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CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
A.—THE			
(i) <i>Dates of Acts authorizing—</i>			
(a) Nominated Council	..	1823 .. .. .	..
(b) Partly Elective Council	..	1842	1850
(c) Responsible Government	1900	1853 (assented to in 1855)	1855
(ii) <i>Boundaries of States</i>	..	All that portion of Australia lying between the 129th and 154th degrees of East longitude, and northward of the 40th degree of South latitude, including all the islands in the Pacific within such limits, and Lord Howe Island, excepting the territories comprised within the boundaries of South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, Norfolk Island, and the Federal Capital area	A straight line from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, thence along the course of that river to the eastern boundary of South Australia along that boundary to the sea
(iii) <i>The Legislature—</i>			
(a) Name	The Parliament, or The Parliament of the Commonwealth	..	The Parliament of Victoria
(b) Constitution	Senate and House of Representatives	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly
(c) How summoned	Governor-General may appoint such times for holding sessions of Parliament as he thinks fit. Parliament to be summoned not later than 30 days after the day appointed for return of writs at a general election	Governor may fix time and place for holding sessions, and may vary such time and place	Governor may by proclamation summon Council and Assembly not less than six days from the date of such proclamation
(d) How prorogued and dissolved	Governor-General may by proclamation or otherwise prorogue Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives	Governor may prorogue the Legislative Council and Assembly and dissolve the Assembly whenever he deems it expedient	Governor may prorogue and dissolve Parliament
(e) Sessions of Parliament	There must be a session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next session	There must be a session of both Houses at least once a year so that a period of twelve months does not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next	Same as New South Wales
(f) Privileges of Parliament	Such as are declared by Parliament, and until declared those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom at the establishment of the Commonwealth	..	Both Houses enjoy and exercise the like privileges, immunities, and powers as those of the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland at the time of passing the Constitution Act

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
LEGISLATURE.			
..	1842.. ..	1842.. ..	1828
1859 (Letters Patent) ..	1850.. ..	1869.. ..	1850
1859	1856.. ..	1889.. ..	1854
Northward of a line commencing on the sea coast at Point Danger in latitude about 28° 8' South, and following the range thence which divides the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane rivers, westerly to the great dividing range between the waters falling to the east coast and those of the River Murray, following the great dividing range southerly to the range dividing the waters of Tenterfield Creek from those of the main head of the Dumaresq River, and following that river downward to its confluence with the Macintyre River, thence following that river to the 29th parallel of South latitude, and following that parallel westerly to the 141st meridian of East longitude, thence northerly along that meridian to the sea, together with adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean	Between the meridians of the 129th and 141st degrees of East longitude and between the Southern Ocean and the 26th degree of South latitude	Not given in Act ..	Not given in Act
..	The Parliament of South Australia	..	The Parliament of Tasmania
Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Same as New South Wales	Legislative Council and House of Assembly Same as New South Wales	Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Same as New South Wales	Legislative Council and House of Assembly Same as New South Wales
Same as New South Wales	Governor may prorogue Parliament, and dissolve the House of Assembly whenever he deems expedient, but not the Legislative Council, except in case of a deadlock Same as New South Wales	Governor may prorogue the Council and Assembly, and dissolve the Assembly whenever he thinks fit	Same as South Australia
Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales
Each House may order or summon persons to attend and produce any required documents	Both Houses hold the same privileges, immunities, and powers as those held by the Commons House of Parliament at the time of the passing of the Constitution Act with the limitations set forth in Act 430 of 1888, but such privileges, &c., must not exceed those held by the latter at that date. Both Houses may summon persons to attend	Both Houses enjoy and hold the same privileges, immunities, and powers as the Commons House of Parliament Both Houses have power to order any person to attend and produce documents as required	Same as Queensland

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
A.—THE			
(iii) <i>The Legislature—continued.</i>			
(g) Settlement of deadlocks between the two Houses	<p>If the House of Representatives passes any law and the Senate rejects it, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if, after three months, the former House passes it again and the latter rejects it again, the Governor-General may dissolve both Houses simultaneously, but such dissolution may not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.</p> <p>If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the law and the Senate again rejects it, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of both Houses at which, if the law is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of members of both Houses, it is presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.</p>		<p>If the Assembly passes a Bill and the Council rejects it, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the Assembly will not agree, and if not later than six months before the date of the expiry of the former by effluxion of time the Assembly is dissolved on account of the disagreement, the Assembly again passes the Bill and the Council again rejects it, or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the Assembly will not agree, the Governor may, not less than nine months nor more than twelve months after such dissolution, dissolve both Houses simultaneously.</p>
(h) Money Bills	<p>Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation may not originate in the Senate. The Senate may not amend such laws, but may request the omission or amendment of any provisions therein, which the House of Representatives may accept if it sees fit. Such laws must be recommended in the same session by message of the Governor-General.</p>	<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any rate, tax, or impost must originate in the Assembly.</p> <p>A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed.</p>	<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue or for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent or impost must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, which may suggest certain amendments.</p> <p>A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed.</p>
(i) Power to alter the Constitution	<p>Any law for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House, and not less than two nor more than six months thereafter be submitted to a referendum of the electors. In the event of a deadlock, such law may be submitted directly to a referendum. A majority of the electors in a majority of the States and a majority of all electors is necessary for passing a law submitted to a referendum.</p>	<p>The Legislature may alter the laws concerning the Legislative Council and may provide for the nomination or election of another Council. A Bill for such a purpose must be reserved and laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for 30 days at least before His Majesty's pleasure is signified thereon.</p>	<p>The Legislature has full power to repeal or alter any of the provisions of the Constitution Act provided that any Bill for the alteration of the Constitution of the Legislative Council or Assembly or of the Civil List must have had its second and third readings passed by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of both Houses, and be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure thereon.</p>
(j) Power to alter the system of representation	<p>Subject to the Constitution, Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of members of the House of Representatives. No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House nor the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or altering the limits of a State, may become law unless a majority of electors in the State approve.</p>	<p>The Legislature may alter the number and extent of electoral districts, the apportionment of representatives and the number of representatives, and may alter and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers, and make new provisions for the issue and return of writs and the time and place of holding elections.</p>	<p>The Legislature may alter the qualifications of electors and members of both Houses, establish new or alter electoral provinces or districts, increase or decrease the number of members in each electorate, increase the whole number of members, regulate the appointment of Returning Officers, and make provision for the return of writs and the time and place of holding elections.</p>

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania
LEGISLATURE— <i>continued.</i>			
<p><i>First Rejection.</i>—When a Bill is passed by the Assembly not less than one month before the close of the session, and rejected by the Council</p> <p><i>Second Rejection.</i>—When not less than three months from its first rejection it is in the next session again passed by the Assembly, and not less than one week before the close of the session rejected by the Council</p> <p><i>Referendum.</i>—When a Bill has thus been twice rejected by the Council, the Governor may direct that a referendum of the electors be held, and if it results in its favour, the Bill becomes law on receiving the assent of the Governor</p>	<p>Whenever any Bill has been passed by the Assembly and failed to pass the Council, and the same or a similar Bill has also been passed by the Assembly during the next Parliament, a general election having taken place between such two Parliaments, and the second and third readings have been passed in the second instance by an absolute majority of all the members, and such second Bill has also failed to pass the Council, the Governor may, but it is not obligatory, within six months, either dissolve both Houses, or issue writs for nine more members of the Council. In the latter case no further members are to be elected to the Council until the numbers are as before</p>	<p>Same as Queensland</p>	<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue or for imposing any tax, rate, duty or impost must originate in the Assembly and be first recommended by the Governor during the session in which they are passed</p>
<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any new rate, tax or impost must originate in the Assembly</p> <p>A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed</p>	<p>All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue or other public money or dealing with taxation, or guaranteeing any loan, or for providing for the repayment of any loan, must originate in the Assembly</p> <p>A Money Bill must be recommended by the Governor during the session in which it is passed</p>	<p>The Legislature has full power to repeal or alter any provisions of the Constitution Act provided that a Bill for changing the Constitution of the Council or Assembly may not be presented for Royal Assent unless the second and third readings are passed by an absolute majority of all members of both Houses. Any Bill altering the Civil List must be reserved for Royal Assent</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>The Legislature has full power to alter the laws concerning the Legislative Council, and to provide for the nomination and election of another Council</p>	<p>Parliament has full power to repeal, alter, or vary the provisions of the Constitution Act, provided that a Bill for altering the Constitution of the Council or Assembly must be passed in its second and third readings by an absolute majority of all the members of such House, and be reserved for His Majesty's pleasure thereon</p>	<p>(Included in (i) above)</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>The Legislature may alter the divisions represented in the Assembly, establish new divisions, alter the apportionment or representatives, alter the number of representatives, and regulate the appointment of Returning Officers, the issue of writs, and the time and place of holding elections.</p>	<p>(Included in (i) above)</p>	<p>(Included in (i) above)</p>	<p>..</p>

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
A.—THE			
(iii) <i>The Legislature—continued.</i> (k) Bills to be reserved for Royal Assent (Imperial Act applying to all States)	..	<p>A Bill altering the Constitution of either House.</p> <p>A Bill affecting the salary of the Governor.</p> <p>Any Bill which under any Act of Legislature of the State itself is required to be reserved.</p> <p>A Bill need not be reserved which (i) creates, alters or affects any district which returns one or more members to either House; or (ii) fixes or alters the number of members to be elected for a district; or (iii) increases or decreases the total number of elective members; or (iv) concerns the election of elective members or the qualifications of electors or elective members.</p>	

B.—THE

(i) Name	The Senate	The Legislative Council ..	The Legislative Council ..
(ii) <i>Members—</i> (a) Nominated or elected	Elected, except in case of a casual vacancy, when one is chosen by the Houses of Parliament of the State sitting and voting together, or, if the Houses are not in session, by the Governor-in-Council, until the expiration of the term or until a successor is elected	Nominated	Elected
(b) Number of members	Thirty-six (six for each State)	(No limit)	Thirty-four
(c) Term of office ..	Six years	Term of natural life ..	Six years from date of taking poll at general or periodical election. After general election half the members sit for three years only
(d) Qualifications ..	Any person who (i) is of the full age of 21 years, an elector entitled to vote or qualified to become an elector and for three years a resident in the Commonwealth; and (ii) is a natural-born subject or for at least five years is naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a State, or of the Commonwealth	Any person who is of the full age of 21 years and a natural-born subject of His Majesty, or naturalized in Great Britain or in New South Wales	Any male person who (i) is of the full age of 30 years; and (ii) is a natural-born subject of His Majesty, or has been naturalized and has resided in Victoria for ten years prior to election; and (iii) has for one year previous to election been seized of a freehold estate of the clear annual value of £50
(e) Persons not qualified for nomination or election	Any person who (i) is a member of the other House of Parliament; or (ii) is under any acknowledgment of allegiance to or is a subject of a foreign power; or (iii) is attainted of treason or has been convicted or is under sentence for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer; or (iv) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent; or (v) holds any office of profit or pension under the Crown, except as a Minister of State or in receipt of naval or military pay or pension and not wholly employed by the Commonwealth; or (vi) has any pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company consisting of more than 25 persons	Any person who directly or indirectly holds any contract or agreement on account of the Public Service, during the time he holds such contract or agreement. This does not apply to a contract with an incorporated or trading company of over twenty persons	<p>(i) A Member of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly</p> <p>(ii) A Judge of any Court in Victoria</p> <p>(iii) A Minister of Religion</p> <p>(iv) A person who has been attainted of any treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of His Majesty's dominions</p> <p>(v) A person who is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent</p> <p>(vi) A person directly or indirectly concerned in a contract with His Majesty, except in a contract with a company, partnership or association of more than twenty persons, or for a lease, sale or purchase of land, or for a loan</p>

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
LEGISLATURE— <i>continued.</i>			

A Bill altering the Constitution of either House.

A Bill affecting the salary of the Governor.

Any Bill which under any Act of Legislature of the State itself is required to be reserved.

A Bill need not be reserved which (i) creates, alters or affects any district which returns one or more members to either House; or (ii) fixes or alters the number of members to be elected for a district; or (iii) increases or decreases the total number of elective members; or (iv) concerns the election of elective members or the qualifications of electors or elective members.

UPPER HOUSE.

The Legislative Council	The Legislative Council	The Legislative Council	The Legislative Council
Nominated	Elected	Elected	Elected
(No limit)	Twenty	Thirty	Eighteen
Term of natural life ..	Six years (except when filling the unexpired term of a vacated seat)	Six years	Six years
Any person who is of the full age of 21 years and is a natural-born subject of His Majesty, or naturalized by an Act of the Imperial Parliament or by an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales before separation, or by Act of this Colony	Any person of the full age of 30 years, a natural-born subject of His Majesty or legally made a denizen of the State, who has resided within the State for three years Any alien who has received a certificate of naturalization and has resided five years in the State, unless it is expressly stated on such certificate that he is not eligible	Any man of the full age of 30 years who is not subject to any legal incapacity and is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King. If a naturalized subject, he must have been naturalized for five years previous to election and have resided in Western Australia during that period	Any person who (i) is 30 years of age; and (ii) is entitled to vote at an election, or qualified to become an elector; and (iii) has been resident in Tasmania continuously for five years at any one time and for at least two years immediately preceding election; and (iv) is a subject of the King, who is natural-born or has been naturalized for five years
Same as New South Wales	(i) A Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) A contractor, while engaged in a contract, who (a) takes part in a contract for the Government; or (b) furnishes in pursuance of such contract money to be transmitted abroad; or (c) furnishes any wares to be used in the service of the public; or (d) holds any position in a company formed for the construction of any public work, the payment or interest on the cost of which is guaranteed by Government. This does not extend to contributions to loans, to incorporated or trading companies with over twenty members, or to the sale or occupation of Crown lands (iii) A Judge of any Court (iv) A clergyman or officiating minister of religion	(i) A Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) A member of the Legislative Assembly (iii) A Judge of the Supreme Court (iv) A sheriff of Western Australia (v) A clergyman or minister of religion (vi) An undischarged bankrupt or debtor against whom there is a subsisting order in bankruptcy (vii) A person who has been in any part of His Majesty's dominions attainted or convicted of treason or felony (viii) A person who holds a contract for the Public Service, or knowingly furnishes in pursuance of such contract money to be remitted abroad or goods to be used in the service of the public, or is a member of a company formed for the construction of a public work the cost or interest on the cost of which is guaranteed by the Government. This does not apply to a member of an incorporated company of over twenty members nor to persons contributing to a loan	(i) A Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) A Judge of the Supreme Court (iii) A person holding any office of profit or emolument by the appointment of the Governor, except the office of a Minister of the Crown (iv) A person of unsound mind or in receipt of aid from a public charitable institution except as a hospital patient (v) A person who has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence in any part of His Majesty's dominions unless he has received a pardon or undergone his sentence (vi) A person who directly or indirectly holds a contract on account of the Public Service while holding such contract. This does not apply to a member of an incorporated or trading company of over six persons, nor to the lease, sale or purchase of lands from the Crown

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
(ii) <i>Members</i> — continued. (f) Number of members allowed to hold an office of profit under the Crown		Not less than four-fifths of the members must consist of persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown. Officers in the Navy or Army on full or half pay or retired on pensions are not deemed to hold such an office	President, Chairman of Committees, and two Ministers of the Crown
(g) Reasons for which seats are declared vacant	(i) Failing to attend for two consecutive months of any session without permission of the House (ii) Becoming subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in (e) (iii) Taking the benefit of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors (iv) Taking any fee for services rendered to the Commonwealth or in the Parliament to any person or State	(i) Failing for two consecutive sessions to attend unless excused by His Majesty or the Governor (ii) Taking any oath or declaration of allegiance to a foreign prince or power (iii) Doing any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power (iv) Becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors (v) Becoming a public contractor or defaulter (vi) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime	(i) Being elected a Member of the Commonwealth Parliament (ii) Failing to attend for one entire session without Council's permission (iii) Taking any oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign power (iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power (v) Becoming a bankrupt or insolvent debtor (vi) Being convicted of felony or any infamous crime (vii) Becoming <i>non compos mentis</i> (viii) Becoming a public defaulter (ix) Participating in a contract on behalf of His Majesty (x) Accepting an office of profit under the Crown, except as President, Chairman of Committee, or Minister (xi) Selling his property qualification
(h) Penalty for sitting or voting when disqualified	£100 per diem	£500	£200 for each day he sits or votes Penalty for accepting office of profit while member or within six months of ceasing to be so, £50 per week
iii) <i>Sessions of the Council</i> — (a) When Council may meet for the despatch of business	The Senate may proceed to business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation	..	No omission or failure to elect a member prevents Council from meeting so long as there is a quorum present
(b) Quorum ..	One-third of the whole number of Senators	One-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President. Where the whole number of members is not exactly divisible by four, the quorum consists of such number as is next greater than one fourth of the members	One-third of the members, exclusive of the President, or such integral number as is next greater than one-third if the total number of members is not exactly divisible by three
(c) Voting on questions	Questions determined by a majority of votes. President is entitled to a vote. When votes are equal, the question passes in the negative	Questions decided by majority of votes of members present. President has only casting vote when the votes of other members are equal	Same as New South Wales

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
Same as New South Wales	President, Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown	Same as South Australia	Same as South Australia
<p>(i) Failing to attend for two successive sessions without permission of His Majesty or of the Governor</p> <p>(ii) Taking an oath or declaration of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iii) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(iv) Becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(v) Becoming a public contractor or defaulter</p> <p>(vi) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(vii) Continuing to hold his seat after having entered into a contract on account of the Public Service</p>	<p>(i) Being elected a member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for one month to attend without permission of the Council</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming bankrupt or taking benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(vi) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vii) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(viii) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(ix) Accepting an office of profit or pension from the Crown except as in paragraph (f)</p> <p>(x) Becoming a contractor in the same way as in paragraph (e)</p>	<p>(i) Being elected a Member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for two consecutive months to attend without the Council's permission</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Ceasing to be qualified to be a member</p> <p>(vi) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(vii) Accepting a pension or office of profit from the Crown other than as a naval or military officer on full, half, or retired pay, or an executive Minister</p>	<p>(i) Being elected a Member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for one entire session to attend without Council's permission</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming bankrupt or taking benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(vi) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vii) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime</p> <p>(viii) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(ix) Accepting a pension from the Crown or an office of profit by the appointment of the Governor, except that of Minister of the Crown</p> <p>(x) Entering into a contract with the Government</p>
£500	£500.. ..	£500	£500
.. ..	.. ..	<p>Council may meet notwithstanding that any of the writs of election not exceeding two have not been returned, or that in any electorate the electors have failed to elect a member</p>	..
Same as Victoria ..	Ten members, including the President or his substitute	One-third of the members, exclusive of the President	Nine members, including the President
Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
(iv) <i>President of the Council—</i> (a) How appointed	One Senator chosen by the Senate before proceeding to the despatch of any other business	One member appointed by the Governor under the Great Seal	One member elected by the Council at the first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business. Governor may disallow Council's election
(b) Salary of President	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act	Not fixed by Act
(c) Salary of Chairman of Committees	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act	Not fixed by Act
(v) <i>Payment of Members—</i> (a) Amount ..	£1,000 per annum from the day of election; except in the case of a Senator chosen to fill a place vacant by rotation, from 1st July Leader of the Opposition £200 additional	Nil	Nil .. (Members were .. paid .. £300 .. per annum from 1870-1880)
(b) Members not entitled to allowance	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(c) When payment of members first introduced	1901 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(vi) <i>Electoral Districts—</i> (a) Number of districts	Six. Each State is an Electoral District	.. ..	Seventeen Provinces
(b) Number of members elected in each district	Six .. ..	.. ..	Two
(vii) <i>Electors—</i> (a) Qualifications ..	Any person not under 21 years of age who— (i) has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and (ii) is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King Also, during a period of three years after the War, any person (including nurses) who has served outside Australia or on a ship of war in the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces, and any worker who has served outside Australia under agreement with the Government, provided that he has lived in Australia for six months continuously and is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King No adult person who has a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of Parliament of a State may be prevented from voting for either House of Parliament of the Commonwealth Enrolment compulsory	.. ..	(a) Every person of the age of 21 years not subject to any legal incapacity, provided that he— (i) owns land or tenements or is mortgagor or mortgagee or the <i>census que trust</i> of lands or tenements in actual possession, or in receipt of rents and profits if in one province and rated at £10 per annum; or (ii) is entitled as lessee or assignee for the balance of an original term of five years of property rated at £15 per year; or (iii) occupies property rated at £15 per annum (b) A resident in Victoria who— (i) is a graduate of any university in the British Dominions; or (ii) is a barrister or solicitor; or (iii) is a legally qualified medical practitioner; or (iv) is a duly appointed minister of any church or religious denomination; or (v) is a person possessing a certificate of fitness to teach; or (vi) is an officer or retired naval or military officer; or (vii) is a person who has matriculated at the University of Melbourne

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>HOUSE—continued.</i>			
Governor appoints one member under Great Seal, and may remove him	One member elected by Council at the first meeting and before the despatch of any other business. Election to be notified to the Governor by a deputation of the Council	One member elected by the Council forthwith upon their first assembly after a vacancy in the office	One member elected by the Council at the first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business
£1,000 per annum	Not fixed by Act but must be at least equal to that of the Speaker of the Assembly	£700 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance	£500 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance
£700	Not fixed by Act, but must be at least equal to that of Chairman of Committees of the Assembly	£500 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance	£350 per annum, inclusive of parliamentary allowance
Nil	£200 per annum	£400 per annum—(i) in case of a seat vacant by rotation, from day on which it became so; (ii) in case of casual vacancy, from day of election	£300 per annum from day of election until ceasing to be a member
.. ..	Member in receipt of official salary, unless such salary is less than the above allowance—when the difference is paid	President and Chairman of Committees, and Ministers, except Honorary Ministers	President and Chairman of Committees
.. ..	1887.. ..	1900.. ..	1890
.. ..	Five Electoral Districts	Ten Electoral Provinces	Fifteen Electoral Districts
.. ..	Four	Three	Hobart, three; Launceston, two; others, one each
.. ..	Any person of the age of 21 years who is a British subject and an inhabitant of the State and has resided therein for six months prior to registration, if he— (i) owns a freehold estate of the clear value of at least £50; or (ii) has a leasehold of the clear annual value of £20, provided that it is registered and was granted for three years or contains an option of purchase clause; or (iii) is a registered lessee of Crown lands upon which are improvements to the value of £50; or (iv) is an inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house Any person under 21 years who has not resided for six months in the State prior to registration and who has served abroad in the Navy or Army and has received an honourable discharge	Any person of the age of 21 years who is a natural-born or naturalized subject, is not subject to any legal incapacity, and has lived for six months in Western Australia, provided that within the province for which he is registered, he— (i) has a freehold estate of the value of £50, and has held it for twelve months next before making his claim; (ii) is a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the annual value of £17, and has occupied the same for a similar period; (iii) has a leasehold of the annual value of £17 held on a lease with at least eighteen months to run; (iv) has a similar leasehold which he has held for eighteen months; (v) has held for a similar period a lease or licence from the Crown at a rental of £10 per annum to depasture, occupy, cultivate or mine upon	Any person of the age of 21 years, not subject to any legal incapacity, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject, or has received letters of denization or a certificate of naturalization, and has been resident in Tasmania for twelve months, if he is owner of a freehold estate of the annual value of £10, or occupier of any property within the district of the annual value of £30 A similar person who is resident in Tasmania, provided that he is— (i) a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or an Associate of Arts of Tasmania; or (ii) a legal practitioner on the Roll of the Supreme Court of Tasmania; or (iii) a legally qualified medical practitioner; or (iv) an officiating minister of religion; or (v) a naval or military officer or retired officer, not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Volunteer Force of Tasmania

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
(vii) <i>Electors</i> — continued. (b) Joint owners or occupiers	..	..	If the yearly value divided by the amount declared to be a qualification gives a quotient of two or more, so many owners, lessees, or tenants may vote as are equal in number to such quotient
(c) Persons not entitled to be electors	Any person who— (i) is of unsound mind ; or (ii) has been attainted of treason or convicted or is under sentence for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer ; or (iii) is an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific (except New Zealand)	..	No person who is not a natural-born subject is qualified unless— (i) he is a naturalized subject ; and (ii) has resided in Victoria for twelve months previous to the 1st day of January or July in any year ; and (iii) has been naturalized at least three years next preceding that day
(d) Restrictions on voting	..	..	No person may vote unless— (i) his name is on the roll of ratepaying electors for his division of the province ; or (ii) he is the holder of an elector's right for his division of the province and his name is on the ordinary electoral roll
(e) Number of votes allowed to each elector	One .. .. .	..	Not more than one vote for any one and the same province
(f) Female voting introduced	1901 .. .. .	..	1908 (Royal Assent proclaimed 1909)
(viii) <i>Elections</i> — (a) Issue of writs ..	Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for the election of Senators for the State In case of dissolution of the Senate, writs must be issued within ten days of the proclamation of dissolution	..	(i) General Election, by Governor ; (ii) Other vacancies, by President
(b) Day of nomination	Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of the writ	..	Not less than five nor more than nine clear days after the day of issue of writ
(c) Polling day ..	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination Must be held on a Saturday	..	Not less than five nor more than nine clear days after the day of nomination
(d) Writs returnable	Within 90 days after the issue of writ	..	Within fourteen days after polling day
(e) Method of voting	Preferential .. ..	..	Ordinary balloting ..

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>HOUSE—continued.</i>			
..	A joint occupier cannot vote as such	Each joint owner or occupier has a vote provided that the value of his individual interest entitles him to one	Same as Western Australia
..	No person may vote who has been attainted or convicted of treason or felony or other infamous offence in any part of His Majesty's dominions, unless he has received a free pardon or undergone his sentence	No person may vote who— (i) is of unsound mind; or (ii) has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer; or (iii) is an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, or a person of the half blood	No person may vote who at the time of the election— (i) is of unsound mind; or (ii) is in receipt of aid from any charitable institution except as a patient in a hospital; or (iii) is in prison under any conviction or has been convicted or attainted of treason, felony, or other infamous offence in any part of His Majesty's dominions, and has not received a free pardon or served his sentence
..	No person may vote unless he is registered at the time of the election, and has been registered for one month before the day of issue of the writ		
..	One for each seat to be filled in the district for which he is enrolled	Same as Victoria	Same as South Australia
..	1894	1899	1903
..	All issued by Governor except that, if there is a casual vacancy, the President if within the State may issue writ after two days' notice to Governor	(i) General Election.—Governor by warrant directs Clerk of Writs. Fourteen days' notice of warrant to be published in <i>Gazette</i> (ii) Other vacancy.—President directs Clerk of Writs to issue writ	By Governor If vacancy occurs within four months of periodical election, it need not be filled until such election, otherwise writ must be issued within ten days of vacancy
..	Not less than seven nor more than twenty-one days after the date of the writ	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days from the date of writ	Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of writ. Governor may extend time
..	Not less than two nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination
..	Within 50 days after the occurrence of the period or dissolution necessitating the election No time limit for a casual vacancy	Within 60 days after the issue of the writ	Within 60 days after the issue of the writ. Governor may extend time
..	Ordinary balloting ..	Preferential	Contingent voting compulsory when there are more than two candidates

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
B.—THE UPPER			
(viii) <i>Elections</i> — continued. (f) Absent voters ..	An elector may vote by post who— (i) will not during the hours of polling be within the State for which he is enrolled; or (ii) will not during the hours of polling be within 10 miles of any polling booth in the State for which he is enrolled; or (iii) will during the hours of polling be travelling under conditions which will preclude him from voting; or (iv) is seriously ill or infirm and therefore, or in case of a woman by approaching maternity, precluded from attending at any polling booth	..	An elector may vote by post who satisfies the Returning Officer that— (i) he resides at least 5 miles, or in a mountainous district 3 miles, from the nearest polling booth; or (ii) he has reason to believe that on polling day he will not be within 5 miles of the nearest polling booth; or (iii) on account of infirmity or ill-health he will be prevented from voting personally
(ix) <i>Election Tribunal</i>	Court of Disputed Returns. High Court has jurisdiction either to try an election petition or to refer it for trial to the Supreme Court of the State in which the election was held. The jurisdiction of either Court may be exercised by a single Justice or Judge	Questions concerning vacancies are heard and determined by the Council, with right of appeal to the Privy Council	Committee of Elections and Qualifications, consisting of seven members appointed by the President

C.—THE

(i) <i>Name</i>	The House of Representatives	The Legislative Assembly	The Legislative Assembly
(ii) <i>Duration</i> ..	Three years	Three years from the day of return of writs, subject to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the day of the first meeting, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor
(iii) <i>Members</i> — (a) Number of members	As nearly as possible twice the number of Senators. The number of members in the several States in proportion to the number of inhabitants with a minimum of five for each State. At present 75	Ninety	Sixty-five
(b) Persons qualified to be elected	Same as Senate ..	Every person qualified to vote at an election for any district	Any natural-born subject or any alien naturalized by law for five years and resident in Victoria for two years, of the full age of 21 years, provided that he is not subject to any of the disabilities created by the Constitution or any other Act

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE— <i>continued.</i>			
	An elector may after the issue of the writ vote by post, who has reason to believe that— (i) he will not on polling day be within 15 miles of the polling place for which he is registered; or (ii) he will on polling day be in quarantine within the State; or (iii) being a female she will, on polling day, on account of ill-health be unable to attend at a polling place	An elector may vote by post, who— (i) has reason to believe that he will on polling day be more than 7 miles from any polling place at which he is entitled to vote; or (ii) being a woman, believes that she will, on account of ill-health, be unable to attend a polling place; or (iii) will be prevented by serious illness or infirmity from attending a polling place on polling day	An elector may vote by post who— (i) has reason to believe that he will not on polling day be within 7 miles by the nearest road of the polling place for which he is enrolled; or (ii) will be prevented by illness or infirmity from attending the polling place on polling day
Same as New South Wales	Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court or sole Judge of the Supreme Court for the time being acting as such, and four members of the Council elected by the Council after each periodical or general election	Court of Disputed Returns, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court	Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court within the district to which the election relates

LOWER HOUSE.

The Legislative Assembly	The House of Assembly	The Legislative Assembly	The House of Assembly
Three years from the day appointed for the return of writs, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the day on which the House first meets, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the first day of meeting, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor	Three years from the day of return of writs
Seventy-two ..	Forty-six	Fifty ..	Thirty
Any person, whether male or female, who is qualified to be enrolled for any electoral district	Any person who is qualified and entitled to be registered as a voter	Any man who has resided in Western Australia for twelve months, if of the full age of 21 years and not subject to any legal incapacity and is a natural-born subject, or has been, if not natural-born, naturalized for five years and resided in Western Australia for two years prior to election	Any man who— (i) is entitled or qualified to vote at an election of a member of the Assembly; and (ii) has been resident in Tasmania continuously for a period of five years at any one time or for a period of at least two years immediately preceding the election; and (iii) is a natural-born subject or has been naturalized for five years

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(iii) <i>Members</i> — continued.			
(c) Persons not qualified to be elected	Same as Senate	<p>(i) A Member of the Legislative Council</p> <p>(ii) A person holding an office of profit or pension from the Crown, except executive Ministers and naval and military officers in receipt of pay, half-pay, or pension</p> <p>(iii) A person holding a contract on account of the Public Service, except as a member of an incorporated or trading company of over twenty persons</p>	<p>(i) A Member of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council</p> <p>(ii) A Judge of any Court in Victoria appointed during good behaviour</p> <p>(iii) A minister of any religious denomination</p> <p>(iv) A person who has been attainted of any treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime in any part of His Majesty's dominions</p> <p>(v) An uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent</p> <p>(vi) A person, except a responsible Minister of the Crown, who holds an office or place of profit under the Crown or is employed in the Public Service of Victoria</p> <p>(vii) A person who is concerned in any bargain or contract on behalf of His Majesty, except as member of a company, partnership, or association of over twenty persons, or as to any lease, sale, or purchase of land, loan of money or security for payment of money only</p>
(d) Reasons for which seats are declared vacant	Same as Senate	<p>(i) Failing to attend for one whole session, unless excused by the Assembly</p> <p>(ii) Taking an oath or declaration of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iii) Doing any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(iv) Becoming bankrupt or taking the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(v) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vi) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or infamous crime</p> <p>(vii) Accepting an office of profit or pension under the Crown, except as Minister or naval or military officer</p> <p>(viii) Entering into a contract on account of the Public Service except as member of an incorporated or trading company of over twenty members</p>	Same as Legislative Council
(e) Penalty for sitting or voting when disqualified	Same as Senate	£500	£200 for each day he sits or votes
(f) Are women eligible for election ?	Yes	Yes	No

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
<p>(i) A minister of the Church of England, or a minister, priest, or ecclesiastic of any kind or denomination</p> <p>(ii) A person holding an office of profit under the Crown or having a pension from the Crown, except a Minister of the Crown and a person in receipt of pay, half-pay, or pension as naval or military officer</p> <p>(iii) A member of the Legislative Council</p> <p>(iv) An uncertificated insolvent</p> <p>(v) A person while holding a contract on behalf of the Public Service, except as a member of an incorporated or trading company with over twenty members</p>	<p>(i) A member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) A person who—</p> <p>(a) undertakes any contract or commission for the Government; or</p> <p>(b) furnishes, in pursuance of such contract money to be transmitted abroad; or</p> <p>(c) furnishes any wares to be used in the service of the State; or</p> <p>(d) holds any office or position in a company formed for the construction of any public works the payment for which or the interest on the cost of which has been guaranteed by the Parliament</p>	Same as Legislative Council	Same as Legislative Council
Same as New South Wales	<p>(i) Being elected a member of the Commonwealth Parliament</p> <p>(ii) Failing for one month to attend without permission of the House</p> <p>(iii) Taking an oath or acknowledgment of allegiance to a foreign prince or power</p> <p>(iv) Adopting any act whereby becoming a subject or citizen of a foreign power</p> <p>(v) Becoming bankrupt or taking benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors</p> <p>(vi) Becoming a public defaulter</p> <p>(vii) Being attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime</p> <p>(viii) Becoming of unsound mind</p> <p>(ix) Accepting an office of profit or pension from the Crown</p> <p>(x) Becoming a contractor in the same way as in paragraph (e), Upper House</p>	Same as Legislative Council	Same as Legislative Council
£500	£500	£500	£500
Yes	No	No	No

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwea.th.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(iv) <i>Sessions of the Assembly—</i> (a) When the Assembly may meet for the despatch of business after a General Election	..	Assembly may proceed to business, notwithstanding that writs, not exceeding five, have not been returned, or that in any electoral district the electors have failed to elect a member	No omission or failure to elect a member prevents the Assembly from meeting so long as there is a quorum present
(b) Quorum ..	One-third of the whole number of members	Twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker	Twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker
(c) Voting on questions	Questions determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. Speaker has only casting vote when votes are equal	Questions decided by majority of votes of members present. Speaker has only casting vote when the votes of other members are equal	Same as New South Wales
(v) <i>Speaker—</i> (a) Election ..	One member elected by the House of Representatives before proceeding to the despatch of any other business	Elected by the members from among themselves upon the first assembling after a general election	Elected from among the members by the Assembly at its first meeting after every general election, and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business
(b) Salary ..	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act ..	Not fixed by Act ..
(c) Salary of Chairman of Committees	Not fixed by Act. £800 per annum allowed in addition to the emoluments of his office	Not fixed by Act ..	Not fixed by Act ..
(vi) <i>Payment of Members—</i> (a) Amount ..	£1,000 per annum ..	£500 per annum from the day of election until resignation, vacation of seat, or dissolution or expiry by effluxion of time of Parliament	£300 per annum from the day appointed for taking the poll to resignation or retirement by effluxion of time, or dissolution of Parliament
(b) Members not entitled to payment	..	(i) Holder of an office of profit as Executive Councillor (ii) Holder of any other office of profit which would render his seat vacant (iii) Speaker or Chairman of Committees in receipt of official salaries	A member in receipt of any official salary or annual payment (to the amount of such salary or payment)
(c) Leader of the Opposition	£400 per annum additional	£250 per annum additional	Additional allowance as fixed by Parliament (at present £200 per annum
(d) When payment of members introduced	1901	1889	1870
(vii) <i>Electoral Districts—</i> (a) Number of districts	Each State is distributed into as many Electoral Divisions as there are members to be chosen for the State. Total 75 One for each Electoral Division	Twenty-four	Sixty-five
(b) Number of members elected in each district	..	Metropolitan and adjacent districts and City of Newcastle, five each; others, three each	One each

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>HOUSE—continued.</i>			
<p>Assembly may meet notwithstanding that any of the writs, not exceeding five, have not been returned, or that in any district the electors have failed to elect a member</p> <p>Sixteen members, exclusive of the Speaker</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>..</p> <p>Fifteen members, including the Speaker or his substitute</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Assembly may proceed to business notwithstanding that any of the writs (not exceeding five) have not been returned, or that in any district the electors have failed to elect a member</p> <p>One-third of the members exclusive of the Speaker</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>..</p> <p>Twelve members, including the Speaker or his deputy</p> <p>Same as New South Wales</p>
<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>Elected forthwith from among the members upon first assembling after general election. Election to be notified to the Governor by deputation</p>	<p>Elected forthwith from among the members upon assembling after general election</p>	<p>Same as Victoria</p>
<p>£1,000</p> <p>£700</p>	<p>Not fixed by Act; at present £600 per annum</p> <p>Not fixed by Act; at present £400 per annum</p>	<p>£700, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p> <p>£500, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p>	<p>£500, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p> <p>£400, inclusive of Parliamentary allowance</p>
<p>£500 per annum from the day of polling until the day appointed in the writ for taking the poll for the election of a successor. Also travelling expenses (one journey in any one session) between place of nomination and place where Parliament is appointed to sit, except when adjournment extends over 30 days, in which case expenses are again payable</p> <p>£700 per annum ..</p> <p>1886</p>	<p>£200 per annum ..</p> <p>A member while in receipt of any official salary, unless his salary is less, when the difference is paid</p> <p>£100 per annum additional</p> <p>1887</p>	<p>£400 per annum from the day of election until the next following election</p> <p>A member in receipt of any official salary except in as far as such payment may exceed the amount of official salary</p> <p>£200 per annum ..</p> <p>1900</p>	<p>£300 per annum from the day of election until ceasing to be member. In case of dissolution or expiry by effluxion of time of Parliament until polling day of next General Election</p> <p>Speaker and Chairmen of Committees</p> <p>£100 per annum additional</p> <p>1890</p>
<p>Seventy-two</p> <p>One each</p>	<p>Nineteen</p> <p>Eight districts, three each, eleven districts, two each</p>	<p>Fifty</p> <p>One each</p>	<p>Five</p> <p>Six each</p>

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(viii) <i>Electors—</i>			
(a) Persons qualified to be electors	Same as Senate	<p>Every person, of the age of 21 years, absolutely free, a natural-born or naturalized subject, who has resided or had his principal place of abode within the Commonwealth for six months and within New South Wales for three months, both periods after naturalization (if any), and for one month in the electoral district prior to the day on which he applies to be registered, unless disqualified or incapacitated</p>	<p>Any person of the full age of 21 years, who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is not subject to any legal incapacity; and (ii) is a natural-born or naturalized subject; and (iii) has resided in Victoria for six months and in the district for one month prior to the date of any electoral canvass or claim for enrolment <p>Any similar person whose name is enrolled in respect to residence and who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has a freehold estate in another district and whose name appears on the citizen or Burgess roll or separate list for the City of Melbourne or City of Geelong, or a separate voters' list for any municipality; or (ii) is lessee under an unexpired lease of one year and similarly enrolled on a municipal list
(b) Persons not qualified to vote	Same as Senate	<p>Any person who, at the time of holding the election—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is of unsound mind; or (ii) is in receipt of aid from any charitable institution, except as a hospital patient; or (iii) is in prison; or (iv) has been convicted of any crime or offence, punishable in New South Wales by death or penal servitude, and has not received a free pardon or served his sentence; or (v) during the six months preceding the election has been imprisoned for three months without the option of a fine; or (vi) within one year prior to the election has been convicted of an election offence; or (vii) within the same period has been convicted of being an habitual drunkard, an idle and disorderly person or an incorrigible rogue, or a rogue and vagabond; or (viii) has against him an unsatisfied maintenance order; or (ix) within one year of the election has been convicted of having committed an aggravated assault upon his wife 	<p>Any person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) at the date of the electoral canvass or claim or election is receiving relief as inmate of any charitable institution other than a hospital; or (ii) during the preceding three years has been imprisoned for three months without the option of a fine; or (iii) during the preceding three years has been convicted of any offence under sections 310 to 315, 321 to 323 of <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1915</i> or sections 150 to 152 of the <i>Local Government Act 1915</i>; or (iv) during the preceding year has been convicted of having been a habitual drunkard, or an idle and disorderly person or an incorrigible rogue, or a rogue and vagabond; or (v) has been convicted of an aggravated assault upon a woman or child; or (vi) has an unsatisfied order against him for the maintenance of his wife or children or for confinement expenses

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p><i>House—continued.</i></p> <p>Any person of the age of 21 years, if not disqualified, who—</p> <p>(i) being a natural-born or naturalized subject has lived within the Commonwealth for a continuous period of six months and in Queensland for a continuous period of three months, both periods after naturalization (if any); and</p> <p>(ii) has lived in an electoral district for one month preceding the day on which he makes a claim to be enrolled; and</p> <p>(iii) has his name enrolled on the electoral roll for such district</p> <p>(i) A person of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(ii) A person who has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's Dominions by imprisonment; or</p> <p>(iii) An aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa or the islands of the Pacific</p>	<p>Any person, if not disqualified, who—</p> <p>(i) is of the age of 21 years; and</p> <p>(ii) is a British subject; and</p> <p>(iii) is an inhabitant of the State and has resided therein for at least six months prior to registration</p> <p>Any person who—</p> <p>(i) is of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(ii) has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer</p>	<p>Every person, not under 21 years of age, who—</p> <p>(i) is a natural-born or naturalized subject; and</p> <p>(ii) has lived in Western Australia for six months continuously; and</p> <p>(iii) has lived in the district for which he claims to be enrolled for a continuous period of one month immediately preceding the date of his claim</p> <p>Any person who—</p> <p>(i) is of unsound mind; or</p> <p>(ii) is wholly dependent upon relief from the State or from any charitable institution subsidized by the State, except as a hospital patient; or</p> <p>(iii) has been attainted of treason or convicted and is under sentence or subject to be sentenced for any offence punishable under the law of any part of the King's dominions by imprisonment for one year or longer; or</p> <p>(iv) is an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, or a person of the half blood</p>	<p>Every person of the age of 21 years not subject to any legal incapacity who is a natural-born or naturalized subject and has been resident in Tasmania continuously for twelve months and whose name is on the electoral roll of any Assembly district</p> <p>Same as Legislative Council</p>

CONSPICUOUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
C.—THE LOWER			
(viii) <i>Electors</i> — continued. (c) Restrictions on voting	..	No person may vote unless he— (i) is enrolled for the district; and (ii) retains the qualifications and fulfils the conditions and requirements in respect of voting	..
(d) Number of votes to which each elector is entitled	One	One	One residential and one property if in another district; but no person may vote more than once at any election
(e) When female voting introduced	1901	1902	1908
(ix) <i>Elections</i> — (a) Issue of writs ..	(i) General Election. Issued by Governor-General in Council within ten days of the expiry of the House of Parliament or the proclamation of the dissolution thereof (ii) Vacancy. Speaker issues writ	(i) General Election. Issued by Governor within four days of the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament (ii) Vacancy. Speaker issues writ	(i) General Election. Issued by Governor within seven days of dissolution (ii) Vacancy. Speaker issues writ within one month
(b) Day of nomination	Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of writ	Stated on writ	Not less than five nor more than nine days after the day of issue of writ
(c) Polling day ..	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after date of nomination. Must be a Saturday	Twenty-eighth day from the date of issue of the writ	Not less than five nor more than nine days after nomination day
(d) Return of writs	Within 90 days after the issue of writ	Not later than the sixtieth day after the issue of the writ, or on such later day as Governor may direct	Within 21 days after the day of polling
(e) Method of voting	Preferential	Proportional representation. Governor makes regulations prescribing the method of voting and counting votes	Preferential voting ..
(f) Is voting compulsory?	No	No	No
(g) Absent voters ..	Same as Senate ..	An elector may vote by post, who— (i) will on polling day not be within 15 miles by the nearest route of any polling booth; or (ii) will on polling day be travelling under conditions which will preclude him from attending at any polling booth; or (iii) is seriously ill or infirm, or in the case of a woman will by approaching maternity, be precluded from attending at any polling booth	Same as Legislative Council

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
HOUSE—<i>continued.</i>			
..	An elector must be registered at the time of the election and have been so for one month before the day of issue of the writ	..	..
One	One for each seat to be filled in the district in which enrolled	One	One
1905	1894.. .. .	1899.. .. .	1903
General Election. Writs sent to the Minister directed to the proper returning officers respectively By-election. Writ sent by the Speaker direct to the proper returning officer	All writs issued by Governor except that in case of a casual vacancy, if Speaker is within the State, he may issue writ after giving two days' notice to Governor	(i) General Election. Governor by warrant directs Clerk of Writs to issue writs not later than 21 days after dissolution or expiry of Parliament; fourteen days' notice of warrant to be published in <i>Gazette</i> (ii) Casual vacancy. Speaker may direct Clerk of Writs to issue writ Not less than seven nor more than 30 days from the date of writ	Issued by Governor within ten days of cessation or dissolution of Parliament or vacancy. In case of casual vacancy, in which vacating member does not become candidate, the candidate who received the next largest number of preferential votes at preceding general election may be elected Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of the writ. The Governor may extend the time Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination
Named on writ ..	Not less than seven nor more than 21 days after the date of writ	Not less than seven nor more than 30 days after the date of nomination	Not later than 60 days after the issue of the writ. Governor may extend time
Named on writ ..	Not less than two nor more than 30 days after nomination day	Not later than 60 days after the issue of the writ	Contingent voting compulsory for at least three candidates, where one member is to be elected and where there are more than two candidates Where there is more than one candidate to be elected, an elector must vote for at least three candidates in order of preference No
Named on writ ..	Within 50 days after the occurrence of the period or dissolution necessitating the election. No time limit for a casual vacancy	Electors may record contingent votes, but it is optional	
Electors may record contingent votes, but it is not compulsory	Ordinary balloting ..		
Yes	No	No	
An elector who, on polling day, is absent from his district, may vote at any other polling place. An elector who has reason to believe that he will not on polling day be within any district may vote at any time after the issue of writ and before polling day An elector who by reason of ill-health will be unable on polling day to attend at a polling place may vote by post, provided that he is able to write his name	Same as Legislative Council	Same as Legislative Council	Same as Legislative Council

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
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C.—THE LOWER

(x) <i>Election Tribunal</i>	Same as Senate ..	In first session, within seven days after election of Speaker and in other sessions within seven days of commencement, Speaker appoints nine members to be "The Committee of Elections and Qualifications"	The Speaker appoints seven members to be "The Committee of Elections and Qualifications"
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D.—THE

(i) <i>The Executive Council—</i>			
(a) Number of Members	Not to exceed nine ..	Executive Council to consist of persons who were members prior to Letters Patent, or of such other persons as the Governor shall, from time to time, appoint under the Public Seal of the State (Letters Patent constituting an Executive Council)	Not to exceed eight. Four must be Members of Council or Assembly: not more than two to be Members of Council or six of Assembly. No Minister to hold office for more than three months without becoming a Member of the Council or Assembly
(b) Salaries of Members	£15,300 in all, with £800 per annum to each Minister of State in addition to the emoluments of his office	Premier, in addition to salary as Minister, £500 Six Ministers each £1,370 Attorney-General, £1,520 Solicitor-General, £1,000 Vice-President of the Executive Council, £800	£8,400 in all

OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
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HOUSE—*continued.*

Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in the Court House at the place of nomination, or in such other place there as he may appoint	Junior Puisne Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court, or Sole Judge of the Supreme Court for the time being acting as such, and four Members of the Assembly elected by the Assembly after each general election	Court of Disputed Returns, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court	Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in open Court within the district to which the election relates
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<p>Not exceeding eight. Not more than seven to be Members of the Assembly</p> <p>£1,000 each One member designated by the Governor an additional £300</p>	<p>Not exceeding six, of whom one must be honorary. Not more than four may be Members of the Assembly</p> <p>Not to exceed £5,000 in all</p>	<p>Six principal officers of State drawing ministerial salaries and Honorary Ministers. No limit to number of Honorary Ministers. One salaried Minister must be a Member of the Legislative Council</p> <p>£6,200 in all</p>	<p>£700 each in addition to allowance as member Premier, additional £200</p>
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