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## SECTION XXV.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

## § 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

2. **Number of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shews the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and in each State in April, 1915:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, 1915.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.*	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Upper House	36	56	34	40	20	30	18	234
Lower House	75	90	65	72	46	50	30	428
Total ...	111	146	99	112	66	80	48	662

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

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

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

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

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

The official members of the Executive Council in March, 1915, have been previously specified (see page 42). In addition, all living members of past Ministries (see following pages) are technically liable to be officially summoned to attend meetings of the Executive Council.

Particulars of previous Commonwealth Ministries are given on pages 41 and 42 hereinbefore, and on pages 831 and 832 following.

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

**MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM  
1st JANUARY, 1901, TO APRIL, 1915.**

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
§ Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C.*	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C.	1/1/01	24/7/03
Hon. A. DEAKIN*	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER††	26/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C.**	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. McLEAN	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. A. DEAKIN*	4/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	29/4/10	18/10/11	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	14/10/11	20/5/13	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	29/4/10	20/5/13
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.	20/5/13	17/9/14	Hon. L. E. GROOM	20/5/13	17/9/14
Hon. J. A. ARTHUR	17/9/14	19/12/14	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	17/9/14	
Hon. HUGH MAHON	14/12/14				
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			TREASURER.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Hon. A. DEAKIN	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	26/4/04
Hon. J. G. DRAKE	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON*	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C.	26/4/04	17/8/04	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.	17/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. I. A. ISAACS	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	11/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER* ††	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	12/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. P. M. GLYNN	2/6/09	29/4/10	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C.*	29/4/10	20/5/13
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	29/4/10	20/5/13	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	20/5/13	17/9/14
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C.	20/5/13	17/9/14	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C.*	17/9/14	
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	17/9/14				
HOME AFFAIRS.			DEFENCE.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	7/8/03	Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	11/10/01
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	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	7/8/03	23/9/03
Hon. D. THOMSON	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. L. E. GROOM	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON	26/4/04	17/8/04
† Hon. T. T. EWING	11/10/06	23/1/07	Hon. J. W. McCAY	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. H. KEATING	23/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	4/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G.	23/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY	29/4/10	20/5/13	Hon. J. COOK §§	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK* §§	20/5/13	17/9/14	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	29/4/10	20/5/13
Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD	17/9/14		Hon. E. D. MILLEN	20/5/13	17/9/14
			Hon. G. F. PEARCE	17/9/14	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	1/1/01	17/1/01	Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR, K.C.	1/1/01	23/9/03
Hon. J. G. DRAKE	5/2/01	7/8/03	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. G. Mcgregor	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. MAHON	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. S. SMITH	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. T. T. EWING	4/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. A. CHAPMAN	4/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. J. H. KEATING	11/10/06	19/2/07
Hon. S. MAUGER	29/7/07	12/11/08	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	19/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. Mcgregor	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir J. QUICK	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. Mcgregor	29/4/10	20/5/13
Hon. C. E. FRAZER	14/10/11	20/5/13	Hon. J. H. McCOLL	20/5/13	17/9/14
Hon. AGAR WYNNE	20/5/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. GARDINER	17/9/14	
Hon. W. G. SPENCE	17/9/14				

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

MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM  
1st JANUARY, 1901, TO APRIL, 1915—(Continued).

## WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

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

See notes on previous page.

(iii.) *Constitution of Ministries.* The subjoined table shews the constitution of the Ministries in the Commonwealth and the State Governments in March, 1915:—

## CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRIES, 1915.

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	1	15
The Lower House ...	7	9	8	7	4	6	4	45
Total ...	10	10	12	9	6	8	5	60

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in April, 1915, are shewn in the following statement:—

## MEMBERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1915.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—MINISTRY.

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Railways—*

HON. W. A. HOLMAN.

*Minister for Public Works—*

HON. J. H. CANN.

*Attorney-General and Minister for Justice—*

HON. D. R. HALL.

*Minister for Public Instruction—*

HON. A. GRIFFITH.

*Chief Secretary—*

HON. G. BLACK.

*Minister for Lands and Agriculture—*

HON. W. G. ASHFORD.

*Minister for Labour and Industry, and Mines—*

HON. J. ESTELL.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council—*

HON. F. FLOWERS, M.L.C.

*Ministers without Portfolio—*

HON. W. GRAHAME.

HON. H. C. HOYLE.

## VICTORIA—MINISTRY.

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

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

*Chief Secretary—*

HON. J. MURRAY.

*Minister for Water Supply and Agriculture—*

HON. W. HUTCHINSON.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey—*

HON. H. S. W. LAWSON.

*Minister for Mines, Forests and Public Health—*

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

*Minister of Public Instruction—*

HON. T. LIVINGSTON.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Railways—*

HON. D. MACKINNON.

*Commissioner of Public Works—*

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

*Ministers without Portfolio—*

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

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

HON. J. GRAY.

HON. J. C. MEMBREY.

## QUEENSLAND—MINISTRY.

*Premier, Vice-Pres. of Ex. Council, and Chief Sec.—*

HON. D. F. DENHAM.

*Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines—*  
(Vacant).

*Secretary for Public Lands—*

HON. J. TOLMIE.

*Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works—*

HON. W. H. BARNES.

*Secretary for Railways—*

HON. W. T. PAGET.

*Secretary for Public Instruction—*

HON. J. W. BLAIR.

*Attorney-General—*

HON. T. O'SULLIVAN, K.C., M.L.C.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—*

HON. J. WHITE.

*Minister without Portfolio—*

HON. A. H. BARLOW, M.L.C.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—MINISTRY.

*Premier and Treasurer—*

HON. C. VAUGHAN.

*Chief Secretary—*

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

*Minister for Lands and Agriculture—*

HON. C. GOODE.

*Attorney-General—*

HON. J. H. VAUGHAN, M.L.C.

*Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Water Supply—*

HON. H. JACKSON.

*Minister for Industry, Mines and Marine—*

HON. R. P. BLUNDELL.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—MINISTRY.

*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister for Railways—*HON. J. SCADDAN.

*Minister for Lands and Agriculture—*

HON. W. D. JOHNSON.

*Minister for Mines and Water Supply—*

HON. P. COLLIER.

*Attorney-General and Min. for Education—*

HON. T. WALKER.

*Minister for Works and Industries—*

HON. W. C. ANGWIN.

*Colonial Secretary—*

HON. J. M. DREW, M.L.C.

*Ministers without Portfolio—*

HON. J. E. DODD, M.L.C.

HON. R. H. UNDERWOOD.

## TASMANIA—MINISTRY.

*Premier and Attorney-General—*HON. J. EARLE.

*Chief Secretary and Minister for Mines and Labour—*

HON. J. E. OGDEN.

*Treasurer and Minister for Education and Railways—*

HON. J. A. LYONS.

*Minister of Lands and Works and Agriculture—*

HON. J. BELTON.

*Minister without Portfolio—*

HON. P. MCCRACKAN, M.L.C.

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

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

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

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

**6. Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the Governors.**—The Governor-General and the State Governors act under the authority of the commissions by which they are appointed and 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.

The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth was constituted by Letters Patent issued on the 29th October, 1900, in pursuance of the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act (see p. 20 hereinbefore). The powers and duties of the Governor-General were further defined by Royal instructions passed on the same date. The principal and most important of his functions, legislative as well as executive, are expressly conferred upon him by the terms of the Constitution itself. He is the custodian of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and has the appointment of political officers to administer Departments of State of the Commonwealth.

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

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

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

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

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

In a recent work in which the above matters are exhaustively discussed,\* it is indicated that there are important functions in the hands of a Governor, and that his influence may extend beyond what is anticipated by those who are unfamiliar with the activities of actual government. This is, however, essentially a matter of individual character. A Governor is entitled to the fullest confidence of his Ministers, to be informed at once of any important decisions taken by his Cabinet, and to discuss them with the utmost freedom. He can point out objections, give advice, deprecate measures, and urge alterations, subject, however, to his remaining always behind the scenes. It should be remembered, moreover, that the State Executive Councils owe their existence to the Royal Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor and that, in law, the Governor is never bound to accept the advice of his Ministers. He cannot indeed do many things without their advice, for it is provided by law (either in the Constitution or Interpretation Acts, or by authoritative usage) that a Governor-in-Council must act on the advice of the Council. He cannot therefore perform any act in Council without a majority, though he can always refuse to act, and thus force his Ministers either to give way on the point at issue or to resign their posts. Even in the case of a ministerial act he can forbid a Minister to take any action on pain of dismissal. Nominally a Governor will, of course, be justified in accepting the advice of his Ministers as being a correct statement of the facts and law, but he is not bound to be so satisfied, and in matters of law he must exercise his own judgment if he be in doubt. A Governor is not, however, entitled to refuse to act on the advice of his Ministers because he personally does not approve of their action or policy; his duty is not to his own conscience, but to the people of the State which he governs, and he should execute that duty independently of every other consideration.

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

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

The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. He assumed office 18th May, 1914. Particulars of previous Governors-General are given on p. 40 hereinbefore.

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

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

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

7. **Cost of Parliamentary Government.**—The following statement shews the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended the 30th June, 1914 :—

**COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1913-14.**

Particulars.	C'wth.	N. S. W.	Vict.	Q'ld.	S. A.	W. A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>1. Governor-General or Governor—</b>								
Governor's salary ...	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,750	33,750
Official secretary's salary ...	650	350		300		350		
Governor's establishments ...	5,118		4,772	2,260		1,096	224	
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ...		1,150		917	1,524	529	531	
Miscellaneous ...	2,047	2,846	913	409	322	977	371	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>17,815</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>6,886</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>61,406</b>
<b>2. Executive Council—</b>								
Salaries of officers ...	130	108	576	240		350	(i)	1,404
Other expenses ...	22		56	89		43	(i)	210
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>329</b>		<b>393</b>		<b>1,614</b>
<b>3. Ministry—</b>								
Salaries of Ministers ...	12,000	11,040	8,400	8,300	5,000	6,200	3,200	54,140.
Other expenses ...	32	2,777	(g)			1,547	1,127	5,483.
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,032</b>	<b>13,817</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,747</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>59,623</b>
<b>4. Parliament—</b>								
<b>A. The Upper House:</b>								
Allowances to members ...	21,004				3,180	9,600	2,671	36,455
Railway passes ...	a 10,627	5,855	1,020	(h)	720	220	750	(k) 19,192.
Other expenses of members ...					127		20	147
<b>B. The Lower House:</b>								
Allowances to members ...	43,746	38,887	17,064	19,213	6,785	15,626	4,373	145,694
Railway passes ...	(b)	9,699	1,950	(h)	1,600	310	1,250	(k) 14,800
Other expenses of members ...		1,616		1,534	303	32	37	3,722
<b>C. Miscellaneous:</b>								
Salaries of officers and staff	15,268	21,882	13,625	6,735	5,331	3,633	2,891	69,365
Printing ...	8,776	10,823	3,431	2,366	5,659	553	1,744	33,352
Hansard ...	19,600	7,378	7,175	5,678	2,371	4,739		47,141
Library ...	5,427	684	1,761	1,221	711	300	121	10,225
Refreshment rooms ...	1,200	106	1,455	1,038	1,192	1,216	123	6,330.
Water, power, light and heat	1,315	682	579	362	670			
Postage and stationery ...	1,966	696		328	308			
Miscellaneous ...	6,700	(d) 7,985	1,194	455	590	2,713	314	26,857
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>135,629</b>	<b>106,493</b>	<b>49,254</b>	<b>38,930</b>	<b>29,747</b>	<b>38,942</b>	<b>14,294</b>	<b>413,239.</b>
<b>5. Electoral Office—</b>								
Salaries of officers and staff ...	9,494	995	1,038	1,493	2,949	2,263	1,439	139,350.
Other expenses ...	56,763	34,867	17,351	4,717	1,473	4,508		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>66,257</b>	<b>(e) 35,862</b>	<b>18,389</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>139,350.</b>
<b>6. Cost of Elections</b>	28,252	(f)	1,691	1,324	822	2,448	696	35,233
<b>7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees</b>	3,654	5,662	2,850		1,751	713	120	14,750.
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>263,791</b>	<b>171,288</b>	<b>91,901</b>	<b>61,979</b>	<b>47,588</b>	<b>63,966</b>	<b>24,753</b>	<b>725,265.</b>
<b>Cost per head of population</b>	<b>1s. 0.8d.</b>	<b>1s. 10.1d</b>	<b>1s. 3.5d.</b>	<b>1s. 9.9d.</b>	<b>2s. 2.2d.</b>	<b>3s. 11.4d</b>	<b>2s. 6.0d.</b>	<b>2s. 11.3d</b>

(a) Including Lower House. (b) Included in Upper House. (c) Including Referenda. (d) Including expenses of Standing Committee on Public Works. (e) Including cost of elections. (f) Included in No. 5. (g) Members are allowed £1 a day when travelling. (h) Not available. Each member of both Houses has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (i) Included in Premier's Office. (k) Exclusive of Queensland.

## § 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The summary on pages 844-845 gives particulars as to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shews concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. Persons who are otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, are generally disqualified on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in Government contracts, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Parliament.**—The Senate consists of thirty-six members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution a certain number retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows:—New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5—total, 75. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members in each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators each State is counted as a single electorate, but an elaborate scheme of subdivision had to be undertaken in order to provide workable electorates in each State for members of the House of Representatives. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £600 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given on pages 20 to 25 hereinbefore.

*Particulars of Elections.* There have been five complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The dates of the opening and dissolution of these Parliaments are given on page 39. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 27th June, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 27 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after a specified interval, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the Fifth Parliament, and in accordance with the section of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. Particulars regarding the number of electors enrolled and the number of electors to whom ballot-papers were issued at the last five elections may be found in the tables given hereunder:—

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

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	43.00	51.70
	1910	444,269	390,933	834,662	301,167	211,635	512,802	67.79	54.21	61.44
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	313,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
	1914	576,309	506,820	1,083,129	407,464	294,939	702,403	70.70	58.19	64.85
Victoria ...	1903	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
	1913	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
	1914	401,055	413,685	814,740	335,057	309,841	644,898	83.54	74.90	79.15
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
	1913	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
	1914	207,587	160,620	368,207	163,709	112,695	276,404	78.56	70.16	75.07
South Australia ...	1903	85,947	81,823	167,775	55,736	35,736	91,472	54.785	41.38	39.85
	1906	97,454	95,664	193,118	43,336	27,139	70,517	44.45	28.43	36.51
	1910	105,301	102,354	207,655	63,364	47,119	110,503	60.19	46.03	53.23
	1913	124,322	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
	1914	131,758	125,595	257,353	110,049	96,195	206,244	83.52	76.59	80.14
Western Australia	1903	74,754	42,138	116,942	26,878	6,270	33,148	35.96	14.86	28.35
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	37,180	15,332	52,512	40.67	28.74	36.23
	1910	80,926	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1913	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
	1914	107,005	75,102	182,107	79,150	50,584	130,134	73.97	67.89	71.46
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
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
	1914	54,754	51,225	105,979	44,504	37,749	82,253	81.28	73.69	77.61
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
	1913	1,463,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66
	1914	1,478,468	1,333,047	2,811,515	1,139,933	902,403	2,042,336	77.10	67.69	72.64

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
	1910	431,702	379,927	811,629	294,049	207,868	501,917	68.11	54.71	61.84
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	313,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
	1914	491,086	429,906	920,992	351,172	257,581	608,753	71.51	59.92	66.10
Victoria ...	1903	241,134	247,089	488,223	142,460	120,329	262,789	59.08	48.70	53.83
	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	245,663	222,869	468,532	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1913	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
	1914	321,655	326,781	648,436	372,622	256,757	529,379	84.76	76.24	80.10
Queensland	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
	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
	1913	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
	1914	163,836	138,534	302,370	132,782	98,074	230,856	81.05	70.79	76.35
South Australia ...	1903	23,856	25,789	49,645	12,394	7,728	20,122	51.95	29.97	40.53
	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
	1913	90,009	85,304	175,313	74,316	65,704	140,020	82.57	77.02	79.87
	1914	116,594	111,372	227,966	97,182	84,956	182,138	83.35	76.28	79.90
Western Australia	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
	1910	80,926	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1913	87,570	62,088	149,658	65,754	44,310	110,064	75.09	71.37	73.93
	1914	89,824	64,736	154,560	66,221	44,456	110,677	73.72	68.67	71.61
Tasmania	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,284	37,013	54.53	34.28	44.99
	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
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
	1914	42,995	41,122	84,117	34,789	30,314	65,103	80.91	73.72	77.40
Commonwealth	1903	767,809	703,098	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	1,128,486	1,020,473	2,148,969	768,714	580,912	1,349,626	68.12	56.93	62.80
	1913	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	878,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.56	73.49
	1914	1,225,990	1,122,451	2,348,441	954,768	773,138	1,726,906	77.83	68.79	73.53

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

In the Senate the figures for the year 1906 shew that ballot-papers were issued to 50.21 per cent. of the electors, and are a slight improvement on those for the year 1903, when only about 47 per cent. of the electors visited the polls. There was, however, a substantial increase in the number of electors who voted at the 1910 elections, 62.16 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising the franchise. The elections of 1913 shewed a gratifying increase over those of 1910, no less than 73.49 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising their right to vote, while in 1914, the percentage was almost as high, viz., 72.64 per cent. It will be seen from the foregoing table that the electors of the Commonwealth are setting a higher value on the privilege of the franchise. The percentage of female voters in 1914, while still considerably below that of the males, shews a marked increase on that of female voters in the earlier years of Federation.

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

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

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Legislative Powers.		Monopolies.	
							Total Number of Votes given in favour of the Prop's'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given not in favour of the Prop's'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given in favour of the Prop's'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given not in favour of the Prop's'd Law.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.				
N.S.W. ...	461,196	406,998	868,194	233,668	150,520	384,188	135,968	240,605	138,237	238,177
Victoria	355,381	367,996	723,377	236,194	212,372	448,566	170,288	270,390	171,453	268,743
Q'land ...	167,725	125,278	293,003	101,245	60,890	162,135	69,552	89,420	70,259	88,472
S.Aust. ...	110,217	105,810	216,027	72,761	61,041	133,802	50,358	81,904	50,835	81,479
W.Aust. ...	83,850	54,847	138,697	42,598	18,884	61,482	33,043	27,185	33,592	26,561
Tas. ...	54,008	48,318	102,326	33,103	24,950	58,053	24,147	33,200	24,292	32,960
Totals for C'wealth	1,232,377	1,109,247	2,341,624	719,569	528,657	1,248,226	483,356	742,704	488,668	736,392

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

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

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
New South Wales ...	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.23
Victoria ...	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland ...	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
South Australia ...	124,222	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
Western Australia ...	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
Tasmania ...	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
Totals for C'wealth	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66

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

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

State.	Trade and Commerce.		Corporations.		Industrial Matters.		Railway Disputes.		Trusts.		Nationalisation of Monopolies.	
	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes in Favour of Proposed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Proposed Law.
N. S. W. ...	317,848	359,418	317,668	361,255	318,622	361,044	316,928	361,743	319,150	358,155	301,192	341,724
Victoria ...	297,290	307,975	298,479	308,915	297,892	309,804	296,255	310,921	301,723	305,263	287,379	293,326
Q'land ...	146,187	122,613	146,936	123,632	147,171	123,554	146,521	123,859	147,871	122,088	139,019	117,609
S. Aust. ...	96,085	91,144	96,309	91,273	96,626	91,361	96,072	91,262	96,400	90,188	91,411	86,915
W. Aust. ...	66,349	59,181	66,593	58,445	66,451	59,612	65,957	59,365	67,342	53,312	64,988	57,184
Tasmania ...	34,660	42,084	34,724	42,304	34,839	42,236	34,625	42,296	34,839	41,935	33,176	40,189
Totals ..	958,419	982,615	960,711	986,824	961,601	987,611	956,358	990,046	967,331	975,943	917,165	941,947

5. **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-six. The tenure of the seat is for life; four-fifths of the members must be persons not holding any paid office under the Crown, but this is not held to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pensions. The

Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of any single Parliament is limited to three years.

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-second opened on the 15th November, 1910, and closed on the 6th November, 1913. The average duration of the Parliaments was two years and five months. The first session of the twenty-third Parliament was opened on the 23rd December, 1913. Particulars of voting at the last seven elections are given below:—

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1894 to 1913.**

Date of Opening of Parliament.	Electors upon the Roll.	Members Returned.	Members Unopposed.	Contested Electorates.			
				Electors upon the Roll.	Votes Recorded.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.	Percentage of Informal Votes.
7th August, 1894 ...	298,817	125	1	254,105	204,246	80.38	1.62
13th " 1895 ...	267,458	125	8	238,233	153,034	64.24	0.88
16th " 1898 ...	324,339	125	3	294,481	178,717	60.69	0.92
23rd July, 1901 ...	346,184	125	13	270,861	195,359	72.13	0.79
23rd August, 1904	Males 363,062	90	2	304,396	226,057	74.26	0.59
	Females 326,428			262,433	174,538	66.51	
2nd October, 1907	Males 392,845	90	5	370,715	267,301	72.10	2.87
	Females 353,055			336,680	204,650	60.78	
15th Nov., 1910...	Males 458,626	90	3	444,242	322,129	72.53	1.78
	Females 409,069			400,139	262,154	65.52	
23rd Dec., 1913 ...	Males 553,633	90	3	534,379	385,524	72.14	1.57
	Females 484,366			468,437	298,828	63.79	

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

**6. The Parliament of Victoria.**—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, 1915, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. The franchise was extended to women by the "Adult Suffrage Act, 1908." An elector for the Legislative Assembly may only vote once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

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

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

**PARTICULARS OF VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1902 to 1914.**

Year.	Legislative Council.				Legislative Assembly.			
	Electors on Roll.	Electors in Contested Districts.	Voters in Contested Districts.	Per-centage.	Electors on Roll.	Electors in Contested Districts.	Voters in Contested Districts.	Per-centage.
1902 ...	134,087	*	*	*	290,241	216,063	141,471	65.47
1904 ...	172,526	104,865	66,182	63.11	264,709	223,600	149,192	66.72
1907 ...	180,738	78,512	27,152	34.58	261,088	191,131	117,098	61.26
1908 ...	185,234	*	*	*	263,876	164,919	88,461	53.64
1910 ...	240,520	136,479	40,053	35.21	487,661	*	*	*
1911 ...	249,481	*	*	*	701,451	619,644	394,189	63.61
1912 ...	258,742	*	*	*	667,983	*	*	*
1913 ...	270,175	99,646	47,719	47.89	670,775	*	*	*
1914 ...	284,089	*	*	*	810,026	593,334	319,950	53.92

\* 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 1914 was 7266.

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been nineteen complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the nineteenth Parliament opened on the 2nd July, 1912, and closed on the 15th April, 1915. At the forthcoming elections to be held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting will be introduced for the first time in Australia. (See Appendix.) Statistics regarding the last six elections are given below:—

**ELECTIONS FOR QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1902 to 1912.**

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	78.88	...	78.88
1904	72	140	117	103,943	...	103,943	60,265	...	60,265	74.16	...	74.16
1907	72	185	179	125,140	95,049	220,189	...	...	152,049	73.42	68.64	71.61
1908	72	137	125	117,335	83,507	205,892	77,632	61,115	138,747	66.13	69.05	67.39
1909	72	145	133	135,841	106,913	242,754	89,609	66,909	156,418	75.34	69.36	72.67
1912	72	144	139	173,801	135,759	309,560	122,844	95,795	218,639	75.92	75.02	75.52

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

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857, and dissolved on the 1st September, 1859, while the twenty-first was opened on the 19th March, 1912, and terminated on the 28th February, 1915. The present Ministry took office on the 3rd April, 1915, the opening of the first session of the new Parliament being postponed till June. Particulars of voting at the different elections from the year 1900 are given below, with the exception of the election of 1915, particulars of which may be found in the Appendix :—

**PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1900 to 1912.**

Year.	Electors on Rolls.			Electors Who Voted.			Percentage of Electors Voting.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>								
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
1912	59,228	19,985	79,213	40,709	13,016	53,725	68.74	65.11
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>								
1902	77,147	72,080	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
1912	117,440	106,971	224,411	87,530	73,732	161,262	74.53	68.93

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

## PARLIAMENTS AND ELECTIONS—

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
<b>1. Senate and Legislative Councils.</b>			
<i>Number of Members</i> ...	36	56. May not be less than 21	34
<i>Qualification for Membership</i> ... ..	Adult British subjects natural-born or naturalised for 5 years, if (a) eligible to vote at the elections for the Senate, and (b) resident for at least 3 years within the Commonwealth	Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects	Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, (a) if possessed of a freehold property of the annual value of at least £50 for one year previous to the election, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects if a resident of the State for 10 years
<i>Period for which elected or nominated</i> ... ..	6 years	For life	6 years
<i>Allowance to Members</i> ...	£600 each per annum	None	None
<i>Qualification for Franchise</i>	Adult British subjects of either sex who have lived in Australia for 6 months continuously. Aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, cannot vote at federal elections unless they have acquired a right to vote at elections for the Lower House of a State Parliament	(Nominated)	Adult British subjects of either sex, if either (a) the owner of a freehold of the annual value of £10 or of a leasehold of property rated at £15, or (b) a graduate of a British university, matriculated students of Melbourne University, qualified legal and medical practitioners, ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and naval and military officers. Naturalised subjects must be of 3 years' standing, and must have resided in the State for 12 months
<b>2. House of Representatives, Legislative Assemblies, etc.</b>			
<i>Number of Members</i> ...	75	90	65
<i>Qualification for Membership</i> ... ..	The same as for the Senate	Male adult British subjects if qualified to vote at an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, unless disqualified under the Constitution Acts or the Federal Elections Act 1900	Male adult natural-born British subjects or aliens naturalised for the period of 5 years, if resident in the State for not less than 2 years
<i>Period for which elected</i> ...	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years	Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years
<i>Allowance to Members</i> ...	£600 each per annum	£500 each per annum	£300 each per annum
<i>Qualification for Franchise</i>	The same as for the Senate	Adult naturalised subjects of either sex, who have resided in the Commonwealth for 6 months and in the State continuously for 3 months after naturalisation, and adult natural-born subjects who have resided in the Commonwealth for 6 months and in the State for a continuous period of 3 months	Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for a continuous period of 6 months. An elector may be enrolled in (a) the electorate in which he resides, and (b) in an electorate in which he is a freeholder or holder of an unexpired lease, provided that no elector can be on more than 2 rolls. He may vote in which district he chooses, but not in both.

SUMMARY, MARCH, 1915.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
40	20	30	18
<p>Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects</p>	<p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects if (a) of the age of 30 years or upwards, and (b) if resident in the State for 3 years</p>	<p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, if (a) in the case of natural-born subjects, resident in the State for 2 years, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects, if naturalised for 5 years previous to the election and resident in the State during that period</p>	<p>Male British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 yrs. naturalised, of not less than 30 years of age, qualified to vote at the election for the Legislative Council, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election</p>
For life	6 years	6 years	6 years
None	£200 each per annum	£300 each per annum	£200 each per annum
(Nominated)	<p>Adult British subjects of either sex who are either (a) owners of a freehold of the clear value of £50, (b) owners of a leasehold of the clear annual value of £20, with at least 3 years to run or containing a right of purchase, (c) occupiers of a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £25, (d) occupiers of a dwelling house, (e) registered proprietors of a Crown lease on which there are improvements to the value of at least £50. Claimants must have resided in State for 6 months prior to application for enrolment.</p>	<p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months, and who either (a) own a freehold estate to the value of £50, (b) occupy a house or own leasehold property rated at £17, (c) hold Crown leases or licenses to the value of not less than £10 per annum, or (d) are on the electoral list of a municipality or road-board district in respect of property of the annual value of £17. Aboriginal natives may only acquire the franchise in respect of a freehold qualification</p>	<p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 12 months, if either (a) possessing freehold to the annual value of £10 or leasehold to the value of £30, or (b) graduates of a British university, qualified legal or medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, or retired naval or military officers</p>
72	46	50	30
<p>All persons qualified and registered to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly are eligible as members</p>	<p>Any person qualified for the franchise of the House of Assembly is eligible for membership</p>	<p>Male adult British subjects, if resident in the State for 12 months. Naturalised subjects must have been naturalised for 5 years and have resided in the State for 2 years previous to the election</p>	<p>Male adult British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 years naturalised, qualified to vote at the election for the House of Assembly, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election.</p>
<p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£300 each per annum and £2 per month for postage and telegrams</p>	<p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£200 each per annum</p>	<p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£300 each per annum</p>	<p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£200 each per annum</p>
<p>Adult British subjects of either sex who either (a) have resided in Queensland for 12 months continuously and whose names are on the electoral roll, (b) own freehold estate of the value of £100, (c) have occupied a house of the annual value of £10 for at least 6 months, or (d) have a leasehold estate in possession of the annual value of £20 with not less than 18 months to run.</p>	<p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months.</p>	<p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months continuously and for a continuous period of 1 month in district</p>	<p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in Tasmania for 6 months continuously.</p>

9. **The 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 on the same day, then the senior is the one who polled the least number of votes, (c) if the election be uncontested, or in case of an equality of votes, then the seniority is determined by the alphabetical precedence of surnames and, if necessary, Christian names. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

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

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1914.

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	54,965	163,826	89,524	49,791	138,315	43,235	23,500	66,735	49	47	48
1905	79,025	42,697	121,722	65,286	36,706	102,002	33,482	19,435	52,917	51	53	52
1908	83,060	52,919	135,979	69,377	44,804	114,081	46,411	29,412	75,823	67	66	66
1911	91,814	60,831	152,645	71,675	50,700	122,375	53,355	38,231	91,636	74	75	75
1914	126,598	88,143	214,741	95,503	72,043	168,546	54,612	41,993	96,605	57	58	57

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.												
1908	29,255	6,543	35,798	19,233	4,508	23,741	10,210	2,283	12,493	53	51	52
1910	31,983	7,553	39,536	31,290	7,495	38,785	12,020	2,461	14,481	38	33	35
1912	36,716	10,437	47,153	33,490	9,818	43,308	20,733	5,552	26,285	62	57	59
1914	43,299	12,423	55,722	36,793	9,822	46,615	22,963	5,556	28,519	62	57	61

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

*Particulars of Elections.* The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been eighteen complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government, the last one opening on 12th April, 1913, and dissolving on 27th December, 1913. The nineteenth Parliament opened on 25th March, 1914. Particulars of the voting at the last six elections are given hereunder:—

**ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TASMANIA, 1900 to 1913.**

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
†1912 ...	52,853	50,660	52,853	50,660	40,713	35,337	77.03	69.73
†1913 ...	53,372	51,920	53,372	51,920	38,700	32,102	72.51	61.83

\* Manhood suffrage, Act 64 Vic., No. 5. † Universal adult suffrage, Act 3 Edward VII., No. 17.

**§ 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 689 and 690). In the States the number and functions of the administrative departments vary considerably. This matter has also been referred to hereinbefore (see page 711). 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 the Commonwealth and in each State, together with the principal Acts administered and other more important matters dealt with.

**COMMONWEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.**

Departments, Sub-departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<b>1. Prime Minister's—</b> (a) Auditor-General. (b) Public Service Commissioner (as from 1st July, 1912).	Arbitration (Public Service), Commonwealth Public Service Commonwealth Salaries, Parliamentary Allowances, Petherick Collection, Royal Commissions.	Auditor - General and Staff, Officers of the Parliament, Public Service Commissioner and Staff, Royal Commissions, the Federal Executive Council.
<b>2. Attorney-General's—</b> (a) Crown-Solicitor. (b) High Court. (c) Patents, Copyright, Designs, and Trade Marks.	Acts Interpretation, Amendments Incorporation, Bills of Exchange, Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Designs, Evidence, Extra-judicial, High Court Procedure, Judiciary, Parliamentary Papers, Patents, Trade-marks and Designs, State Law and Records Recognition.	Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Designs, Divorce and Matrimonial Cases, Foreign Corporations, Judiciary and Courts, Patents, Parliamentary Drafting, Trade-marks, Trading and Financial Corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.

## COMMONWEALTH—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>3. Home Affairs—</p> <p>(a) Bureau of Census and Statistics. (b) Electoral Office. (c) Lands and Surveys. (d) Meteorological Office. (e) Public Works. (f) Public Service Commissioner (until 1st July, 1912).</p>	<p>Census and Statistics, Commonwealth Electoral, Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections), Governor-General's Residences, Lands Acquisition, Meteorology, Referendum (Constitution Alteration), Representation, Seat of Government, Commonwealth Railways.</p>	<p>Astronomy, Census and Statistics, Elections, Franchise, Lands, Meteorology, Public Service Commissioner (until 1st July, 1912), Public Works, Railways, Representation of the People, Rivers, Seat of Government, Surveys.</p>
<p>4. Treasury—</p> <p>(a) Land Tax and Assessment. (b) Old Age Pensions. (c) Maternity Bonus.</p>	<p>Appropriation, Audit, Australian Notes, Bank Notes Tax, Coinage, Commonwealth Bank, Constitution Alteration (State Debts), Invalid and Old-Age Pensions, Land Tax, Life Assurance (Companies), Loan Act, Marine Insurance, Maternity Bonus, Supply, Tasmania Grant.</p>	<p>Appropriation and Supply, Assistance to States, Banking, Currency, Government Printer, Insurance, Invalid and Old-Age Pensions, Maternity Bonus, Public Moneys, State Debts, Taxation (other than duties of Customs and of Excise).</p>
<p>5. Trade and Customs—</p> <p>(a) Customs and Excise. (b) Fisheries. (c) Navigation. (d) Quarantine.</p>	<p>Australian Industries Preservation, Bounties, Commerce (trade descriptions), Customs, Distillation, Excise, Lighthouse, Manufactures Encouragement, Quarantine, Sea-carriage of Goods, Seamen's Compensation, Secret Commissions, Shale Oils Bounties, Spirits, Sugar Bounty.</p>	<p>Bounties, Bureau of Agriculture, Customs and Excise, Fisheries (other than Pearl Shell or Trepang) in Australian waters beyond territorial limits, Inter-State Commission, Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys, Quarantine, Weights and Measures.</p>
<p>6. External Affairs—</p> <p>(a) Advertising and Immigration. (b) High Commissioner's Office. (c) Northern Territory. (d) Papua. (e) Norfolk Island.</p>	<p>Emigration, High Commissioner, Immigration Restriction, Naturalisation, Northern Territory, Pacific Island Labourers, Papua.</p>	<p>Consular Appointments, Pearl Shell and Trepang Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits, High Commissioner, Immigration and Emigration, Influx of Criminals, Naturalisation and Aliens, Passports, People of Races (other than the Aboriginal races in any State) for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws, Relations with the Pacific Islands, Territories of the Commonwealth.</p>
<p>7. Defence—</p> <p>(a) Military Board (b) Naval Board</p>	<p>Defence, Naval Agreement, Naval Defence.</p>	<p>Control of Railways with respect to transport for Naval and Military purposes, Naval and Military Defence, Naval and Military Factories and Workshops.</p>
<p>8. Postmaster-General's—</p>	<p>Pacific Cable, Post and Telegraph, Telephone, Wireless Telegraphy.</p>	<p>Postal, Telegraph and other like services.</p>

NEW SOUTH WALES.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.

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

## NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>6. Department of Lands—            (a) Survey of Lands.            (b) Local Land Boards.            (c) Trigonometrical Survey.            (d) Land Appeal Court.            (e) Western Land Board.            (f) Closer Settlement Advisory Boards.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Newcastle Pasturage Reserve, Public Roads, Public Parks, Public Gates, Public Trusts, Labour Settlements, Prickly Pear Destruction, Western Lands, Closer Settlement.</p>	<p>All business arising from tenures created by Crown Lands Acts and other Acts mentioned, dedications and reservations, exchanges of land, proclamation of towns and villages, business connected with Land Appeal Court, local boards, district surveyors, and Crown land agents, survey of Crown lands, and triangulation survey of State, and making lands available for settlement.</p>
<p>7. Dept. of Public Works.—            (a) Architects Branch. (b) Local Government and National Works. (c) Harbour and Drainage. (d) Railway and Tramway Construction. (e) Engineering Drafting. (f) Survey Drafting. (g) Survey. (h) Land Valuation. (i) Local Government. (j) Accounts. (k) Bonds and Contracts. (l) Industrial Undertakings. (m) Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. (n) Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, and (o) Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage.</p>	<p>Public Watering Places, Water, Public Works, Country Towns Water and Sewerage, Metropolitan and Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Scaffolding and Lifts, Local Government, and various Auxiliary Acts, Impounding, and all Acts connected with authorised Public Works.</p>	<p>Erection, maintenance, and repair of public buildings and works; construction of harbour works, docks, water supply and sewerage works, tanks and wells, railways and tramways; "National" roads and bridges; surveys and valuations; administration of Local Government Acts; construction of dredges and punts, machinery, State Brick and Lime works, Quarries, Timber Yards, and Workshops, Joinery works, Pipe works; State motor garage, State power station.</p>
<p>8. Department of Mines—            (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Registrar and Inquiry. (c) Account and Examining. (d) Lease. (e) Charting and Mining Survey. (f) Geological Survey. (g) Geological Survey Laboratory. (h) Inspectors of Mines and Drills. (i) Miners' Accident Relief Board. (j) Prospecting Board. (k) Mining Museum. (l) Sludge Abatement Board. (m) Coalfields (n) Correspondence. (o) Records.</p>	<p>Mining, Miners' Accident Relief, Mines Inspection, Coal Mines Regulation, State Coal Mines.</p>	<p>All matters relating to mining generally; geological and mining surveys; assays, inspection of mines, miners' accident relief, advances to prospectors.</p>
<p>9. Dept. of Agriculture—            (a) Administrative. (b) Accounts. (c) Stock. (d) Forestry. (e) Field Branch (f) Fruit Expert (g) Exports and Imports. (h) Library and "Agricultural Gazette." (i) Sheep and Wool Expert. (j) Dairy Expert. (k) Chemist. (l) Entomologist. (m) Viticultural Expert. (n) Poultry Expert. (o) Herd Master. (p) Biologist. (q) Tobacco Expert. (r) Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park, &amp;c. (s) Hawkesbury Agricultural College. (t) Experiment Demonstration Farms. (u) Agricultural Museum.</p>	<p>Vine and Vegetation Diseases, Fruit Pests, Wine Adulteration, Fertilisers, Pastures Protection, Commons, Stock, Stock Diseases, Forestry, Trustees of Show Grounds Enabling, Fruit Cases.</p>	<p>Matters relating to agriculture, forestry, stock, including experiment and demonstration farms, viticultural stations and nurseries, experiment plots, Agricultural College, Farm Schools, Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park and Sydney Domain, Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown; irrigation farms; diseases of fruit and stock; publication of Agricultural Gazette and Bulletins; Agricultural Bureau.</p>

NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Other Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>10. Dept. of Public Instruction—                      (a) Ministerial Branch.                      (b) Chief Inspector's Branch.                      (c) School Architect's Branch.                      (d) Teachers' Training College.                      (e) Technical Education.                      (f) Technological Museums.                      (g) State Children's Relief.                      (h) Industrial Schools and Reformatories.                      (i) National Art Gallery.                      (j) Conservatorium of Music.                      (k) Public Library.                      (l) Australian Museum.                      (m) Observatory.                      (n) Schools of Arts, Literary Institutions, etc.</p>	<p>Public Instruction, Free Education, State Children's Relief, Children's Protection, Infant Protection, Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders, Anatomy, Public Library and Art Gallery, Australian Museum, Schools of Arts, University and University Colleges, Sydney Grammar School, Bursaries Endowment, Trades Hall, School of Arts Trustees Enabling.</p>	<p>Education; high schools, districts schools, continuation (junior, technical, commercial and domestic) schools, kindergarten and subsidised teaching, technical education, scholarships, medical inspection of school children, anthropometrical survey of school children, rural camp schools for city children, travelling schools, school agriculture, physical training, swimming, etc</p>
<p>11. Department of Labour and Industry—</p>	<p>Early Closing, Factories and Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Truck, Minimum Wage, Saturday Half Holiday, Industrial Arbitration, Gas, Clerical Workers, Workmen's Compensation Act.</p>	<p>Working conditions in factories and shops, early closing, industrial boards, industrial matters generally, and State Labour Branch, Women's Employment Agency, supply and quality of gas.</p>

VICTORIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.

<p>1. Chief Secretary—                      (a) Board for the Protection of Aborigines. (b) Public Service Commissioner. (c) Registry of Friendly Societies. (d) Observatory. (e) Government Statist. (f) Marine Board. (g) Audit. (h) Lunacy. (i) Explosives. (j) Mercantile Marine. (k) Marine Board. (l) Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools. (m) Penal and Gaols. (n) Police. (o) Premier's Office. (p) Inspection of Stores. (q) Public Library. (r) Government Shorthand Writer. (s) Training Ships. (t) Fisheries and Game.</p>	<p>Aborigines, Animals Protection, Constitution, Crimes, Explosives, Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies, Gaols, Inebriates Libraries, Licensing (part), Lunacy, Marine, Medical, Neglected Children, Poisons, Police Offences, Public Service, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Theatres, Weights &amp; Measures, Dentists, Infant Life Protection, Statistics, and Opium (part), Motor-car, Electoral, Preferential Voting, Workers' Compensation, Fisheries, Game.</p>	<p>Departmental business connected with the Houses of Parliament, execution of capital sentences, local option, prisons, the Govt. Gazette, Lotteries, Gaming and Betting, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, "Hansard," Police, Public and Bank Holidays, Fisheries, Game, and other matters as indicated in columns 1 and 2.</p>
<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>Courts of Justice, Coroners, Licensing (part), Probate, Crimes, Children's Courts, Companies, Crown Remedies, Registration of Firms, Hawkers, Insolvency, Mines (part), Money-lenders, Pawnbrokers, Real Property, Transfer of Land, Stamps, Trusts, Book Debts,</p>	<p>Bankruptcy and insolvency, administration and probate, control of courthouses, etc., preparation of legal instruments, administration of justice generally, and advice to Government in all legal questions.</p>
<p>3. Treasury—                      (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), State Land Tax.</p>	<p>Conduct of finances, financial aid to charities, endowment to municipal institutions.</p>

## VICTORIA—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
4. Public Instruction—	Education, Teachers, Registration of Teachers and Schools.	Education generally, supervision of the Training College, registration of teachers & schools.
5. Railways—	Railways and other Acts relating to specific railways and railway loans.	Management and maintenance of Government railways and electric trams.
6. Mines—	Mines, Gold Buyers, Boilers Inspection, Mines Development, Coal Mines Regulation.	Deals with applications for mining leases and licenses, water rights, prospecting.
7. Water Supply—	Water, Waterworks Construction, Water Supply, Loans Application.	Administration of various water works trusts, construction of water works and irrigation systems, boring for water.
8. Agricultural—	Agricultural Colleges, Vegetation Diseases, Stock Diseases, Milk and Dairy Supervision, Artificial Manures, Thistle, and Vine Diseases, Sheep Dipping.	Agricultural colleges & experimental farms, lectures and demonstrations in practical and theoretical agriculture, etc.
9. Lands— (a) Survey. (b) Botanic Gardens and Domain. (c) Land Purchase & Management Board. (d) Advertising & Intelligence Department (Immigration).	Lands, Closer Settlement, Vermin Destruction, Local Government (part), Seed Wheat Advances, Bush Fires Loan, State Aid Abolition, Mines (part).	Survey, sale, and administration of Crown lands, including occupation for industrial, agricultural, and pastoral purposes. Immigration, assisted and nominated passages.
10. Public Works— (a) Roads and Bridges and Local Govt. Brch. (b) State Schools. (c) Dredges and Snagging. (d) Ports and Harbours.	Local Government, Electric Lighting and Power, Pounds, Dog, Unused Roads and Water Frontages, Tramways, Drainage Areas, Municipal Grounds, Country Roads.	Construction of public works, railway construction, light-houses, and signal stations, Alfred Graving Dock, Government steamer, immigration, Labour Bureau.
11. Labour—	Factories and Shops, Servants, Registry Office.	Inspection of factories, workshops and shops, wages boards, lifts.
12. Forests—	Forests.	
13. Public Health—	Health, Cemeteries, Pure Food.	Public health generally, inspection of food.

## QUEENSLAND.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.

1. Chief Secretary— (a) Auditor-General. (b) Agent-General. (c) Bureau of Exchange of International Publications. (d) Govt. Residence, Thursday Island. (e) Immigration Dept. (f) Intelligence & Tourist Bureau. (g) S.S. <i>Lucinda</i> . (h) Pub. Library, Art Gallery, and Museum.	Constitution, Extradition, Immigration, Officials in Parliament, Public Service, Standard Time.	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, University of Queensland.
3. Railways—	Railways and Railway Construction.	Railways and tramways management and construction.

QUEENSLAND—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p><b>4. Home Secretary—</b>                      (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. (m) Cemeteries. (n) Conciliation Boards. (o) Dalby Sanatorium. (p) Diamantina Hospital for Incurables. (q) State Children's Department, Government Statistician.</p>	<p>Aboriginals, Bank Holidays, Careless Use of Fire, Cemetery, Charitable Institutions, Children's Protection, Dental, Elections, Fencing, Fire Brigades, Hawkers, Health, Hospital, Industrial Schools, Inebriates, Influx of Criminals Prevention, Insanity, Legitimations, Liquor, Local Govt., Medical, Native Labourers, Pharmacy, Police, Prisons, Religious, etc., Institutions, Registration Births, etc., Poisons, State Children, Statistics, Traffic.</p>	<p>Is charged with business connected with—aboriginals, cemeteries, elections, fire brigades, holidays, hospitals and charitable institutions, industrial and reformatory schools, infant life protection, insanity, lazarets, local Government, police, prisons, public health, quarantine, remission and execution of sentences and penalties, State children, theatres, miscellaneous services, and all other matters of internal arrangement not confided to any other Minister.</p>
<p><b>5. Treasury—</b>                      (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. (k) Workers' Dwellings Board.</p>	<p>Coast Survey, Explosive, Fisheries, Savings Banks, Annuities, Auctioneers, Harbours, Income Tax, Irrigation, Loans, Shipping and Navigation, Port Dues Revision, Firms Registration and Water Conservation, Stock Inscription, Sugar Works, Treasury Notes and Bills, Tobacco, Water Authorities, Weights and Measures.</p>	<p>Central sugar mills, dredges, fisheries, finance generally, harbour boards and improvements, navigation, ports and harbours, powder magazines, printing, public debt, savings banks, taxation generally, trade and commerce, water supply, water conservation, weights and measures, wharves and jetties.</p>
<p><b>6. Attorney-General—</b>                      (a) Crown Solicitor. (b) Supreme &amp; 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.</p>	<p>Justiciary, Building Societies, Companies, Friendly Societies, Inquests, Insolvency, Intestacy, Leases to Aliens, Printing, Real Property, Stamp, Succession and Probate, Totalisator, Trade Unions, Workers' Compensation.</p>	<p>Administration of justice generally, advising Government on all legal questions, judicial establishments, courts of petty sessions, preparation of all legal instruments and contracts.</p>
<p><b>7. Mines—</b>                      (a) Geological Survey. (b) Mining Registries. (c) Mines Inspectrs. (d) Gold Wardens.</p>	<p>Gold Mining, Mineral Lands, School of Mines.</p>	<p>Geological survey, mineral fields, regulation of mines, Charters Towers School of Mines.</p>
<p><b>8. Public Lands—</b>                      (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.</p>	<p>Destruction, etc., of rabbits and prickly pear, opening and closing roads, reserves, Crown lands, town commonages.</p>
<p><b>9. Agriculture—</b>                      (a) Agricultural College. (b) Inspectors of Stock and Sheep &amp; 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 &amp; Fish Acclimatisation, Live Stock and Meat Export, Margarine, Marsupial Boards, Native Birds Protection, Slaughtering, Shearers' and Sugar-workers', State Forests, Sugar Cultivation.</p>	<p>Agric. College, Botanic Gardens, brands, 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, stock and sugar experiment stations.</p>
<p><b>10. Public Works—</b>                      (a) Government Architect. (b) Engineer for Bridges. (c) Director of Labour. (d) Factories etc. Inspectors. (e) Inspector of Machinery. (f) Industrial Court.</p>	<p>Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, Electric Light and Power, Factories and Shops, State Industrial Peace, Inspection of Machinery and Scaffolding.</p>	<p>Construction of public buildings, State-school buildings, technical colleges, bridges, hospitals, electric light and power stations.</p>

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>1. Chief Secretary—</p> <p>(a) Statistical Dept. (b) Audit. (c) Public Actuary, (d) Sheriff. (e) Registrar-General. (f) Government Printer. (g) Police. (h) Central Board of Health. (i) Hospitals. (j) Mental Hospital. (k) Destitute Persons. (l) State Children. (m) Government Shorthand Writer. (n) Gaols and Prisons.</p>	<p>Civil Service, Audit, Friendly Societies, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Prisons, Police, Legitimation, Public Hospitals, Mental Defectives, State Children, Health, Vaccination, Places of Public Entertainments, Fire Brigades, Public Charities' Funds, etc.</p>	<p>Chamber of Manufactures, Civil Service exams., fire brigades, Government <i>Gazette</i>, public charities, Royal commissions, State printing, public houses, hospitals, public health, law and order, prisons.</p>
<p>2. Treasury—</p> <p>(a) Land and Income Tax Department. (b) Stamp Duty Department. (c) Agent General in London.</p>	<p>Seed Wheat, Unclaimed Moneys, Pawnbrokers, Appraisers, Auctioneers, Hawkers, Taxation, Stamp Duty.</p>	<p>Banking, finance and taxation generally, Imperial and other Government pensions, Public Service Superannuation Fund, licenses.</p>
<p>3. Attorney-General—</p> <p>(a) Law Officers. (b) Public Trustees. (c) Curator of Convicts' Estates. (d) Supreme Ct. (e) Registrars of Industrial Soc., etc., in Admiralty, of Probates, of Companies, and of Building Soc. (f) Insolvency Court. (g) Police and Local Courts. (h) Licensing Benches. (i) Registrar-General of Deeds. (j) Coroners. (k) Electoral Department. (l) Local option.</p>	<p>Courts of Justice, Administration and Probate, Public Trustee, Legal Practitioners, Succession Duties, Companies, Insolvency, Police, Real Property, Bills of Sale, Deposit of Deeds, Coroners, Electoral, Licensing Acts in which magistrates have jurisdiction, Ancient Lights, Declarations, etc.</p>	<p>Responsible for Government Parliamentary bills and administration of Local Option and Electoral Acts. Deals with issue of summonses and warrants and with preparing informations and plaints, licenses, franchise, appeals from courts.</p>
<p>4. Crown Lands and Immigration—</p> <p>(a) Crown Lands Office. (b) Roads Department. (c) Woods and Forests Department. (d) Tourist Bureau. (e) Intelligence Department. (f) Survey Department. (g) Photolithographic Department.</p>	<p>Corporations, District Councils, Manufacturing Districts, Blocker's Loan, Bird and Animal Protection, Game, National Park, Noxious Weeds, Roads, Woods and Forests, Pastoral, Vermin, Licensed Surveyors, Weights and Measures, Botanic Garden, Advances to Settlers, Immigration, Impounding, Travelling Stock, Waybills.</p>	<p>Matters affecting municipal corporations respecting the Acts under which they are constituted. Payment of main road grants, subsidies, and license fees. All matters affecting Crown lands, roads and bridges, immigration, forest reserves, surveys, botanic gardens, animals and birds.</p>
<p>5. Public Works—</p> <p>(a) Railways Department. (b) Engineer-in-Chief's Department. (c) Hydraulic Engineer's Department. (d) Works and Buildings. (e) Labour Exchange. (f) Supply and Tender Board Department. (g) Aborigines Department.</p>	<p>Railway Commissioners, Refreshment Rooms, South-eastern Drainage, Water Conservation, Sewers, Murray River Works, Adelaide Cemetery and Cremation, Renmark Irrigation Trust, Municipal Tramways Trust.</p>	<p>Railways, water conservation works and artesian boring, construction of roads outside district councils, town and country waterworks, weirs, locks, and other improvements River Murray, State Government buildings and Adelaide cemetery, aborigines, etc.</p>
<p>6. Mines—</p> <p>(a) Department of Mines. (b) Government Geologist.</p>	<p>Mining, Gold Dredging, Mining on Private Property.</p>	<p>Mining, warden's courts, record of assays, geological surveys and reports.</p>
<p>7. Education—</p> <p>(a) Education Department (b) Observatory. (c) Adelaide University. (d) Adelaide School of Mines. (e) Country Schools of Mines. (f) Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. (g) Institutes Association.</p>	<p>Education, Adelaide University, Degrees in Surgery, University Site, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, School of Mines.</p>	<p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, technical, and university, institutes, astronomical (but not meteorological) work.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
8. Department of Industry—	Industrial Arbitration, Factories, Early Closing, Scaffolding, Lifts, Shearers' Accommodation, Workmen's Compensation.	Factories, shops, early closing, industrial disputes, etc.
9. Agriculture and Irrigation— (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Advisory Board of Agriculture. (c) Agricultural College. (d) Dairy Department. (e) Poultry Department. (f) Horticultural Department. (g) Stock and Brands. (h) Fisheries. (i) Produce Department. (j) Irrigation. (k) Experimental Farms.	Bush Fires, Fertilisers, Fisheries, Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection, Commerce, Hay and Chaff, Insecticides, Phylloxera, Irrigation, Stock Diseases, Brands.	Scientific farming, agricultural colleges and experimental farms, agricultural instruction; handling, shipping and cold storage of produce, inspection of stock, registration of stock brands, reclamation and irrigation of land, fish industry.
10. Marine— (a) Harbours Board. (b) Marine Board. (c) Explosives and Analytical Laboratory. (d) Inflammable Oils. (e) Life Saving Dept.	Harbour, Marine, and Navigation Acts, Inflammable Oils Act.	Wharves, harbours, jetties, lighthouses, dredging, explosives, inflammable oils, life saving.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.

1. Colonial Secretary— (a) Aborigines. (b) Fisheries. (c) Friendly Societies and Industrial Arbitration. (d) Gaols. (e) Government Gardens. (f) Harbour and Light. (g) Immigration and General Information. (h) Lunacy. (i) Medical, Public Health and Factories. (j) Early Closing. (k) Observatory. (l) Police. (m) Public Charities, State Children, and Government Labour Bureau. (n) Registry and Statistical. (o) State Steamship Service. (p) Lithography. (q) Printing.	Aborigines, Adoption of Children, Bread, Bank Holidays, Protection of Property, Co-operative and Provident Societies, Dentists, Fire Brigades, Early Closing, Friendly Societies, Fisheries, Factories, Harbours and Rivers, Hospitals, Health, Industrial Arbitration, Lunacy, Inebriates, Marine Stores, Medical, Newspaper Libel, Prisons, Police, Pharmacy and Poisons, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Racing Clubs, Royal Commissioners' Powers, Statistical, State Children, Shearers' Accommodation, Seamen, Shipping, Trespass, Trades Unions, Truck, University Endowment, Vaccination, Whaling, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages.	Consuls, passports, fisheries, aborigines, actuarial, industrial arbitration, friendly and other societies, trades unions, prisons, Government gardens, light-houses, harbours and rivers, immigration, and general information, immigration bureau, immigrants' home, hospitals, hospitals for insane, early closing, sanitation, factories, astronomical, police, poor relief, State children, infant life protection, labour bureau, births, marriages and deaths, statistics, children's courts, old men's home, old women's home, inebriates' homes, Sunday entertainments, ferries, State steamships, State dairy farm.
2. Treasury— (a) London Agency. (b) Savings Bank. (c) Government Stores. (d) Tender Board. (e) Premier's Office. (f) Worker's Home Board. (g) Public Service Commissioner.	Taxation, Auctioneers, Stamp, Wines, Beer and Spirits Sale, Gun Licensing, Gov. Savings Bank, Dividend and Totalisator Duties, Workers' Homes, Pensions, Audit, Public Service, Sale of Government Properties.	Finance generally, general stores, stamp duties, savings bank, pensions, public accounts.
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. (i) State Hotels and Inspection of Liquor.	Administration of Justice, Bankruptcy, Bills of Sale, Building Societies, Corporations, Companies, Conveyancing, Divorce, Death Duties, Extradition, Electoral, Firms' Registration, Intestate Estates, Life Assurance, Lunacy Estates, Libel, Licensing, Real Property, Superannuation, Truck Act, Transfer of Land, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages, Usury, etc.	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.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>4. Public Works— (a) Administrative and State Industries. (b) Engineering Division. (c) Architectural Division.</p>	<p>Public Works, Tramways, Railways (Special), Electric Light, Municipal Corporations and Roads.</p>	<p>Public buildings and works, railway and tramway construction, municipalities, and road boards, State saw mills and brick yards.</p>
<p>5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage— (a) Goldfields Division. (b) Metropolitan „ (c) Agricultural „ (d) North-West „</p>	<p>Goldfields Water Supply, Water Boards, Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Land Drainage.</p>	<p>All State hydraulic, sewerage, land drainage and irrigation undertakings.</p>
<p>6. Agricultural— (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Commissioner Wheat Belt. (c) Commissioner South-West. (d) Commissioner Fruit Industries. (e) Stock, Brands, Poultry, and Veterinary Inspection. (f) Rabbit and Vermin Board. (g) Markets, Refrigerating Works, Saleyards and Abattoirs. (h) Botanist, Pathologist, and Entomologist. (i) Traction Engine Clearing. (j) State Meat Stalls.</p>	<p>Rabbit, Stock Diseases, Scab, Brands, Plant Diseases, Noxious Weeds, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Contagious Diseases in Bees, Drowning, Abattoirs, Vermin, Veterinary Surgeons, Destructive Birds and Animals, Agricultural Bank, Cattle Trespas, Fencing and Impounding, Live Stock and Frozen Meat.</p>	<p>Agricultural, horticultural, dairying and pastoral pursuits generally, abattoirs and refrigerating works, State markets, clearing by traction engines, advances to settlers, encouragement of secondary industries, Narrogin School of Agriculture, State orchards, orchards and insect pests, Federal quarantine in connection with fruit export, poultry and veterinary inspection.</p>
<p>7. Education— (a) Primary Education. (b) Secondary Education. (c) Training College for Teachers. (d) Technical Education.</p>	<p>Education.</p>	<p>Education generally, including primary, secondary, continuation and technical schools, inspection of schools, training of teachers.</p>
<p>8. Railways—</p>	<p>Government Railways and Tramways, Electric Light and Power Agreement.</p>	<p>Management, maintenance and control of Govt. railways and tramways, control of electric power scheme.</p>
<p>9. Mines— (a) Explosives and Analytical. (b) Inspection of Machinery. (c) Mining Engineers. (d) Geological Survey. (e) State Batteries. (f) Woods and Forests. (g) School of Mines.</p>	<p>Mining, Sluicing and Dredging for Gold, Explosives, Inspection of Machinery, Mines Regulation, Coal Mines, Mining Development, Timber Regulations.</p>	<p>Mining generally, State batteries and reduction plants, woods and forests.</p>
<p>10. Lands— Lands and Surveys.</p>	<p>Land, Cemeteries, Bush Fires, Parks, Reserves, Agricultural Lands Purchase, Opening and Closing of Roads under Lands Act.</p>	<p>All business in connection with holdings under the Land Acts, reserves, roads, land selection, district survey offices, land agencies.</p>
<p>11. Audit.</p>	<p>Audit.</p>	<p>Audits generally and as provided by special Acts.</p>
<p>12. Taxation. (a) Land Tax. (b) Income Tax. (c) Dividend Duty. (d) Totalisator Duty. (e) Totalisator Licenses.</p>	<p>Land and Income Tax Assessment, Land Tax and Income Tax, Dividend Duties, Totalisator Duty and Regulations.</p>	<p>Direct taxation generally (except stamp duties), totalisator licenses.</p>

TASMANIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1915.

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Principal 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 Foreign Governmts., with Agent-General and Governor, etc.</p>
<p>2. Chief Secretary—                      (a) Houses of Parliament. (b) Electoral. (c) Audit. (d) Statistical &amp; Registration. (e) Inspection of Machinery, Magazines and Explosives. (f) Fisheries. (g) Public Buildings. (h) Charitable Institutions. (i) Boys' Training School. (j) Home for Invalids. (k) Neglected Children's Department. (l) Medical Institutions. (m) Hospitals. (n) Public Health. (o) Mines. (p) Public Service Board.</p>	<p>Audit, Bank Holidays, Cemeteries, Registration of Births and Deaths, Botanical Gardens, Charitable Institutions, Electoral, Fire Brigades, Factories, Fisheries, Hospitals, Inebriates, Museum &amp; Art Gallery, Newspapers, Pensions, Pharmacy, Public Health, Public Service, Wages Boards, Midwifery, Shops Closing, Workers' Compensation.</p>	<p>Charitable institutions, cemeteries, public health, electoral, franchise, fisheries, machinery, statistics, training &amp; industrial schools, public service, explosives, wages boards.</p>
<p>3. Treasury—                      (a) Taxes. (b) Printing. (c) State Savings Bank. (d) Agricultural Bank. (e) Merchant Ship's Officers' Exam. Board. (f) Railways. (g) Education.</p>	<p>Suppression of Public Betting, Licensing, Stamp Duties, Auction, Pawnbrokers, Public Debts, Taxation, Assessment, Savings Bank, State Advances, Merchant Ship's Officers' Examination, Railway Management, Education.</p>	<p>Finance generally, collection of internal revenue and of stamp duties, Government printing, railway and educational matters.</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 Department.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Closer Settlement, Game Protection, Stock, Diseased Animals, Rabbits Destruction, Vegetation Diseases.</p>	<p>Crown lands and surveys, agriculture and stock.</p>
<p>6. Public Works—</p>	<p>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, Real Property, Prisons, Bankruptcy, Local Courts, Infant Life Protection, Motor Traffic, Police.</p>	<p>Courts of law, gaols, justices of the peace and coroners, lands titles, police, registration of deeds, Supreme Court &amp; Judges.</p>
<p>8. Education—</p>	<p>Education.</p>	<p>Primary &amp; technical education, University of Tasmania.</p>