) Sheriff. (d) Registrar in Bankruptcy. (e) Registrar of Probates, etc. (f) Registrar Industrial Disputes. (g) Crown Solicitor. (h) Parliamentary Draftsman. (i) Clerk of the Peace. (j) Registrar of Sydney District Court. (k) Registrar-General. (l) City Councillor. (m) Children's Court. (n) Petty Sessions. (o) Police Magistrates, Clerks of Petty Sessions and Registrars of District Courts. (p) Prisons Department. (q) Public Service Board.</p>	<p>Auctioneers, Bankruptcy, Billiards, Companies, Contractors' Debts, Coroners, Crimes, District Courts, Fines and Penalties, Habitual Criminals, Hawkers and Pedlars, Industrial Disputes, Interstate Debts, Jury, Justices, Legal Process, Liens on Crops, Liquor, Lotteries, Marriage, Money-lenders, Crown Suits, Defamation, Newspapers, Pawnbrokers, Prisons, Public Service, Real Prorerty, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, of Deeds of Firms, Sheriff, Small Debts Recovery, Stage Carriages, Wills, Probate and Administration.</p>	<p>Is charged with—business relating to the offices of the Chief Justice, and Puisne Judges, Supreme Courts, Industrial disputes and District Courts, 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>

* This is not a separate department, but is attached to the Ministerial department held by the Premier for the time being † Arrangements have recently been made for the redistribution of the functions of this Department between the Attorney-General's Department and that of the Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General.

NEW SOUTH WALES (continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>5. Department of Lands— (a) Survey of Lands. (b) Local Land Boards. (c) Trigonometrical Survey. (d) Land Appeal Court. (e) Western Land Board. (f) Closer Settlement Advisory Boards.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Newcastle Pasturage Reserve, Conditional Purchaser's Relief, Public Roads, Public Parks, Public Gates, Public Trusts, Labour Settlements, Appraisement, Prickly Pear Destruction, Western Lands, Closer Settlement, Block-holders, Church and School Lands.</p>	<p>All business arising from tenures created by Crown Lands Acts, 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>6. Dept. of Public Works.— (a) Architects Branch. (b) Irrigation and Drainage. (c) Railway and Tramway Construction, Harbours and Water Supply. (d) Roads and Bridges. (e) Engineering Drafting. (f) Survey Drafting. (g) Survey. (h) Valuation. (i) Local Government. (j) Accounts. (k) Bonds and Contracts. (l) Dock Establishment. (m) Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, and (n) Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.</p>	<p>Drainage Promotion, Public Watering Places, Water Rights, Water and Drainage, Artesian Wells, Public Works, Country Towns Water and Sewerage, Metropolitan and Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Scaffolding and Lifts, Local Government, Impounding, and all Acts connected with Public Works.</p>	<p>Erection, maintenance, and repair of public buildings and works; construction of harbour works, docks, water supply and sewerage works, artesian bores, tanks and wells, railways and tramways; "National" roads and bridges; surveys and valuations; administration of new Local Government Acts; construction of dredges and punts, machinery, etc.</p>
<p>7. Department of Mines— (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Registrar and Enquiry. (c) Account and Examining. (d) Lease. (e) Charting and Mining Survey. (f) Geological Survey. (g) Geological Survey Laboratory. (h) Inspectors of Coal Mines and of Mines. (i) Miners' Accident Relief Board. (j) Prospecting Board. (k) Mining Museum. (l) Sludge Abatement Board.</p>	<p>Mining, Miners' Accident Relief, Mines Inspection, Coal Mine Regulation.</p>	<p>All matters relating to mining generally; geological and mining surveys; assays, inspection of mines, miners' accident relief, advances to prospectors.</p>
<p>8. Dept. of Agriculture—</p>	<p>Vine and Vegetation Diseases, Wine Adulteration, Fertilisers, Pastures Protection, Commons, Stock, Stock Diseases, Irrigation, Agricultural Society, Forestry, Wentworth Irrigation, Hay Irrigation, Trustees of Show Ground, Enabling.</p>	<p>Matters relating to agriculture, forestry and stock, including agricultural and experimental farms, stud farms and stations; Agricultural college, Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park and Domain, Sydney, Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown; irrigation farms, and supervision of dairies for instructional purposes; destruction and prevention of fruit pests; diseases of stock; publication of Agricultural Gazette and Bulletins.</p>
<p>9. Dept. of Public Instruction— (a) Public Library. (b) Observatory (c) National Art Gallery and Australian Museum. (d) State Children's Relief Dept. (e) Technical Education Branch. (f) Training College for Teachers. (g) Industrial Schools and Reformatories. (h) Hurststone Continuation Agricultural School.</p>	<p>Public Instruction, State Children's Relief, Children's Protection, Infant Protection, Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders, Anatomy, Public Library and Art Gallery, Australian Museum, School of Arts, University and University Colleges, Sydney Grammar School.</p>	<p>All matters dealing with education; high schools, district schools, continuation schools, subsidised teaching, technical education, scholarships and bursaries, medical inspection of school children, anthropometrical survey of school children, rural camp schools for city children, school agriculture.</p>
<p>10. Department of Labour and Industry.—</p>	<p>Early Closing, Factories and Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Apprentices, Truck, Minimum Wage, Saturday Half Holiday.</p>	<p>All matters relating to regulation of working conditions in factories and shops, early closing, wages awards, industrial matters generally</p>

VICTORIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Chief Secretary— (a) Board for the Protection of Aborigines. (b) Public Service Commissioner. (c) Registry of Friendly Societies. (d) Observatory. (e) Government Statist. (f) Marine Board. (g) Audit. (h) Lunacy. (i) Explosives. (j) Mercantile. (k) Marine. (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.</p>	<p>Aborigines, Animals Protection, Constitution, Crimes, Explosives, Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies, Gaols, Inebriates, Libraries, Licensing (part), Lunacy, Marine, Marine Stores and Old Metals, Medical, Neglected Children, Poisons, Police Offences, Police Regulations, Public Service, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Theatres, Weights and Measures, Lotteries and Gaming, Dentists, Indeterminate Sentences, Infant Life Protection, Statistics, and Opium (part), Motor-car, Electoral.</p>	<p>Departmental business connected with the Houses of Parliament, execution of capital sentences, local option, prisons, the Govt. Gazette, Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, "Hansard," Police, and other matters as indicated in columns 1 and 2.</p>
<p>2. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice— (a) Supreme Court. (b) County Court. (c) Crown Law Offices. (d) Crown Solicitor. (e) Master in Equity and Lunacy. (f) Prothonotary. (g) Registrar of Titles. (h) Sheriffs.</p>	<p>Supreme Court, County Court, Coroners, Justices, Licensing (part), Probate, Crimes, Juries, Declarations & Affidavits, Children's Courts, Companies, Conveyancing, Crown Remedies, Registration of Firms, Hawkers, Insolvency, Instruments, Mines (part), Money-lenders, Pawnbrokers, Real Property, Transfer of Land, Stamps, Trusts, Book Debts, and Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors.</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— (a) Land and Income Tax Office. (b) Printing Office. (c) Curator of Intestate Estates. (d) Charities. (e) Tender Board.</p>	<p>Auction Sales, Hospitals and Charities, Public Moneys, Savings Bank, Income Tax, Licensing (part), and Acts relating to loans.</p>	<p>Conduct of finances, Government banking, the public debt, preparation of Estimates and Budget, 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 & 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, and Vine Diseases, Sheep Dipping.</p>	<p>Agricultural colleges & experimental farms, orchards, vineyards, and horticultural gardens, dissemination of information regarding agricultural etc. pursuits, lectures and demonstrations in practical and theoretical agriculture, etc., "Agricultural Journal" and "Agricultural Year Book."</p>
<p>9. Lands— (a) Survey. (b) Botanic Gardens and Domain. (c) Land Purchase & Management Board. (d) Advertising & 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.</p>

VICTORIA (continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Other Matters dealt with or under Control.
10. Public Works— (a) Roads and Bridges and Local Govt. Brch. (b) State Schools. (c) Dredges and Snagging. (d) Ports and Harbours.	Local Government, Fisheries, Game, Electric Lighting and Power, Pounds, Dog, Unused Roads and Water Frontages, Tramways, Drainage Areas, Municipal Grounds, Upper Yarra Traffic.	Construction of public works, erection and repairs of all Government buildings, railway construction, lighthouses, buoys, and signal stations, snagging operations in rivers, Alfred Graving Dock, Government steamer, immigration.
11. Labour—	Factories and Shops, Servants Registry Office.	Inspection of factories, workshops and shops, wages boards.
12. Forests—	Forests.	
13. Public Health—	Health, Cemeteries, Pure Food.	Public health generally, inspection of food.

QUEENSLAND.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

1. Chief Secretary— (a) Auditor-General. (b) Agent-General. (c) Board of Exchange of Publications. (d) Govt. Residency, Thursday Island. (e) Immigration Dept. (f) Intelligence and Tourist Bureau. (g) S.S. <i>Lucinda</i> . (h) Pub. Library, Art Gallery, and Museum.	Constitution, Extradition, Immigration, Officials in Parliament, Pacific Island Labourers, Public Service, Standard Time, Influx of Criminals Prevention.	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.
2. Public Instruction—	University, Grammar Schools, State Education, Central Technical College.	Primary education, schools of art and technical colleges, grammar schools.
3. Railways—	Railways, Railway Construction, (Land Subsidy), Railways (Employees' Appeal).	Railways and tramways management and construction.
4. Home Secretary— (a) Government Advertising Board. (b) Electoral Department. (c) Board of 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) Orphanages.	Aboriginals, Bank Holidays, Brisbane Traffic, Careless Use of Fire, Carriers, Cemetery, Charitable Institutions, Children's Protection, Contagious Diseases, Dental, Elections, Fencing, Fire Brigades, Hawkers, Health, Hospital, Industrial Schools, Inebriates, Insanity, Legitimations, Leprosy, Licensing, Local Govt., Medical, Native Labourers, Party Processions, Pharmacy, Police, Prisons, Quarantine, Religious, etc., Institutions, Registration Births, etc., Poisons, Statistical Returns, Water Police.	Is charged with business connected with—aboriginals, cemeteries, elections, fire brigades, hospitals and charitable institutions, industrial and reformatory schools, insanity, lazarets, police, prisons, public health, quarantine, remission and execution of sentences and penalties, theatres, miscellaneous services, and all other matters of internal arrangement not confided to any other Minister.
5. Treasury— (a) Government Analyst. (b) Govt. Printing Office. (c) Government Savings Bank. (d) Government Stores. (e) Harbours and Rivers Department. (f) Income Tax Department. (g) Marine Department. (h) Marine Board. (i) Water Supply Department. (j) Comptr. of Central Sugar Mills.	Coast Survey, Explosive, Fisheries, Savings Banks, Annuities, Harbour Boards, Harbour Dues, Income Tax, Irrigation, Loans, Local Wks. Loans, Merch'nt Shipping and Seamen's, Navigation, Oyster, Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer, Port Dues Revision, Firms Registration, Stock Inscription, Sugar Works, Treasury Notes and Bills, Tobacco, Water Authorities, Weights and Measures.	Central sugar mills, dredges, fisheries, finance generally, harbour boards and improvements, navigation, ports and harbours, powder magazines, public debt, savings banks, taxation generally, trade and commerce, wharves and jetties.
6. Attorney-General— (a) Crown Solicitor. (b) Supreme & District Courts. (c) Curator in Intestacy and Insanity. (d) Trustees in Insolvency. (e) Registry of Friendly Societies. (f) Registry of Titles. (g) Com. of Stamps. (h) Police Magistrates. (i) Petty Sessions.	Building Societies, Companies, District Courts, Friendly Societies, Inquests of Death, Inquest on Fires, Insolvency, Intestacy, Jury, Printing, Real Property, Small Debts, Stamp, Succession and Probate, Supreme Court, Totalisator Restriction, Totalisator Tax, Trade Unions.	Administration of justice generally, advising Government on all legal questions, judicial establishments, courts of petty sessions, preparation of all legal instruments and contracts.
7. Mines— (a) Geological Survey. (b) Mining Registries. (c) Mines Inspectrs. (d) Gold Wardens.	Gold Mining, Mineral Lands, School of Mines.	Geological survey, mineral fields, regulation of mines, Charters Towers School of Mines.

QUEENSLAND (continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>8. Public Lands— (a) District Land Offices. (b) District Survey Offices. (c) Survey Office.</p>	<p>Agric. Lands Purchase, Crown Lands, Pastl. Leases, Pub. Parks, Pub. Works, Land Resumption, Rabbit, Marsupial-proof Fencing, Trustees of Public Lands.</p>	<p>Destruction, etc., of rabbits, opening and closing roads, reserves, survey, sale, settlement, and occupation of Crown lands, town commonages.</p>
<p>9. Agriculture— (a) Agricultural College. (b) Inspectors of Stock and Sheep & Registry of Brands. (c) Botanic Gardens. (d) State Farms and Nurseries. (e) Sugar Experiment Stations.</p>	<p>Agric. Bank, Brands, Dairy, Diseases in Plants, Sheep and Stock, Game & Fish Acclimatisation, Grape-vine Diseases, Live Stock and Meat Export, Marsupial Boards, Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement, Native Birds Protection, Slaughtering, Shearers' and Sugar-workers', Sugar Experiment Stations.</p>	<p>Agric. College, Botanic Gardens, brands (horses, sheep, and cattle), diseases in animals and plants, loans in aid of co-operative agric. production, marsupial destruction, meat and dairy produce encouragement, slaughter of cattle for consumption, State farms and nurseries/sugar experiment stations.</p>
<p>10. Public Works— (a) Government Architect. (b) Engineer for Bridges. (c) Director of Labour. (d) Factories etc. Inspectors. (e) Inspector of Machinery.</p>	<p>Brisb. Water Supply, Electric Light and Power, Factories and Shops, Wages Bds., Inspection of Machinery and Scaffolding.</p>	<p>Construction of public buildings, State-school buildings, bridges, hospitals, electric light and power stations.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

<p>1. Chief Secretary— (a) Statistical Dept. (b) Audit. (c) Public Actuary. (d) Sheriff. (e) Registry-General. (f) Government Printer. (g) Police. (h) Central Board of Health. (i) Hospitals. (j) Lunatic Asylum. (k) Destitute Persons. (l) State Children. (m) Government Shorthand Writer.</p>	<p>Civil Service, Audit, Friendly Societies, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Prison, Police Prisons, Sheriff, Legitimation, Public Hospitals, Lunatics, Destitute Persons, Affiliation Law, State Children's, Health, Vaccination, Sale of Food and Drugs, Places and Public Entertainments, and other Acts dealing with law and order.</p>	<p>Chamber of Manufactures, Civil Service exams, fire brigades, kerosene inspectors, public charities, Royal commissions, prisons, State printing, inspectors of public houses, administration of hospitals, asylums, etc., pub. health, law and order, police prisons, and correspondence with Governor, judges of Supreme Court, Leg. Council, House of Assembly, other Governments, and consuls.</p>
<p>2. Treasury— (a) Land and Income Tax Department. (b) Stamp Duty Department. (c) Agent General in London.</p>	<p>Motor Vehicles, Seed Wheat, Unclaimed Moneys, Oyster Fishery, Pawbrokers, Appraisers, Auctioneers, Publicans' Licenses, Hawkers' Licenses, Taxation, Phylloxera, Stamp Duty.</p>	<p>Banking, finance and taxation generally, Imperial and other Government pensions, Public Service Superannuation Fund.</p>
<p>3. Attorney-General— (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) Coroners. (j) Electoral Dept.</p>	<p>Administration and Probate, Public Trustee, Supreme Court, Legal Practitioners, Succession Duties, Companies, Insolvency, Police, Criminal Law, Local Courts, Real Property, Bills of Sale, Preferable Liens, Workmen's Liens, Deposit of Deeds, Coroners', Electoral Code, Acts in which magistrates have jurisdiction.</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 complaints, licenses, franchise, appeals from courts.</p>
<p>4. Crown Lands and Immigration, and Mines— (a) Crown Lands Office. (b) Mines Department. (c) Roads Department. (d) Govt. Veterinary Surgeon. (e) Woods and Forests Department. (f) Tourist Bureau. (g) Intelligence Department. (h) Survey Department. (i) Stock and Brands Department. (j) Fisheries Department.</p>	<p>Corporations, District Councils, Dog, Fisheries, Manufacturing Districts, Ornamental Grounds, Blocker's Loan, Fences, Bird Protection, Game, National Park, Noxious Weeds, Wild Dog and Foxes, Reclaimed Swamps and Irrigation, Mining, Gold Dredging, Roads, Main Roads, Woods and Forests, Pastoral, Vermin, Licensed Surveyors, Weights and Measures, Brands, Stock Diseases, Scab, Commerce, Botanic Garden, Advances to Settlers.</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 or arising under mining Acts, warden's courts, record of assays, roads and bridges, veterinary science, immigration, forest reserves, surveys, botanic gardens, fisheries, issue of monthly bulletins.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>5. Public Works— (a) Railways Department. (b) Engineer-in-Chief's Department. (c) Hydraulic Engineer's Department. (d) Works and Buildings and Labour Bureau Department. (e) Marine Board Department. (f) Control of Government Wharves Department. (g) Supply and Tender Board Department. (h) Aborigines Department.</p>	<p>Railway Commissioners, Railways Service Appeal Board, Refreshment Rooms, South-eastern Drainage, Water Conservation, Waterworks, Sewers, Murray River Works, Adelaide Cemetery and Cremation, Marine Board and Navigation, Renmark Irrigation Trust, Municipal Tramways Trust.</p>	<p>Construction and maintenance of railways, south-eastern drainage works, water conservation works and artesian boring, construction of roads outside districts councils, town and country waterworks, Adelaide, Glenelg, and Port Adelaide sewers, weirs, locks, and other improvements River Murray, State Government buildings and Adelaide cemetery, harbours, jetties, lighthouses, and dredging, ministerial control of Renmark Irrigation Colony and Adelaide Municipal Trust, care of the aborigines.</p>
<p>6. Education— (a) Education Department (b) Adelaide University. (c) Adelaide School of Mines. (d) Country Schools of Mines. (e) Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. (f) Observatory.</p>	<p>Education, Adelaide University, Degrees in Surgery, University Site, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, School of Mines.</p>	<p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, technical, and university, institutes, astronomical (but not meteorological) work.</p>
<p>7. Department of Industry—</p>	<p>Conciliation, Factories, Early Closing, Sale of Furniture, Scaffolding, Lifts, Shearers' Accommodation.</p>	<p>Factories, shops, early closing, industrial disputes, etc.</p>
<p>8. Agriculture— (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Advisory Board of Agriculture. (c) Agricultural College. (d) Dairy Department. (e) Poultry Department. (f) Horticultural Department. (g) Bacteriology Department. (h) Produce Department. (i) Irrigation. (j) Experimental Farms.</p>	<p>Wine and Brandy, Fertilisers, Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection, Commerce, Hay and Chaff, Insecticides, Phylloxera,</p>	<p>Scientific farming, agricultural colleges and experimental farms, agricultural instruction and general development of agriculture, handling and shipping of produce.</p>

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

<p>1. Colonial Secretary— (a) Accountant. (b) Aborigines. (c) Fisheries. (d) Friendly Societies. (e) Gaols. (f) Government Gardens. (g) Harbour and Lights. (h) Immigration, Tourist and General Information. (i) Inspection of Liquors. (j) Lunacy. (k) Medical, Public Health and Factories. (l) Observatory. (m) Police. (n) Public Charities, State Children, and Government Labour Bureau. (o) Registry and Statistical. (p) Rottnest Island.</p>	<p>Aborigines, Bread, Bank Holidays, Building Societies, Bunbury Harbour Board, Bills of Lading, Boulder Turf Club, Boat Licensing, Conspiracy and Protection of Property, Co-operative and Friendly Societies, Coasting Vessels, Dentists, District Fire Brigades, Dog, Early Closing, Employment, Brokers, Fremantle Harbour, Friendly Societies, Fisheries, Factories, Game, Harbours and Rivers, Hospitals, Health, Industrial Conciliation, Jetties, Bridges, etc., Kalgoorlie Turf Club, Lunacy, Licensing of Boats, Municipal Corporations, Merchant Shipping, Marriage, Marine Stores, Medical, Newspaper Libel, Navigation, Oyster Fisheries, Public Institutions, etc., Lands Improvement, Poor House Discipline, Prisons, Pearl Shell Fisheries, Pearl Dealers' Licensing, Police, Police Benefit Fund, Pharmacy and Poisons, Perth High School, Quarantine, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Royal Commissioners' Powers, Statistical, State Children, Shark Bay Pearl Shell Fishery, Seamen, Shipping, Trespass, Trades Unions, Truck, Toll from Wharves, etc., University Endowment, Vaccination, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages, W.A. Turf Club.</p>	<p>Consuls, municipalities, passports, inspection of fisheries, protection of aborigines, actual industrial arbitration, friendly societies, trades unions, prisons, Government gardens, light-houses and signal stations, harbours and rivers, coastal surveys, immigration, tourist and general information, immigration bureau (Fremantle), Immigrants' Home (Perth), inspection of liquors, hospitals, hospitals for insane, early closing, sanitation, factories, astronomical, police, poor relief, labour bureau, births, marriages and deaths, statistics, children's courts, old men's home, old women's home, penal settlement, Government cottages, Rottnest Island.</p>
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA (continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>2. Treasury— (a) London Agency. (b) Printing Dept. (c) Savings Bank. (d) Lithography. (e) Stores. (f) Audit. (g) Taxation.</p>	<p>Loan, Inscribed Stock, Treasury Bills, Auctioneers, Stamp, Wines, Beer and Spirits Sale, Employment Brokers, Gun Licensing, Gov. Savings Bank, Audit, Land and Income Tax, Dividend and Totalisator Duties.</p>	<p>Finance generally, general stores, taxation generally, audits as provided by special Acts, also under Ministerial authority.</p>
<p>3. Attorney-General— (a) Crown Law Offices. (b) Supreme Court. (c) Stipendiary Magistrates. (d) Land Titles Office. (e) Electoral Office. (f) Official Receiver. (g) Curator of Intestates' Estates. (h) Sheriff.</p>	<p>Administration of Justice, Association Incorporation, Bankruptcy, Criminal Code, Compensation for Accidents, Crown Suits, Electoral, Firms' Registration, Foreign Companies, Fugitive Offenders, Justice, Libel, Licensing Laws, Magisterial Districts, Workmen's Wages, Penalties Remission, Quarter Sessions, Supreme Court Acts, Truck Act, Transfer of Land, Workers' Compensation, Intestate Estates.</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.</p>
<p>4. Public Works— (a) Engineering Division. (b) Architectural Division.</p>	<p>Roads Board, Water Boards, Public Works, Tramways, Electric Light, Drainage.</p>	<p>Public buildings and works generally, metropolitan water-works, Fremantle and Claremont water supply, railway and tramway construction.</p>
<p>5. Agricultural— (a) Stock and Brands. (b) Rabbit Branch. (c) Orchard and Insect Pests. (d) Markets & Refrigerating Works. (e) Entomological. (f) Public Abattoirs. (g) Irrigation in Agricultural Areas. (h) Vegetable Pathology and Botany. (i) Dairying. (j) Tropical Agriculture. (k) Experimental Farms. (l) Clearing by Traction Engine. (m) Horticultural.</p>	<p>Rabbit, Stock Diseases, Scab, Brands, Insect Pests, Noxious Weeds, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Contagious Diseases in Bees, Droving, Abattoirs, Vermin.</p>	<p>Agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral pursuits generally, irrigation, abattoirs and refrigerating works.</p>
<p>6. Education— (a) Technical Education.</p>	<p>Education.</p>	<p>Primary and technical education, inspection of schools, training of teachers, technical education.</p>
<p>7. Railway—</p>	<p>Government Railways.</p>	<p>Management, maintenance and control of Govt. Railways.</p>
<p>8. Mines— (a) Explosives and Analytical. (b) Inspection of Machinery. (c) Mining Engineers. (d) Mines Water Supply. (e) Geological Survey. (f) State Batteries.</p>	<p>Mining, Sluicing and Dredging for Gold, Explosives, Inspection of Machinery, Mines Regulation, Coal Mines, Mining Development.</p>	<p>Mining generally, water supply and stock routes on the gold-fields, State batteries and reduction plants.</p>
<p>9. Lands— (a) Lands and Surveys. (b) Woods and Forests.</p>	<p>Land, Roads, Cemeteries, Licensed Surveyors, Bush Fires, Timber Regulations.</p>	<p>All business in connection with holdings under the Lands Acts, forest reserves, roads, land selection, district survey offices, land agencies.</p>

TASMANIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1911.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Premier— (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 and Foreign Govts., with Agent-General & Governor, despatches from Secretary of State referred by the Governor, matters submitted by other Ministers.</p>
<p>Chief Secretary— (a) Houses of Parliament. (b) Electoral. (c) Audit. (d) Statistical & Registration. (e) Inspection of Machinery. (f) Fisheries. (g) Public Buildings. (h) Charitable Institutions. (i) Boys' Training School. (j) Invalid Depôt. (k) Neglected Children's Department. (l) Medical Institutions. (m) Hospitals. (n) Public Health. (o) Explosives. (p) Public Service Board.</p>	<p>Audit, Bank Holidays, Cemeteries, Coroners, Registration of Births and Deaths, Botanical Gardens, Charitable Institutions, Electoral, Fire Brigades, Fisheries, Hospitals, Inebriates, Museum and Art Gallery, Newspapers, Pensions, Pharmacy, Public Health, Public Service, Vaccination.</p>	<p>Charitable institutions, cemeteries, public health, electoral, franchise, fisheries, immigration, machinery, statistics, training & industrial schools, public service, explosives.</p>
<p>3. Treasury— (a) Taxes. (b) Printing. (c) State Savings Bank. (d) Agricultural Bank. (e) Merchant Ship's Officers Exam. Board.</p>	<p>Suppression of Public Betting, Licensing, Billiard Tables Licensing, Stamp Duties, Auction, Pawnbrokers, Public Debts, Loans to Local Bodies, Land Tax, Taxation, Income Tax, Assessment, Savings Bank, State Advances, Merchant Ship's 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).</p>	<p>All matters arising under Acts dealing with mining, registration of mining companies.</p>
<p>5. Lands— (a) Lands Branch Office, Launceston. (b) Agricultural and Stock Dept. (c) Council of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Closer Settlement, Game Protection, Stock, Diseased Animals, Contagious Diseases (cattle), Rabbits Destruction, Californian Thistle, Vegetation Diseases, Codlin Moth.</p>	<p>Crown lands and surveys, agriculture and stock.</p>
<p>6. Public Works—</p>	<p>Railway Management, Public Works, Local Government.</p>	<p>Construction and control of public works, including railways.</p>
<p>7. Attorney-General— (a) Supreme Court. (b) Lands Titles (c) Sheriff. (d) Magistracy. (e) Police.</p>	<p>Probate, Stamp Duties, Foreign Companies, Legal Practitioners, Real Property, Prisons, Bankruptcy, Local Courts, Infant Life Protection, Motor Traffic, Police, Police Regulation.</p>	<p>Courts of law, gaols, justices of the peace and coroners, lands titles, police, registration of deeds, Supreme Court & Judges.</p>
<p>8. Education—</p>	<p>Education.</p>	<p>Primary & technical education, University of Tasmania.</p>