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CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. **General.**—The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is represented throughout the Commonwealth by the Governor-General who, subject to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has such powers and functions as the Sovereign is pleased to assign to him. In each State there is a State Governor, who is the representative of the Sovereign for the State, and who exercises such powers within the State as are conferred upon him by the Letters Patent which constitute his office, and by the instructions, which inform him in detail of the manner in which his duties are to be fulfilled. The Legislature in each State was bi-cameral till 1922, in which year the Queensland Parliament became uni-cameral. In the bi-cameral States it consists of (a) a Legislative Council and (b) a Legislative Assembly, or House of Assembly. In Queensland the Legislative Assembly constitutes the Parliament. In the Commonwealth Parliament the Upper House is known as the Senate, and in the State Parliaments as the Legislative Council. The Lower House in the bi-cameral States is known as follows :—In the Commonwealth Parliament as the House of Representatives, in the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia as the Legislative Assembly, and in the State Parliaments of South Australia and Tasmania as the House of Assembly. The legislative powers of these Parliaments are delimited by the Commonwealth and the State Constitutions. The Assembly (Queensland as pointed out above is now uni-cameral), which is the larger, is always elective, the qualifications for the franchise varying in character. The Council is, in the case of New South Wales, nominated by the Governor-in-Council; in other States it is elective, the constituencies being differently arranged and some property or special qualification for the electorate being required. In the Federal Parliament, however, the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses. A brief account of the constitutional history of each of the States is given in Chapter I., and a conspectus of the Constitutions of the Commonwealth and States in Year Book No. 13, pp. 927 to 951. The information given therein respecting Queensland must of course be considerably modified in view of the abolition of the Upper House in 1922.

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

The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth was constituted by Letters Patent issued on the 29th October, 1900, in pursuance of the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act (see page 21 hereinbefore). The powers and duties of the Governor-General were further defined by Royal instructions issued on the same date. The principal and most important of his functions, legislative as well as executive, are expressly conferred upon him by the terms of the Constitution itself. He is the custodian of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, and has the appointment of political officers to administer Departments of State of the Commonwealth.

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

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

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

The Governor-General may not leave the Commonwealth without having first obtained leave from the Imperial Government, to whom alone he is responsible for his official acts.

The powers and functions of the State Governors are, within their respective States, very similar to those exercised by the Governor-General for the Commonwealth, and are defined by the terms of their Commissions and by the Royal instructions accompanying the same. A State Governor is the official head of the State Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Bills passed by the Parliament, except those reserved for the Royal Assent. The latter include certain classes of Bills, which are regulated by the Constitution Acts and by the instructions issued by the Imperial Government. The Governors are, under ordinary circumstances, guided by their Executive Councils, the chief matters in which the exercise of discretion is required being the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; the appointment of a new Ministry; or the assenting to, vetoing, or reserving of Bills passed by the legislative chambers. The Governors are authorized, under certain restrictions, to administer the prerogative of mercy by the reprieve or pardon of criminal offenders within their jurisdiction, and to remit fines and penalties due to the Crown. All moneys to be expended for the public service are issued from the Treasury under the Governor's warrant.

In a publication* in which the above matters are exhaustively discussed, it is indicated that there are important functions in the hands of a Governor, and that his influence may extend beyond what is anticipated by those who are unfamiliar with the activities of actual government. This is, however, essentially a matter of individual character. A Governor is entitled to the fullest confidence of his Ministers, to be informed at once of any important decisions taken by his Cabinet, and to discuss them with the utmost freedom. He can point out objections, give advice, deprecate measures, and urge alterations, subject, however, to his remaining always behind the scenes. It should be remembered, moreover, that the State Executive Councils owe their existence to the Royal Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor and that, in law, the Governor is never bound to accept the advice of his Ministers. He cannot indeed do many things without their advice, for it is provided by law (either in the Constitution or Interpretation Acts, or by authoritative usage) that a Governor-in-Council must act on the advice of the Council. He cannot therefore perform any act in Council without a majority, though he can always refuse to act, and thus force his Ministers either to give way on the point at issue or to resign their posts. Even in the case of a ministerial act,

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

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

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

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

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

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

New South Wales ..	Admiral SIR DUDLEY RAWSON STRATFORD DE CHAIR, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Victoria ..	Colonel the Rt. Hon. GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MOWBRAY, EARL OF STRADBROKE, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.D.C. to H.M. the King.
Queensland ..	Lieutenant-Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G.C.M.G.
South Australia ..	Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE TOM MOLESWORTH BRIDGES, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania ..	Vacant. Administrator of the Government—The Hon. SIR HERBERT NICHOLLS, Kt. (Hon. N. K. Ewing administering during temporary absence of Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls).

4. The Cabinet and Executive Government.—(i) *General.* The sections of the Commonwealth Constitution Act dealing with the Executive Government will be found on page 29 hereinbefore. In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototypes in the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth and in the State Governments are vested in the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in the majority of the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth

Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

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

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

(iv) *Ministers in Upper or Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in March, 1924 :—

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES,
1924.**

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

(v) *The Cabinet.* (a) *General.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day are alone present, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is taken of the proceedings. The members of the Cabinet, being the leaders of the party in power in Parliament, control the bent of legislation, and must retain the confidence of the people and also of the Governor-General (or Governor), to whom they act as an advising body. They also in effect wield, by virtue of their seats on the Executive Council, the whole executive force of the community. In summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General (or Governor) is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally in no way bound to accept such advice.

(b) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* The following statement gives the names of the Ministers of State for the Commonwealth who have held office since the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government :—

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1901, to MARCH, 1924.

HOME AND TERRITORIES. (Prior to 14/11/16 known as External Affairs.)			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C. (a) (b) ..	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C. ..	1/1/01	24/7/03
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (b) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER (h) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C. (a) (g) ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. MCLEAN ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	4/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	29/4/10	f 8/10/11	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G. ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. P. MCM. GLYNN, K.C. ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. J. A. ARTHUR ..	17/9/14	f 9/12/14	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	17/9/14	14/9/16
Hon. HUGH MAHON ..	14/12/14	14/11/16	Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C. (b) ..	29/9/16	14/11/16
Hon. F. W. BAMFORD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. P. MCM. GLYNN, K.C. ..	17/2/17	3/2/20	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/2/17	13/12/18
Hon. A. POYNTON ..	4/2/20	21/12/21	Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	13/12/18	17/1/19
Rt. Hon. G. F. PEARCE, P.C. ..	21/12/21	(e)	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	17/1/19	21/12/21
			Hon. A. S. RODGERS ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN ..	9/2/23	(e)
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			TREASURER.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. A. DEAKIN ..	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	26/4/04
Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON (a) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C. ..	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. (l) ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. I. A. ISAACS ..	4/7/05	11/10/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	11/10/08	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER (a) (h) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (b) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. P. MCM. GLYNN ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (b) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C. (j) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) ..	17/9/14	27/10/15
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (a) (k) ..	17/9/14	21/12/21	Hon. W. G. HIGGS ..	27/10/15	27/10/16
Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	21/12/21	(e)	Hon. A. POYNTON ..	24/11/16	17/2/17
			Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	17/2/17	27/3/18
			Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	27/3/18	15/6/20
			Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH COOK, P.C., G.C.M.G. ..	28/7/20	21/12/21
			Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C. (p) ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. E. C. G. PAGE ..	9/2/23	(e)
WORKS AND RAILWAYS. (Prior to 14/11/16 known as Home Affairs.)			DEFENCE.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	7/8/03	Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	f 10/1/01
Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	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 (g) ..	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. T. T. EWING (c) ..	11/10/06	23/1/07	Hon. J. W. MCCAY (m) ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	23/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD ..	4/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G. ..	23/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. J. COOK (i) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK (a) (i) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	27/10/15	14/11/16	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	17/9/14	21/12/21
Hon. P. J. LYNCH ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	17/2/17	27/3/18	Hon. E. K. BOWDEN ..	9/2/23	(e)
Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	27/3/18	21/12/21			
Hon. R. W. FOSTER ..	21/12/21	9/2/23			
Hon. P. G. STEWART ..	9/2/23	(e)			

(a) Prime Minister. (b) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc. (c) Afterwards the Hon. Sir T. Ewing, K.C.M.G. (d) Afterwards the Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G. (e) Still in office. (f) Died while holding office. (g) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (h) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. A. Fisher, P.C. (i) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. (j) Afterwards the Hon. Sir W. H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C. (k) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., K.C. (l) Afterwards Lord Forrest of Bunbury. (m) Afterwards the Hon. Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G. (n) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. W. A. Watt, P.C. (o) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, P.C. (p) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, P.C., M.C. (q) Afterwards the Hon. Sir Littleton E. Groom, K.C.M.G., K.C.

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1901, TO
MARCH, 1924—continued.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (f)	1/1/01	17/1/01	Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR, K.C.	1/1/01	23/9/03
Hon. J. G. DRAKE	5/2/01	7/8/03	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. G. MCGREGOR	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. MAHON	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. S. SMITH	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. T. T. EWING (c)	4/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. A. CHAPMAN	4/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. J. H. KEATING	11/10/06	19/2/07
Hon. S. MAUGER	29/7/07	12/11/08	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	19/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. MCGREGOR	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir J. QUICK	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. MCGREGOR	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. C. E. FRAZER	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. J. H. MCCOLL	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. AGAR WYNNE	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. GARDINER	17/9/14	27/11/16
Hon. W. G. SPENCE	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. W. G. SPENCE	27/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. W. WEBSTER	27/10/15	3/2/20	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. G. H. WISE	4/2/20	21/12/21	Hon. L. E. GROOM (g)	16/11/17	27/3/18
Hon. A. POYNTON, O.B.E.	21/12/21	9/2/23	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL	27/3/18	21/12/21
Hon. W. G. GIBSON	9/2/23	(e)	Hon. JOHN EARLE	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. L. ATKINSON	9/2/23	(e)
THE NAVY.			REPATRIATION.		
(Amalgamated with Defence before 1915, and after 21st December, 1921.)			Name.	From—	To—
Name.	From—	To—	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	28/9/17	9/2/23
Hon. J. A. JENSEN	12/7/15	17/2/17			
Rt. Hon. J. COOK, P.C. (i)	17/2/17	28/7/20			
Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	28/7/20	21/12/21			
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (revived December, 1921).			HEALTH.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C., K.C.	21/12/21	9/2/23	Hon. W. M. GREENE	10/3/21	9/2/23
Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C. (a) (p)	9/2/23	(e)	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	9/2/23	(e)
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.					
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. N. E. LEWIS (d)	1/1/01	23/4/01	Hon. J. A. JENSEN	17/9/14	12/7/15
Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G.	23/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL	17/9/14	27/3/18
Hon. J. H. KEATING	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. S. MAUGER	11/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. L. E. GROOM (g)	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. J. H. COOK	28/1/03	12/11/03	Hon. A. POYNTON	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. J. HUTCHISON	12/11/03	2/6/09	Hon. G. H. WISE	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a)	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. W. M. GREENE	26/3/18	17/1/19
Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON, C.M.G.	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. R. B. ORCHARD	26/3/18	31/1/19
Hon. E. FINDLEY	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. Sir G. de L. RYRIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.	4/2/20	9/2/23
Hon. C. E. FRAZER	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH	4/2/20	28/7/20
Hon. E. A. ROBERTS	23/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. A. S. RODGERS	28/7/20	21/12/21
Hon. J. S. CLEMONS	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. H. LAMOND	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. W. H. KELLY	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. R. V. WILSON	9/2/23	(e)
Hon. H. MAHON	17/9/14	14/12/14	Hon. T. W. CRAWFORD	9/2/23	(e)

See notes on previous page.

(c) *State Ministries.* The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in March, 1924, are shown in the following statement :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1924.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Premier—

HON. SIR G. W. FULLER, K.C.M.G.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council—*HON. SIR J. H. CARRUTHERS, K.C.M.G.,
LL.D., M.L.C.*Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests—*

HON. W. E. WEARNE.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health—

HON. C. W. OAKES, C.M.G.

Attorney-General—

HON. T. R. BAVIN.

Colonial Treasurer—

HON. SIR A. A. C. COCKS, K.B.E.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways and State Industrial Enterprises—

HON. R. T. BALL.

Minister for Agriculture—

CAPTAIN THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.

Minister of Public Instruction—

HON. A. BRUNTNELL.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Local Government—

HON. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK.

Minister of Justice—

HON. T. J. LEY.

Minister for Labour and Industry—

HON. E. H. FARRAR, M.L.C.

VICTORIA.

Premier and Treasurer—

HON. H. S. W. LAWSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Immigration—

HON. D. S. OMAN.

*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—*HON. SIR A. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
M.L.C.*Minister of Public Instruction and of Labour and of Forests—*

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

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines—

HON. H. I. COHEN, K.C., M.L.C.

Minister of Railways—

HON. F. W. EGGLESTON.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health—

HON. S. S. ARGYLE.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Water Supply—

HON. JOHN GORDON.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. M. MCGREGOR, M.L.C.

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

HON. H. BEARDMORE.

HON. F. GROVES.

QUEENSLAND.

Premier, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Chief Secretary, and Treasurer—

HON. E. G. THEODORE.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—

HON. W. N. GILLIES.

Secretary for Mines—

HON. A. J. JONES.

Secretary for Railways—

HON. J. LARCOMBE.

Attorney-General—

HON. J. MULLAN.

Secretary for Public Instruction—

HON. J. HUXHAM

Home Secretary—

HON. J. STOPFORD.

Secretary for Public Lands—

HON. W. MCCORMACK.

Secretary for Public Works—

HON. W. F. SMITH.

Assistant Minister—

HON. F. T. BRENNAN.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Premier and Attorney-General—

HON. SIR H. N. BARWELL, K.C.M.G.

Treasurer and Minister of Railways and of Industry—

HON. W. HAGUE.

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

HON. G. R. LAFFER.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Education—

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

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Local Government, and Minister of Marine—

HON. G. F. JENKINS.

Minister of Agriculture, Assistant Minister of Repatriation, and Minister for Town Planning—

HON. J. COWAN, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

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

Minister for Education, North-West, and Justice—

HON. JOHN EWING, M.L.C.

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

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

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

HON. J. SCADDAN.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health—

HON. R. S. SAMPSON.

Minister for Agriculture—

HON. H. K. MALEY.

TASMANIA.

Premier and Treasurer and Minister for Railways—

HON. J. A. LYONS.

Attorney-General and Minister for Education—

HON. A. E. OGILVIE.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Mines—

HON. J. A. GUY.

Minister for Lands, Works, Agriculture, and Forestry—

HON. J. A. BELTON.

Minister without Portfolio—

HON. A. LAWSON, M.L.C.

5. Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.—The following table shows the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in March, 1924 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1924.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	82	34	(a)	20	30	18	220
Lower House ..	76	90	65	72	46	50	30	429
Total ..	112	172	99	72	66	80	48	649
ANNUAL SALARY.								
Upper House ..	£ 1,000	£ ..	£ 200	£ (a)	£ 400	£ 400	£ 300	..
Lower House ..	1,000	600	500	500	400	400	300	..

(a) Council abolished, 1922.

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

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

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1924, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. The Federal Parliament.—The Senate consists of 36 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows:—New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 1—total, 76. The Constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In elections for Senators, each State is counted as a single electorate, but an elaborate scheme of subdivision had to be undertaken in order to provide workable electorates in each State for members of the House of Representatives. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £1,000 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in Chapter I.

3. Federal Elections.—There have been eight complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The fifth Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1913, was dissolved on the 30th July, 1914, in somewhat unusual circumstances. Under Section 27 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposed law previously passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after a specified interval, again pass the proposed law, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate for a second time reject it or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives occurred in the second session of the fifth Parliament, and, in accordance with the section

of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. The first session of the ninth Parliament opened on the 28th February, 1923. Particulars regarding the last five Commonwealth elections may be found in the table given hereunder :—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1913 to 1922.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
31st May, 1913 ..	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66
5th September, 1914 ..	1,478,468	1,333,047	2,811,515	1,139,933	902,403	2,042,336	77.10	67.69	72.64
5th May, 1917 ..	1,444,133	1,391,194	2,835,327	1,184,663	1,018,138	2,202,801	82.03	73.18	77.69
13th December, 1919 ..	1,439,818	1,410,044	2,849,862	1,094,534	938,403	2,032,937	76.02	65.55	71.33
16th December, 1922 ..	1,494,508	1,487,916	2,982,424	966,551	761,695	1,728,246	64.67	51.19	57.95

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

31st May, 1913 ..	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	876,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.55	73.49
5th September, 1914 ..	1,225,990	1,122,451	2,348,441	954,768	772,138	1,726,906	77.88	68.79	73.53
5th May, 1917 ..	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30
13th December, 1919 ..	1,395,165	1,367,468	2,762,633	1,063,029	914,816	1,977,845	76.19	66.90	71.59
16th December, 1922 ..	1,396,020	1,378,254	2,774,274	920,177	726,686	1,646,863	65.91	52.72	59.36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA, 1913.—RESULTS OF VOTING.

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

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

(vii) *Military Service Referendum, 1916.* A referendum was held on the 28th October, 1916, when the following question with regard to military service was submitted to the people:—"Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of this War, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?" In New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia the majority of the voters was not in favour, while in the other States the proposal was carried. The number of votes cast in favour was 1,087,557, and those cast not in favour was 1,160,033, the net result being a majority of 72,476 votes not in favour. Of the electors on the roll, 82.75 per cent. voted.

(viii) *Military Service Referendum, 1917.* A further referendum was held on the 20th December, 1917, the question being, "Are you in favour of the proposal of the Commonwealth Government for reinforcing the Australian Imperial Force oversea?" The proposal was that, while voluntary enlistment was to continue, compulsory reinforcements should be called up by ballot to make the total reinforcements up to 7,000 per month. In New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia the majority of voters was not in favour of the prescribed question. The number of votes cast in favour was 1,015,159 and of those not in favour 1,181,747, the net result being a majority of 166,588 votes not in favour. The percentage of electors who voted was 81.34.

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

5. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* The Legislative Council in this State is a nominee chamber, the Legislative Assembly being an elective body. Theoretically the Legislative Council may contain an unlimited number of members, and the number of members at the latest available date was eighty-two. The tenure of the seat is for life; four-fifths of the members must be persons not holding any paid office under the Crown, but this is held not to include officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pensions. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety members, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. Nine electorates return five members each, and fifteen return three members each. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years.

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

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

Year.	Electors Qualified to Vote.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1910	458,626	409,069	867,695	322,199	262,154	584,353	72.53	65.52	69.20
1913	553,633	484,366	1,037,999	385,838	302,389	688,227	72.20	64.55	68.63
1917	574,308	535,522	1,109,830	328,030	295,354	623,384	62.40	60.57	61.52
1920	593,244	561,193	1,154,437	363,115	285,594	648,709	61.21	50.89	56.19
1922	636,662	614,361	1,251,023	466,949	408,515	875,464	73.34	66.49	69.98

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

6. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in February, 1924, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one-half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote only once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-sixth closed on the 6th August, 1921. The first session of the twenty-seventh Parliament opened on the 6th September, 1921, and closed on the 5th January, 1922. The second session opened on the 4th July, 1922, and closed on the 5th January, 1923. The third session opened on the 11th July, 1923, and closed on the 13th December, 1923. Particulars of voting at the last five elections are given in the subjoined table:—

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1910 TO 1922.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

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

Parliament opened on the 15th November, 1920, and closed on the 13th April, 1923. At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the total number of electors enrolled at the 1923 elections, 82.23 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding the last five elections for which details are available are given below.

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 1912 TO 1923.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912	173,801	135,789	309,590	122,844	95,795	218,639	75.92	75.02	75.52
1915	184,627	150,568	335,195	140,396	125,844	266,240	86.46	90.09	88.14
1918	233,342	191,074	424,416	176,768	163,901	340,669	75.75	85.78	80.27
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93
1923	257,001	219,476	476,477	194,287	174,980	369,267	80.72	83.96	82.23

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under the Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905.

8. The Parliament of South Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with forty-six members, both chambers being elective. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council. For the House of Assembly, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1910 to 1921.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

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

Particulars of 1924 elections will be found in the Appendix.

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

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1908 to 1922.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1908	83,060	52,919	135,979	46,411	29,412	75,823	66.99	65.65	66.46
1911	91,814	60,831	152,645	53,355	38,231	91,636	74.44	75.50	74.88
1914	126,598	88,143	214,741	54,612	41,993	96,605	56.59	58.29	57.32
1917	93,106	73,845	166,951	45,453	40,167	85,620	59.46	65.51	62.15
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34

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

Particulars of 1924 elections will be found in the Appendix.

10. **The Parliament of Tasmania.**—(i) *Constitution.* In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. There are five House of Assembly districts corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral districts, each returning six members, who are elected under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections. (See Year Book No. 6, page 1185.)

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

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1912 to 1922.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912	52,853	50,660	103,513	40,713	35,337	76,050	77.03	69.73	73.47
1913	53,372	51,920	105,292	38,700	32,102	70,802	72.51	61.83	67.24
1916	54,466	52,855	107,321	41,427	37,557	78,984	76.06	71.05	73.60
1919	53,205	54,336	107,541	37,037	34,027	71,064	69.61	62.62	66.08
1922	54,958	55,591	110,549	38,457	31,295	69,752	69.96	56.30	63.09

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates, and the following particulars are given of the last contested election in each case : number of electors on the roll, 36,948 ; number of votes recorded, male 13,744, female 3,607, total 17,351 ; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 46.10.

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

§ 3. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

1. *General.*—The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended the 30th June, 1923. In order to avoid any incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1922-23.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary ..	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,069	3,289	1,474	31,832
Official Secretary's salary ..	650	630	..	300	..	350	..	1,930
Governor's establishment ..	5,450	664	4,974	1,068	..	2,160	521	14,843
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ..	11,047	2,575	2,381	2,426	2,444	596	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	898	1,436	(g) 1,199	(k) 4,614	237	..	443	30,296
Total ..	28,045	10,305	13,554	11,408	6,750	6,401	2,438	78,901
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(a)	458	720	30	..	350	..	1,558
Other expenses ..	(a)	439	56	80	..	..	..	575
Total ..	(a)	897	776	110	..	350	..	2,133
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	14,598	21,665	10,000	8,585	7,750	6,200	3,669	72,467
Other expenses ..	989	1,290	(h)	..	(i)	7,747	882	10,908
Visits of Commonwealth Ministers to London ..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
Total ..	15,758	22,955	10,000	8,585	7,750	13,947	4, 551	83,546
4. Parliament—								
A. The Upper House:								
Allowances to members ..	34,790	..	3,000	..	6,800	12,128	4,800	61,518
Railway passes ..	b 29,300	14,757	(g)	..	1,260	m 2,978	750	49,045
Other expenses of members ..	..	..	..	..	164	150	5	319
B. The Lower House:								
Allowances to members ..	65,275	47,020	28,453	30,908	15,915	20,041	8,498	216,110
Railway passes ..	(c)	17,055	(g)	(i)	2,898	(m)	1,250	21,203
Other expenses of members ..	..	3,391	..	1,482	588	295	134	5,890
C. Miscellaneous:								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	20,936	22,584	16,745	5,840	6,505	3,598	4,136	80,394
Printing ..	14,661	16,972	2,900	3,306	5,688	..	..	..
Hansard (including printing) ..	20,460	9,185	9,315	7,018	6,292	5,161	2,848	103,806
Library ..	5,741	821	1,210	1,430	1,159	465	..	..
Refreshment rooms ..	2,358	(e)	2,734	2,613	1,864	1,866	..	..
Water, power, light, and heat ..	1,866	830	705	612	963	..	1,168	62,678
Postage, stores, and stationery ..	(d) 3,293	1,253	838	341	113	2,751	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	13,802	(f) 9,879	225	489	1,289	..	..	..
Total ..	212,532	143,747	66,125	54,039	51,498	49,433	23,589	600,963
5. Electoral Office—								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	67,054	1,826	1,140	2,812	2,807	2,180	4,560	179,876
Other expenses ..	56,355	16,642	13,495	10,065	158	782	..	..
Total ..	123,409	18,468	14,635	12,877	2,965	2,962	4,560	179,876
6. Cost of Elections ..	89,808	..	294	18,182	1,239	789	(j)	110,362
7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees ..	10,106	2,365	3,753	3,819	2,165	1,478	1,946	25,632
GRAND TOTAL ..	479,658	198,737	109,137	109,020	72,417	75,360	37,084	1,081,413
<i>Cost per head of population ..</i>	<i>1s. 8d.</i>	<i>1s. 10d.</i>	<i>1s. 5d.</i>	<i>2s. 9d.</i>	<i>2s. 10d.</i>	<i>4s. 5d.</i>	<i>3s. 4d.</i>	<i>3s. 11d.</i>

(a) Included under Governor-General. (b) Including Lower House. (c) Included in Upper House. (d) Stores and stationery included in Miscellaneous. (e) Included in Miscellaneous. (f) Including Parliamentary Works Committee (both Houses), £5,325. (g) £5,000 is paid to the Railway Department to cover issue of passes to State Governor and Staff, members of Parliament of Victoria and other States, and Executive Councillors. (h) See note (g). Ministers are allowed £1 per day when travelling. (i) Not available. Each member has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (j) Included in Electoral Office. (k) Includes £950 allowance to Lieutenant-Governor. (l) Ministers are allowed 15s. per day when travelling within the State, and £2 2s. per day outside the State. (m) £2,978 was paid for railway passes, etc., for members of both Houses; in addition to which members of each House have a pass over the whole of the State railways.

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

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

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Prime Minister and External Affairs	Administrative (Central)—(a) Channel of communication for all Departments with State, British, Dominion and Foreign Governments, also Consuls in Australia, (b) Executive Council matters, (c) Cabinet and Parliamentary arrangements, (d) Arrangement of Commonwealth functions, etc., (e) Royal Commissions, (f) Historic Memorials, (g) Commonwealth Publicity, etc., (h) Commonwealth Gazettes and Statutes: External Affairs—(a) Intelligence work—International Affairs, (b) League of Nations matters, (c) Representation of Australia abroad, including—High Commissioner's Office, Commissioner in U.S.A., Commercial Agency at Paris, Representation at International Conferences, etc., (d) Consular Appointments, (e) Repatriation and relief of distressed Australians abroad, (f) Administration of Nauru, (g) Pacific Island Mail Services: Public Service matters, including administration: Public Service Board and Staff: Auditor-General and Staff: Immigration: Commonwealth Shipbuilding: Commonwealth Government Line of Steamers.	Committee of Public Accounts Act 1913-1920: Commonwealth Public Service Act 1922: Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act 1913-1914: Commonwealth Salaries Act 1907: Commonwealth Shipping Act 1923: High Commissioner Act 1909: Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919: Oil Agreement Act 1920: Petherick Collection Act 1911: Royal Commissions Act 1902-1912: Treaty of Peace (Germany) Act 1919-1920: Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act 1920: War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920-1922.
Treasury	Appropriation and Supply: Banking: Commonwealth Supply and Tender Board: Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender: Government Printing: Insurance: Invalid and Old-age Pensions: Loans to States: Maternity Allowances: New Guinea Territory—Control of expropriated properties: Pensions and Retiring Allowances: Public Moneys, including Loans: Stamp, Note and Bond Printing: States Debts: Taxation,	Appropriation Acts: Audit Act 1901-1920: Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920-21: Bank Notes Tax Act 1910: Bills of Exchange Act 1909-1912: Coinage Act 1909: Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1920: Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911-1918: Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act 1912: Constitution Alteration (State Debts) Act 1909: Entertainments Tax Act 1916-1919: Entertainments Tax Assessment Act 1916: Estate Duty Act 1914: Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1916: Funding Arrangements Act 1921: Income Tax

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Treasury—con- tinued.	other than duties of Customs and of Excise: Workmen's Compensation: War Gratuities: Repatriation Section—Advances to the States for soldier land settlement: General repatriation, including employment, grants in aids, vocational training and children's education: Medical Services, including reciprocal medical treatment for soldiers of the United Kingdom and Canada in Australia, hospitals and hostels: Soldier Trust Funds: War Pensions, including Imperial War Pensions.	Act 1922–1923: Income Tax Assessment Act 1922–1923: Income Tax Collection Act 1923: Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908–1923: Land Tax Act 1910–1922: Land Tax Assessment Act 1910–1923: Life Assurance Companies Act 1905: Loan Acts: Loans Redemption and Conversion Act 1921: Loans Securities Act 1921: Loans Sinking Fund Act 1918: Marine Insurance Act 1909: Maternity Allowance Act 1912: National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1923: Officers' Compensation Act 1912–1915: Returned Soldiers' Woollen Company Act 1921: Special Annuity Act 1923: States Loan Acts 1916 and 1917: Supply Acts: Superannuation Act 1922; Surplus Revenue Acts 1908, 1909, 1910: Tasmanian Loan Redemption Act 1910: Tasmania Grant Act 1912–1923: Taxation of Loans Act 1923: Treasury Bills Act 1914–1915: Trust Fund Advances Act 1910: Trust Fund Advances Act 1910 (No. 2): War Gratuity Acts 1920: War Loan Securities Repurchase Act 1918: War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920 (Sections 7, 14–18 and 20): War Loan (United Kingdom) Acts 1916: Wheat Pool Advances Act 1923.
Attorney- General	Bankruptcy and Insolvency: Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes: Conciliation and Arbitration: Copyright: Crown Law Offices: Designs: Divorce and Matrimonial Causes: Foreign Corporations: Judiciary and Courts: Marriage: Metals (including Australian Metal Exchange): Parliamentary Drafting: Patents: Recognition throughout the Commonwealth of State Laws, Records, and Judicial Proceedings: Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of State Process and Judgments: Trade Marks: Trading and Financial Corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.	Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1916: Acts Interpretation Act 1904–1916: Agreements Validation Act: Amendments Incorporation Act 1905–1918: Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920: Bills of Exchange Act 1909–1912: Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1921: Copyright Act 1912: Crimes Act 1914–1915: Designs Act 1906–1912: Enemy Contracts Annulment Act 1915: Evidence Act 1905: Extradition Act 1903: High Court Procedure Act 1903–1915: Industrial Peace Acts 1920: Judiciary Act 1903–1920: Jury Exemption Act 1905–1922: Legal Proceedings Control Act 1919: Parliamentary Papers Act 1908: Patents Act 1903–1921: Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act 1910: Rules Publication Act 1903–1916: Service and Execution of Process Act 1901–1922: Solicitor-General Act 1916: State Law and Records Recognition Act 1901: Statutory Declarations Act 1911–1922: Trade Marks Act 1905–1922.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—*continued*.

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Home and Territories	<p>Astronomy : Australian War Museum : Census and Statistics : Commonwealth Literary Fund : Elections : Franchise : Immigration Restriction : Indentured Coloured Labour : Lands and Surveys : Meteorology : Naturalization : Norfolk Island : Northern Territory : Oil (Mineral, Reward for Discovery) : Papua : Passports : Pearl Shelling and Trepang Fisheries in Australian waters beyond Territorial limits : People of races (other than the aboriginal races in any State) for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws : Seat of Government : Administration of New Guinea Territory.</p>	<p>Census and Statistics Act 1905–1920 : Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1922 : Contract Immigrants Act 1905 : Emigration Act 1910 : Governor-General's Residence Act 1906 : Immigration Act 1901–1920 : Lands Acquisition Act 1906–1916 : Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915 : Meteorology Act 1906 : Nationality Act 1920–1922 : New Guinea Act 1920 : Norfolk Island Act 1913 : Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910–1919 : Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910 : Northern Territory Representation Act 1922 : Papua Act 1905–1920 : Passports Act 1920 : Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906–1919 : Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923 : Representation Act 1905–1916 : Seat of Government Act 1908 : Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909 : Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910 : Senate Elections Act 1903–22 : War Census Act 1915–1916.</p>
Trade and Customs	<p>Board of Trade : Bounties : British Empire Exhibition 1924 : Commercial and Industrial Bureau of Board of Trade : Clearing Office—Enemy debts : Customs and Excise : Film Censorship : Fisheries—other than pearl shell or trepang in Australian waters beyond Territorial limits : Flax : Fruit Pool : Institute of Science and Industry : Lighthouses, Lightships, Beacons, Buoys : Meat Export Trade : Navigation and Shipping : Organization of Trade and Industry : Organization of Dairying Industry : Peace Treaty (Economic Clauses) : Public Trustee : Restriction of Imports and Exports : Sugar Control : Tariff Board : Trade and Commerce : Trading with Enemy : Wheat Pool : Wheat Storage (Erection of Silos).</p>	<p>Advances to Settlers Act 1923 : Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906–1910 : Beer Excise Act 1901–1923 : British Empire Exhibition Appropriation Act 1922 : Butter Agreement Act 1920 : Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 : Commercial Activities Act 1919 : Customs Act 1901–1922 : Customs Tariff Act 1921–1923 : Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 : Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1921–1922 : Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1922 (No. 2) : Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 : Distillation Act 1901–1923 : Excise Act 1901–1923 : Excise Procedure Act 1907 : Excise Tariff 1921 : Institute of Science and Industry Act 1920 : Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act 1922 : Lighthouses Act 1911–1919 : Meat Export Bounties Act 1922–1923 : Navigation Act 1912–1920 : Sea Carriage of Goods Act 1904 : Seamen's Compensation Act 1911 : Secret Commissions Act 1905 : Shale Oil Bounty Act 1917–1922 : Spirits Act 1906–1923 : Sugar Purchase Act 1915–1920 : Sulphur Bounty Act 1923 : Tariff Board Act 1921–23 : Trading with Enemy Act 1914–1921 : Treaty of Peace Acts : Westralian Farmers' Agreement Act 1920 : Westralian Farmers' Agreement Act 1921 : Wheat Storage Act 1917.</p>

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Department.	Matters dealt with.	Acts Administered.
Defence ..	Naval, Military, and Air Defence and cognate questions : Civil Aviation : Expeditionary Forces.	Air Force Act 1923 : Air Navigation Act 1920 : Control of Naval Waters Act 1918 : Defence Act 1903-1918 : Deceased Soldiers Estates Act 1918-1919 : Defence (Civil Employment) Act 1918-1922 : Defence Retirement Act 1922 : Naval Defence Act 1910-1918 : Naval Discipline Act : War Precautions Repeal Act 1920 (Section 3).
Works and Railways	Public Works : Designs, Construction, Addition, Alteration and Maintenance of Public Buildings : Design and Execution of Engineering Works : Railways : Rivers : War Service Homes : Conveyance of Members of Parliament and others.	Commonwealth Railways Act 1917 : Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands Act 1918-1920 : Main Roads Development Act 1923 : Naval Defence Act 1910-1912 in respect of officers and employees employed or to be employed in a civil capacity by the Department of Works and Railways on or in connexion with the construction of works or establishments for Naval Defence : Northern Territory Railway Extension Act 1923 : River Murray Waters Act 1923 : War Service Homes Act 1918-1923.
Postmaster-General	Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Services : Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.	Pacific Cable Act 1911 : Post and Telegraph Act 1901-1923 : Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902-1923 : Telegraph Act 1909 : Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905-1919.
Health ..	Administration of the Quarantine Act : The investigation of causes of disease and death, the establishment and control of laboratories for this purpose : The Control of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the commercial distribution of the products manufactured in those Laboratories : The collection of sanitary data, and the investigation of all factors affecting health in industries : The education of the public in matters of public health : The administration of any subsidy made by the Commonwealth with the object of assisting any effort made by any State Government or public authority directed towards the eradication, prevention, or control of any disease : The conducting of campaigns of prevention of disease in which more than one State is interested : The administrative control of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine.	The Quarantine Act 1908-1920.

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

The following table shows the number of permanent civil servants employed in the Commonwealth and in each of the States for the year 1922-23 :—

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS 1922-23.

	C'wlth.		N.S.W.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(d) Railways and Tramways (g)	(b)1,089		48,780		28,690		22,050		10,959	
Police (g) .. ..	.. ..		2,795 4		1,737 4		1,113 ..		566 10	
Teachers (g) .. ..	.. ..		4,453 5,834		3,208 5,016		1,894 2,421		906 1,945	
Other Departments (g) ..	(a)21,720 3,468		(a)6,292 (a)1,388		f 3,241 707		3,428 1,201		(a)1,690 (a) 114	
Total	26,277		69,546		42,603		32,107		16,190	

	W. Australia.		Tasmania.		N. Territory.		Australia.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
(d) Railways and Tramways ..	7,439		2,058		(c)		(e)	(e)	121,065
Police	483 6		238 2		32 ..		6,964 26		6,990
Teachers	721 1,399		355 877		3 (c) 7		11,540 17,499		29,039
Other Departments ..	(a)1,236 (a) 165		(f)596 136		(c) (c)		38,203 7,179		45,382
Total	11,449		4,262		42		(e)	(e)	202,476

(a) 30th June, 1923. (b) Trans-Australian and Northern Territory only. Oodnadatta line is worked by S.A. Railways, and Federal Capital Territory lines by N.S.W. Railways, and the officers are included with those States. (c) Included with Commonwealth. (d) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees. (e) Not available. (f) 31st December, 1923. (g) 31st December, 1922.

§ 6. Legislation during 1923.

1. **General.**—The following summary refers to the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the year 1923. The necessary Appropriation Acts are also passed each year. Reference is also made to the principal Ordinances promulgated during the same year in the Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory. For the sake of convenience these have been included after the heading 2, Commonwealth, immediately following.

2. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Main Roads Development.* A sum of £500,000 is provided for development of main roads.

(ii) *Commonwealth Shipping.* The "Australian Commonwealth Line of Steamers" is established, to be administered by a Board of Directors. Fifty completed vessels and four in course of construction are transferred to the Board; also Cockatoo and Schnapper Islands.

(iii) *Meat Export Bounties.* A bounty is payable of one farthing per pound of fresh or canned beef, and one of ten shillings per head of live cattle for slaughter exported during 1923.

(iv) *National Debt Sinking Fund.* A fund, controlled by a Commission of five members, is established, into which payments are to be made annually and otherwise, for reduction of the national debt.

(v) *Northern Territory Railway Extension.* Construction is authorized of a railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge from Katherine to Daly Waters, maximum cost not to exceed £1,545,000.

(vi) *Customs.* Existing powers and functions of Customs officers in regard to ships are extended to include aircraft; and provision is made for clearances in case of wrecks.

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

(viii) *Removal of Prisoners (Territories).* Where desirable to remove prisoners from a Territory of the Commonwealth, the Governor-General, on recommendation by the Administrator, may, with the concurrence of the State or Territory to which the prisoner is to be removed, arrange his transfer.

(ix) *Invalid and Old-age Pensions.* Disabilities for receipt of pension are reduced, and rates increased.

(x) *Post and Telegraph Rates.* These rates are reduced.

(xi) *War Service Homes.* Persons eligible are restricted to one holding. Houses may be leased or sold, with approval of Commissioner. Minor amendments of former statutes are also made.

(xii) *Advances to Settlers.* Advances may be made to States and Northern Territory for supplying settlers with wire netting.

(xiii) *River Murray Waters.* Agreement for variation of agreement of 1914 is ratified.

(xiv) *Sulphur Bounty.* A bounty is payable of £2 5s. per ton for production of sulphur.

(xv) *Shale Oil Bounty.* Period during which bounty is payable is extended by three years.

(xvi) *Income Tax.* The rate of taxation for 1923–24 is fixed.

(xvii) *Income Tax Assesment.* Application of Act in Northern Territory is restricted. Taxable income is further defined.

(xviii) *Income Tax Collection.* Arrangement with States for collection of Commonwealth Income Tax is authorized; retiring officers are to be compensated.

(xix) *Agreements Validation.* Agreements and documents made and executed by the Commonwealth relating to wool and wool-tops are validated.

(xx) *Wheat Pool Advances.* The Treasurer is authorized to guarantee advances made to finance schemes for the marketing of wheat.

(xxi) *Air Force.* Establishment of the Royal Australian Air Force is authorized; the Defence Act and Regulations are to apply.

3. *Northern Territory.*—(i) *Registration of Firms.* Firms whose members are not all British may not be registered.

(ii) *Venereal Diseases.* Report of existence of venereal disease is to be made to Health authorities. Compulsory treatment is enacted. Medical practitioners alone may treat cases.

(iii) *Crown Lands.* Provides for administration of Crown lands. South Australian Acts are repealed and in part incorporated.

(iv) *Slaughtering Ordinance.* Licences and permits to slaughter are regulated. Outbreak of any stock disease must be reported to an Inspector, and sale of diseased stock is forbidden.

(v) *Dingo Destruction.* Land-holders must take reasonable and proper steps for the destruction of dingoes.

(vi) *Police and Police Offences.* Provision is made for control and management of police force. Special constables may be appointed in emergencies. Police offences are dealt with. South Australian Acts are repealed and in part incorporated.

(vii) *Workmen's Compensation.* Provides for compensation by employer for personal injuries to workmen.

4. **Federal Capital Territory.**—(i) *Timber Protection.* Cutting or removing timber from Commonwealth lands within the Territory, without written permission of the Minister or his delegate is forbidden.

(ii) *Leases.* A Land Board is authorized for the determination of all questions relating to the grant and termination of leases.

(iii) *Seat of Government Railway.* The management of this railway is vested in the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner.

5. **New South Wales.**—(i) *River Murray Waters.* The agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia is ratified ; it provides for the economical use of the waters of the River Murray and its tributaries for irrigation and navigation, and for reconciling the interests of the Governments named.

(ii) *Maintenance Orders.* The enforcement in New South Wales of maintenance orders made in England and Ireland and certain other parts of the British Empire, and *vice versa*, is facilitated.

(iii) *Public Service (Temporary Officers).* Returned soldiers temporarily employed in the State Public Service, whose worth has been approved, are given permanent appointments.

(iv) *Observatory Park Weather Bureau Site.* The Government of the Commonwealth is authorized to occupy and use a portion of Observatory Park as a Weather Bureau.

(v) *Public Roads.* The Under Secretary for Lands is given power to deal with certain matters on behalf of the Minister.

(vi) *Public Trustee.* Additional powers are conferred on the Public Trustee.

(vii) *Child Welfare.* Consolidates Statutes relating to child welfare.

(viii) *Middle Harbour (The Spit) Bridge.* Construction of the bridge is authorized.

(ix) *Veterinary Surgeons.* The regulation of the practice of veterinary science is provided for.

(x) *Royal Commissions.* Amends and consolidates the law relating to Royal Commissions.

(xi) *Seat of Government Surrender.* Agreement made in 1920 between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales is ratified.

(xii) *Police Regulation (Appeals).* A Police Appeals Board is authorized to hear appeals against decisions of the Inspector-General. All records are to be forwarded to the Minister, whose decision is final.

(xiii) *Stock Diseases.* A Board of Control is authorized for the control and eradication of cattle tick. Inspectors may be appointed, diseases proclaimed, and infected stock destroyed.

(xiv) *Prince Alfred Hospital (Isolation Block).* The construction is sanctioned of an isolation block in connexion with the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, for the treatment of venereal diseases.

(xv) *Sydney Water Supply Amplification.* The construction of additional water supply works for Sydney is sanctioned.

(xvi) *Liquor.* Licensing Courts are to be constituted. The powers and duties of the Licences Reduction Board are to vest in the licensing magistrates. Provision is also made for the submission of the question of prohibition with compensation to the popular vote.

(xvii) *Juvenile Migrants Apprenticeship.* This Act establishes a system of apprenticing juvenile migrants, and provides for their care and control and the protection of their property and earnings.

(xviii) *Registration of Stock Brands.* Appointment of a registrar and deputy-registrars of stock brands is authorized.

(xix) *Monopolies.* The law relating to monopolies and restraint of trade is amended, and certain sections of this Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 are repealed.

(xx) *Income Tax (Commonwealth) Collection.* The State is empowered to collect income tax for the Commonwealth Government.

6. *Victoria.*—(i) *Imperial Acts Application.* Certain Imperial enactments in force in the year 1828 were declared (in 1922 : Royal assent proclaimed 25th May, 1923) not to apply in Victoria.

(ii) *Friendly Societies.* The Friendly Societies Acts are amended.

(iii) *Parliamentary Witnesses.* Oath of affirmation may be administered, and examination of witnesses conducted by the Council or Assembly or by Committees of the Houses.

(iv) *Marriage.* The Marriage Acts are amended.

(v) *Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers.* Better provision is made for drainage within the metropolis.

(vi) *University.* The constitution and government of the University is altered, so that it consists of a council of 31 members representative of the various interests of the community, and a convocation comprising all graduates. The annual endowment is increased to £45,000, and financial provision made for a school of commerce, research work in science, and a university extension department.

(vii) *Supreme Court.* The enforcement in Victoria of judgments and awards of the Superior Courts of England, Scotland, and Ireland is facilitated.

(viii) *River Murray Waters.* Agreement for variation of agreement of 1914 is ratified.

(ix) *Public Safety Preservation.* The Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations for the public safety and good order, and for securing the essentials of life to the community, but such regulations may not impose industrial conscription.

(x) *Land.* The Land Acts are amended. Crown and municipal lands may be sold for the purpose of erecting dwelling-houses.

(xi) *Nurses Registration.* Provision is made regarding the training, qualifications, and registration of nurses.

(xii) *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways.* The Tramways Acts are repealed. The Board's administrative and financial (borrowing) powers are increased.

(xiii) *Railways Sinking Fund.* A Railways Sinking Fund is established, into which surplus railways revenue is to be paid annually.

(xiv) *Income Tax.* The rates of income tax for 1923–24 are declared, and the Income Tax Acts are continued.

(xv) *Land Tax.* Rate of land tax for 1923–24 is declared.

(xvi) *Police Pensions.* Police pensions, allowances, and gratuities are provided for.

(xvii) *Income Tax Amendment.* The State is empowered to collect income tax for the Commonwealth Government.

(xviii) *Moorpanyal Lands.* An area is granted to the Commonwealth as a site for a base for seaplanes.

(xix) *Railways Classification Board.* The powers of the Board are extended, and the period of operation of awards defined.

(xx) *Electoral.* The law relating to Parliamentary elections is amended. Arrangements for the preparation and revision of rolls for the Legislative Assembly are authorized.

(xxi) *Closer Settlement.* The Closer Settlement Acts are amended. Appraisers of lands acquired by compulsory process may be appointed to assist judge in determining questions of value.

7. *Queensland*.—(i) *Diseases in Poultry*. Provision is made for the inspection of poultry ; and the prevention and eradication of diseases.

(ii) *Pest Destroyers*. The sale of insecticides, fungicides, vermin and weed destroyers is regulated.

(iii) *Stallions Registration*. Provision is made for improving the breed of horses.

(iv) *Closer Settlement*. Further and better provision for closer settlement is made.

(v) *Jury*. The Jury Acts are amended and amplified.

(vi) *Sugar Workers Perpetual Lease Selections*. Sugar workers are given facilities for group selection of perpetual lease selections.

(vii) *Electrical Workers*. Provision is made for the regulation of the electrical industries and for ensuring competency of workers.

(viii) *Local Authorities*. The Local Authorities Acts are amended. A minimum standard width for roads, classified in five divisions, is prescribed.

(ix) *Petroleum Mining* for petroleum and natural gas is encouraged and regulated.

(x) *Cotton Industry*. Provision is made for marketing cotton. The acquirement of cotton by the State is authorized, and other measures tending to improve the industry are enacted.

(xi) *Insurance*. Assurance business is further regulated.

(xii) *Meat Industry Encouragement*. Provision is made for the encouragement and improvement of the industry.

(xiii) *Land Acts (Review of Cattle Holding Rents) Amendment*. Review and re-consideration of rents paid for Crown leases and occupation licenses are arranged for.

(xiv) *Prickly-pear Land*. Better provision is made for the eradication of prickly pear.

(xv) *Fruit Marketing Organization*. Provision is made for the organization of fruit markets.

(xvi) *Agricultural Bank*. State advances to co-operative companies and associations of farmers are authorized.

(xvii) *Hospitals*. Better provision is made for the maintenance, management, and regulation of hospitals.

(xviii) *Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations*. Provision is made for the formation, registration, and management of primary producers' co-operative associations.

8. *South Australia*.—(i) *Governor's Salary*. The salary of the Governor is increased to £5,000 per annum.

(ii) *Adelaide University Act Amendment*. Annual endowment is raised to £20,000. University is exempted from Land Tax.

(iii) *Drought Relief*. Commodities may be supplied to assist farmers affected by drought ; recipients are to repay cost.

(iv) *Municipal Corporations*. Statutes relating to municipal corporations are consolidated.

(v) *Aborigines (Training of Children)*. Aboriginal children may be placed under the control of the State Children's Council, thereby becoming State children.

(vi) *River Murray Waters Amendment*. Agreement for variation of agreement of 1914 is ratified.

(vii) *Stamp Duties*. Stamp Duties Acts are consolidated.

(viii) *Early Closing Act Amendment.* Classes of goods exempted from operation of early closing provisions are more particularly treated; areas of shopping districts altered; and minor amendments made.

(ix) *Succession Duties Act Amendment.* Method of calculating values of property is set out, and duties declared to be chargeable in various special cases.

(x) *Width of Tires.* Width of tires, maximum weights, axle loads, &c., of vehicles used on public roads is more explicitly provided for.

(xi) *Taxation Act Amendment.* The State is empowered to collect income tax for the Commonwealth Government.

(xii) *Industrial and Provident Societies.* Previous Statutes are repealed. Conditions of registration, dissolution, &c., and of carrying on business are indicated.

(xiii) *Immigration.* Earlier Statutes are repealed, and better provision made for encouraging immigration into the State. Extensive powers and functions are vested in the Minister regarding apprenticeship, placing out, care and control of assisted immigrants.

(xiv) *Building.* Earlier Statutes are consolidated and amended. Builders must furnish plans to Councils, and comply with various requirements; dangerous and neglected structures may be removed; unnecessary obstructions are forbidden. In certain areas in Adelaide buildings must not abut on streets. Heights and loads of buildings are delimited, and materials used regulated.

9. *Western Australia.*—(i) *Electric Light and Power Agreement.* The agreement between the Government and the City of Perth for the supply of electric current is ratified.

(ii) *Industries Assistance Act Continuance.* The operation of the Industries Assistance Act 1915 is continued.

(iii) *Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders.* Reciprocal arrangements are authorized with all Australian States.

(iv) *Anzac Day.* Race meetings on Anzac Day (25th April) are prohibited.

(v) *Change of Names Regulation.* Use of an assumed name is prohibited, except by deed poll duly executed and registered.

(vi) *Factories and Shops.* Special hygienic and safety precautions are to be taken in factories where lead, arsenic, &c., are used.

(vii) *Friendly Societies Act.* The law relating to Friendly Societies is consolidated and amended.

(viii) *Women's Legal Status.* Disqualification for public functions and offices on grounds of sex is removed.

(ix) *Land Tax and Income Tax.* These taxes are imposed for the year 1923–24.

10. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Ministers of the Crown.* The number, offices, and duties of Ministers are defined.

(ii) *Hobart Building.* The Hobart Council is given power to fix building lines and to regulate flats and size of building allotments.

(iii) *Land and Income Taxation.* Extension of time for payment of taxes is authorized; also payment by instalments. Value of natural increase of live stock, except when disposed of, need not be included in statement of income.

(iv) *Hobart Corporation Loans.* The Hobart Council is empowered to borrow money for municipal works.

(v) *Income Tax Collection.* Agreement between Commonwealth and State for administration of Income Tax Acts and for assessment and collection of taxes is ratified and confirmed.

§ 7. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1924 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total Aust.
Argentine Republic	2	2	..	1	..	1	6
Austria .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Brazil	1	1	..	1	..	1	4
Chile	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
China .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Colombia	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Czecho-Slovakia	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Denmark	2	4	3	2	1	1	13
Ecuador	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
France	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
Germany .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Greece	2	1	1	..	1	..	5
Guatemala .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Honduras .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Italy	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Japan	1	2	1	1	1	..	6
Liberia	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Mexico	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Netherlands	3	1	3	1	1	1	10
Nicaragua .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	3	2	3	4	2	17
Panama	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Paraguay	1	1	..	1	1	..	4
Peru	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Poland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portugal	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Russia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salvador .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	2	2	1	1	1	..	7
Sweden	3	1	2	3	2	1	12
Switzerland	1	1	1	..	..	1	4
U.S.A.	4	5	1	1	1	..	12
Uruguay	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	51	42	22	23	17	11	166

In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for Netherlands. Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, Estonia, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, and Sweden. Those having Consuls-General in Melbourne are Argentine, China, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Honduras, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and U.S.A. Greece has its Consulate-General in Brisbane. The Consul-in-chief for Panama is located at Newcastle, New South Wales.