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## SECTION XXV.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

## § 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

2. **Number of Members of the Legislatures.**—The following table shews the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and in each State in March, 1914:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, 1914.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.*	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Upper House	36	56	34	40	18	30	18	232
Lower House	75	90	65	72	40	50	30	422
Total ...	111	146	99	112	58	80	48	654

— \* By "Constitution Further Amendment Act 1913," the number of members in the Upper House was increased to 20, and in the Lower to 46, the increase not to take place, however, until the next general election.

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

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

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

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

The official members of the Executive Council in March, 1914, are specified below. In addition, all living members of past Ministries (see following pages) are technically liable to be officially summoned to attend meetings of the Executive Council :—

#### OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1914.

##### *Prime Minister and Minister for*

<i>Home Affairs</i> ... ..	The Hon. JOSEPH COOK.
<i>Treasurer</i> ... ..	The Right Hon. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
<i>Attorney-General</i> ... ..	The Hon. WILLIAM HILL IRVINE, K.C.
<i>Minister for Defence</i> ... ..	The Hon. EDWARD DAVIS MILLEN.
<i>Minister for External Affairs</i> ... ..	The Hon. PATRICK MCMAHON GLYNN, K.C.
<i>Minister for Customs</i> ... ..	The Hon. LITTLETON ERNEST GROOM.
<i>Postmaster General</i> ... ..	The Hon. AGAR WYNNE.
<i>Vice-President of Executive Council</i>	The Hon. JAMES HIERS MCCOLL.
<i>Honorary Minister</i> ... ..	The Hon. JOHN SINGLETON CLEMONS.
” ” ... ..	The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY KELLY.

Particulars of previous Commonwealth Ministries are given on pages 40-42 herebefore, and on pages 832 and 833 following.

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

**MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM  
1st JANUARY, 1901, to MARCH, 1914.**

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C.*	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C.	1/1/01	24/7/03
Hon. A. DEARIN*	24/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	27/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER	27/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C.**	18/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. McLEAN	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. A. DEARIN*	5/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	5/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	30/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	2/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR††	29/4/10	8/10/11	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	14/10/11	31/5/13	Hon. F. G. TUDOR	29/4/10	31/5/13
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.	1/6/13		Hon. L. E. GROOM	1/6/13	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			TREASURER.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Hon. A. DEARIN	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	24/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON*	27/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C.	27/4/04	17/8/04	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G.	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.	18/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	5/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. L. A. ISAACS	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	30/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM	12/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER*	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	13/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. P. M. GLYNN	3/6/09	28/4/10	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C.*	29/4/10	31/5/13
Hon. W. M. HUGHES	29/4/10	31/5/13	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	1/6/13	
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C.	1/6/13				
HOME AFFAIRS.			DEFENCE.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	7/8/03	Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G.	1/1/01	¶
Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	17/1/01	7/8/03
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR	27/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	7/8/03	23/9/03
Hon. D. THOMSON	18/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. CHAPMAN	24/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. L. E. GROOM	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON	27/4/04	17/8/04
† Hon. T. T. EWING	12/10/06	23/11/07	Hon. J. W. McCAY	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. H. H. KEATING	24/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	5/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G.	24/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER	3/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY	29/4/10	31/5/13	Hon. J. COOK	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK*	1/6/13		Hon. G. F. PEARCE	29/4/10	31/5/13
			Hon. E. D. MILLEN	1/6/13	
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.	1/1/01	17/1/01	Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR, K.C.	1/1/01	23/9/03
Hon. J. G. DRAKE	5/2/01	7/8/03	Hon. T. PLAYFORD	24/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G.	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. G. MCGREGOR	27/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. MAHON	27/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE	18/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. S. SMITH	18/8/04	4/7/05	† Hon. T. T. EWING	5/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. A. CHAPMAN	5/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. J. H. KEATING	12/10/06	19/3/07
Hon. S. MADGER	30/7/07	12/11/08	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G.	20/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. MCGREGOR	13/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir J. QUIRK	3/6/09	28/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. MCGREGOR	29/4/10	31/5/13
Hon. C. E. FRAZER	14/10/11	31/5/13	Hon. J. H. McCOLL	1/6/13	
Hon. AGAR WYNNE	1/6/13				

\* Prime Minister. † Afterwards the Right Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc. ‡ Afterwards the Hon. Sir T. T. Ewing, K.C.M.G. § Afterwards the Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G. || Still in office. ¶ Died 10th January, 1901. \*\* Prime Minister, afterwards the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., etc. †† Died 8th October, 1911.

MINISTERS OF STATE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA FROM  
1st JANUARY, 1901, TO MARCH, 1914—(Continued).  
WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Hon. N. E. LEWIS† ...	1/1/01	23/4/01	Col. Hon. J. F. G. FOXTON ...	3/6/09	28/4/10
Hon. Sir P. O. FYSH, K.C.M.G. ...	24/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. E. FINDLEY ...	29/4/10	31/5/13
Hon. J. H. KEATING ...	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. C. E. FRAZER ...	29/4/10	14/10/11
Hon. S. MAUGER ...	12/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. E. A. ROBERTS ...	23/10/11	31/5/13
Hon. J. H. COOK ...	29/1/08	12/11/08	Hon. J. S. CLEMONS ...	1/6/13	¶
Hon. J. HUTCHISON ...	13/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. W. H. KELLY ...	1/6/13	¶
Hon. A. DEAKIN* ...	3/6/09	28/4/10			

See notes on previous page.

(iii.) *Constitution of Ministries.* The subjoined table shews the constitution of the Ministries in the Commonwealth and the State Governments in March, 1914:—

CONSTITUTION OF MINISTRIES, 1914.

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

The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in April, 1914, are shewn in the following statement:—

MEMBERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES, 1914.

NEW SOUTH WALES—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Min. for Railways—</i> HON. W. A. HOLMAN.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> HON. W. G. ASHFORD.
<i>Colonial Secretary and Minister for Mines—</i> HON. J. H. CANN.	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. J. ESTELL.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Justice—</i> HON. D. R. HALL.	<i>Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> HON. F. FLOWERS, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Public Works—</i> HON. A. GRIFFITH.	<i>Minister for Public Instruction—</i> HON. A. C. CARMICHAEL.
<i>Minister for Lands—</i> HON. J. L. TREFLE.	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> HON. H. C. HOYLE.

VICTORIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. W. A. WATT.	<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Labour—</i> HON. SIR A. PEACOCK, K.C.M.G.
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. J. MURRAY.	<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Railways—</i> HON. D. MACKINNON.
<i>Minister for Water Supply and Agriculture—</i> HON. W. HUTCHINSON.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works—</i> HON. F. W. HAGELTHORN, M.L.C.
<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey—</i> HON. H. S. W. LAWSON.	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> HON. W. BAILLIEU, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Mines, Forests and Public Health—</i> HON. J. D. BROWN, M.L.C.	HON. W. A. ADAMSON, M.L.C.
	HON. T. LIVINGSTON.
	HON. J. GRAY.

## QUEENSLAND—MINISTRY.

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

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Education—</i> HON. A. H. PEAKE.	<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Industry—</i> HON. H. HOMBURG.
<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. J. G. BICE, M.L.C.	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration—</i> HON. F. W. YOUNG.
<i>Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and Marine—</i> HON. SIR R. BUTLER.	<i>Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation—</i> HON. T. PASCOE, M.L.C.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> HON. J. SCADDAN.	<i>Minister for Works and Water Supply—</i> HON. W. D. JOHNSON.
<i>Minister for Lands and Agriculture—</i> HON. T. H. BATH.	<i>Colonial Secretary—</i> HON. J. M. DREW, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Mines and Railways—</i> HON. P. COLLIER.	<i>Ministers without Portfolio—</i> HON. J. C. DODD, M.L.C.
<i>Attorney-General and Min. for Education—</i> HON. T. WALKER.	HON. W. C. ANGWIN.

## TASMANIA—MINISTRY.

<i>Premier and Minister for Justice—</i> HON. J. EARLE.	<i>Minister of Lands and Works and Agriculture—</i> HON. J. BELTON.
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Mines and Labour—</i> HON. J. E. OGDEN.	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> HON. P. MCCrackEN, M.L.C.
<i>Treasurer and Minister for Education and Railways—</i> HON. J. A. LYONS.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable Thomas, Baron Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. He assumed office on the 31st July, 1911, and will retire on the 16th May, 1914. The Governor-General designate is the Right Honourable Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.† Particulars of previous Governors-General are given on p. 40 hereinbefore.

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

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

\* "Responsible Government in the Dominions," A. B. Keith, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1912. Vol. I. † Sworn in, May 18th, 1914.



7. **Cost of Parliamentary Government.**—The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as in the whole of Australia, for the year ended the 30th June, 1913:—

**COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1912-13.**

Particulars.	C'w'ith.	N. S. W.	Vict.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>1. Governor-General or Governor—</b>								
Governor's salary ... ..	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,984	2,573	33,557
Official secretary's salary ... ..	650	350		300	...	339	...	
Governor's establishments ... ..	6,935	...	5,174	2,480	...	1,095	224	31,955
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ... ..	...	1,180	...	741	670	2,599	636	
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,063	2,816	941	400	212	...	150	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>21,648</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>11,115</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>65,512</b>
<b>2. Executive Council—</b>								
Salaries of officers ... ..	115	108	664	240	...	350	(i)	1,477
Other expenses ... ..	13	...	36	80	...	47	(i)	176
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,653</b>
<b>3. Ministry—</b>								
Salaries of Ministers ... ..	12,000	11,040	8,400	8,300	5,000	6,200	3,200	54,140
Other expenses ... ..	294	2,777	(g)	...	...	1,312	468	4,851
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>12,294</b>	<b>13,817</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>58,991</b>
<b>4. Parliament—</b>								
<b>A. The Upper House:</b>								
Allowances to members ... ..	20,950	...	...	...	3,200	9,600	2,250	36,000
Railway passes ... ..	(a)9,252	5,855	1,020	(h)	720	220	750	(k)17,817
Other expenses of members ... ..	...	...	...	...	109	...	9	118
<b>B. The Lower House:</b>								
Allowances to members ... ..	39,198	38,687	16,990	19,356	6,779	15,790	3,496	140,496
Railway passes ... ..	(b)	9,699	1,950	(h)	1,600	310	1,250	(k)14,809
Other expenses of members ... ..	...	1,816	...	1,532	300	108	19	3,775
<b>C. Miscellaneous:</b>								
Salaries of officers and staff ... ..	14,550	21,882	12,798	6,685	5,261	3,647	2,694	67,517
Printing ... ..	10,051	10,823	3,337	2,697	5,352	710	1,765	34,735
Hansard ... ..	16,407	7,378	7,362	5,794	2,606	4,982	...	44,529
Library ... ..	4,516	684	1,457	1,128	715	300	120	8,920
Refreshment rooms ... ..	1,169	106	1,469	850	1,188	1,189	110	6,031
Water, power, light and heat ... ..	1,501	682	1,019	401	696	...	...	...
Postage and stationery ... ..	1,249	696	...	291	313	2,779	324	27,183
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,843	(d)7,985	1,078	815	511	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>125,686</b>	<b>106,493</b>	<b>48,480</b>	<b>39,549</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>39,635</b>	<b>12,787</b>	<b>401,980</b>
<b>5. Electoral Office—</b>								
Salaries of officers and staff ... ..	5,264	995	1,160	1,353	2,266	2,123	1,072	125,942
Other expenses ... ..	55,942	34,867	16,352	2,307	403	1,838	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61,206</b>	<b>(e)35,862</b>	<b>17,512</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>125,942</b>
<b>6. Cost of Elections ... ..</b>	<b>(c)82,370</b>	<b>(f)</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>90,068</b>
<b>7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees—</b>								
Fees of members ... ..	2,153	3,492	1,197	1,046	1,947	678	160	20,999
Other expenses of members ... ..	2,508	...	619	...	...	...	223	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,295	2,170	735	776	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,956</b>	<b>5,662</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>20,999</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>311,288</b>	<b>171,288</b>	<b>91,416</b>	<b>61,869</b>	<b>44,048</b>	<b>60,740</b>	<b>24,496</b>	<b>765,145</b>

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

8. Cost of Parliamentary Government per 1000 of Population.—In the subjoined table particulars are given for some of the most important items of the cost of parliamentary government per 1000 of population for the year ended 30th June, 1913 :—

**COST (a) OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT PER 1000 OF POPULATION, 1912-13.**

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>1. Governor-General or Governor—</b>								
Salary... ..	2.11	2.81	3.62	4.71	9.30	13.01	13.06	7.09
All other expenses ... ..	2.46	2.44	4.43	6.16	2.05	13.17	5.12	6.75
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>13.84</b>
<b>2. Executive Council ... ..</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>3. Ministry ... ..</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>11.62</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>12.46</b>
<b>4. Parliament—</b>								
<b>A. The Upper House:</b>								
Allowances and other ex-	4.42	...	...	...	7.69	31.35	11.46	7.63
penses of members ... ..	(b)1.95	3.29	0.74	(e)	1.67	0.72	3.80	3.76
Railway passes ... ..								
<b>B. The Lower House:</b>								
Allowances and other ex-	8.28	22.88	12.30	32.84	16.46	51.93	17.84	30.48
penses of members ... ..	(c)	5.45	1.41	(e)	3.72	1.01	6.34	3.02
Railway passes ... ..								
<b>C. Miscellaneous:</b>								
Salaries of officers and staff	3.07	12.30	9.27	10.51	12.23	11.26	13.67	14.26
Printing and <i>Hansard</i> ... ..	5.59	10.23	7.75	13.35	18.50	18.59	8.96	16.74
Library ... ..	0.95	0.38	1.05	1.77	1.66	0.98	0.61	1.88
All other expenditure ... ..	2.27	5.32	2.53	3.72	6.29	12.96	2.20	7.03
<b>Total Parliament ... ..</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>59.85</b>	<b>35.10</b>	<b>62.19</b>	<b>68.22</b>	<b>128.80</b>	<b>64.88</b>	<b>84.80</b>
<b>5. Electoral Office ... ..</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>20.15</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>26.60</b>
<b>6. Cost of Elections ... ..</b>	<b>17.40</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>15.29</b>	<b>19.03</b>
<b>7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees ... ..</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>4.44</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>65.72</b>	<b>96.25</b>	<b>66.22</b>	<b>97.22</b>	<b>102.37</b>	<b>197.70</b>	<b>124.35</b>	<b>161.52</b>

(a) Cost expressed in pounds sterling and decimals of a pound, per 1000 of population. (b) Including Lower House. (c) Included in Upper House. (d) Included in No. 5. (e) Not available.

## § 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. **Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.**—The summary on pages 846-847 gives particulars as to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shews concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. Persons who are otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, are generally disqualified on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in Government contracts, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Parliament.**—The Senate consists of thirty-six members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution a certain number retire at

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

*Particulars of Elections.* There have been four complete Parliaments since the inauguration of Federation. The first Parliament was opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York on 9th May, 1901, and was dissolved on 23rd November, 1903. The fifth Parliament began its second session on 15th April, 1914. Further information as to the Commonwealth Parliaments since their inception is given on page 832 hereinbefore. Since the establishment of the Commonwealth there have been five elections for the Senate and for the House of Representatives. The fifth Federal elections took place on 31st May, 1913, when, in addition to the ordinary voting, six proposed laws for the Alteration of the Constitution were submitted to the electors. These are referred to in detail on page 25 hereinbefore. Particulars regarding the number of electors enrolled and the number of electors to whom ballot-papers were issued at the last three elections may be found in the tables given hereunder:—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16th DECEMBER, 1903, 12th DECEMBER, 1906,  
13th APRIL, 1910, AND 31st MAY, 1913.

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
THE SENATE.										
New South Wales	1903	360,285	326,764	687,049	189,877	134,487	324,364	52.70	41.16	47.21
	1906	392,077	345,522	737,599	229,654	151,682	381,336	58.57	43.90	51.70
	1910	444,269	390,393	834,662	301,167	211,635	512,802	67.79	54.21	61.44
	1913	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
Victoria ...	1903	302,069	310,403	612,472	171,339	141,648	313,487	56.89	45.63	51.18
	1906	338,886	336,168	675,054	209,252	171,833	381,185	62.30	51.14	56.72
	1910	346,060	357,549	703,609	245,666	222,869	468,535	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1913	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland	1903	127,914	93,166	221,080	79,938	44,569	124,507	62.49	44.94	54.83
	1906	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,567	44,972	124,539	53.03	37.14	45.94
	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
	1913	208,727	156,355	365,082	163,350	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
South Australia ...	1903	85,947	51,828	137,775	35,736	19,049	54,785	41.58	23.28	32.65
	1906	97,454	95,664	193,118	53,318	27,199	70,517	44.45	28.43	36.51
	1910	103,301	102,354	205,655	63,364	47,119	110,503	60.19	46.03	53.22
	1913	124,222	119,804	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
Western Australia	1903	74,754	42,188	116,942	26,873	6,270	33,148	35.96	14.86	28.35
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	37,180	15,532	52,712	40.67	28.74	36.23
	1910	90,936	53,983	134,919	53,704	30,185	83,889	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1913	108,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
Tasmania	1903	43,512	38,753	82,265	23,729	13,292	37,021	54.53	34.30	45.00
	1906	47,306	42,903	90,209	29,164	19,715	48,879	61.65	45.95	54.18
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
Commonwealth	1903	994,484	899,102	1,893,586	527,997	359,315	887,312	53.09	39.96	46.86
	1906	1,114,187	995,375	2,109,562	628,135	431,033	1,059,168	56.38	43.30	50.21
	1910	1,186,783	1,071,699	2,258,482	802,030	601,946	1,403,976	67.58	56.17	62.16
	1913	1,453,949	1,306,267	2,760,216	1,122,677	910,574	2,033,251	77.22	69.71	73.66

FEDERAL ELECTIONS OF 16th DECEMBER, 1903, 12th DECEMBER, 1906,  
13th APRIL, 1910, AND 31st MAY, 1913—(Continued).

State.	Electors Enrolled.*			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
<b>THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*</b>										
New South Wales	1903	303,254	274,763	578,017	164,133	118,381	282,514	54.12	43.08	48.88
	1906	363,723	314,777	678,500	216,150	141,227	357,377	59.43	44.87	52.67
	1910	431,702	379,927	811,629	294,049	207,868	501,917	68.11	54.71	61.84
	1913	554,028	482,139	1,036,167	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
Victoria ...	1903	241,134	247,089	488,223	142,460	120,329	262,789	59.08	48.70	53.83
	1906	335,886	336,168	672,054	209,266	171,999	381,265	62.30	51.16	56.73
	1910	346,050	357,649	703,699	245,663	222,869	468,532	70.99	62.32	66.58
	1913	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland ...	1903	114,550	88,375	202,925	74,042	41,689	115,731	64.64	47.17	57.03
	1906	150,037	121,072	271,109	79,540	44,942	124,482	53.01	37.12	45.92
	1910	158,436	120,595	279,031	104,570	66,064	170,634	66.00	54.78	61.15
	1913	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
South Australia ...	1903	23,856	25,789	49,645	12,394	7,728	20,122	51.95	29.97	40.53
	1906	42,065	38,573	80,643	19,850	12,669	32,519	47.19	32.84	40.32
	1910	59,581	61,594	121,175	37,189	29,852	67,041	62.42	48.47	55.33
	1913	90,009	85,304	175,313	74,316	65,704	140,020	82.57	77.02	79.87
Western Australia.	1903	41,500	28,324	69,824	16,824	4,409	21,233	40.54	15.57	30.41
	1906	91,427	54,046	145,473	36,976	15,740	52,716	40.44	29.12	36.24
	1910	80,996	53,983	134,979	53,704	30,189	83,893	66.30	55.92	62.15
	1913	87,570	62,088	149,658	65,754	44,310	119,064	75.09	71.37	73.93
Tasmania ...	1903	43,515	38,753	82,268	23,729	13,284	37,013	54.53	34.28	44.99
	1906	37,779	34,839	72,618	23,753	16,441	40,194	62.87	47.19	55.35
	1910	51,731	46,725	98,456	33,539	24,070	57,609	64.83	51.51	58.51
	1913	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
Commonwealth	1903	767,809	703,093	1,470,902	433,582	305,820	739,402	56.47	43.50	50.27
	1906	1,020,917	899,480	1,920,397	585,535	403,018	988,553	57.35	44.81	51.48
	1910	1,128,496	1,020,473	2,148,969	768,714	580,912	1,349,626	68.12	56.93	62.80
	1913	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	876,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.56	73.49

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

In the Senate the figures for the year 1906 shew that ballot-papers were issued to 50.21 per cent. of the electors, and are a slight improvement on those for the year 1903, when only about 47 per cent. of the electors visited the polls. There was, however, a substantial increase in the number of electors who voted at the 1910 elections, 62.16 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising the franchise. The elections of 1913 also shewed a gratifying increase over those of 1910, no less than 73.49 per cent. of the persons on the rolls exercising their right to vote. It will be seen from the foregoing table that the electors of the Commonwealth are beginning to set a higher value on the privilege of the franchise. The percentage of female voters in 1913, while still considerably below that of the males, shews a marked increase (over 13 per cent.) on that of female voters in 1910.

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

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

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Legislative Powers.		Monopolies.	
							Total Number of Votes given in favour of the Prop's'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given not in favour of the Prop's'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given in favour of the Prop's'd Law.	Total Number of Votes given not in favour of the Prop's'd Law.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.				
N. S. W. ....	461,196	406,998	868,194	233,668	150,520	384,188	135,968	240,605	138,237	238,177
Victoria ....	355,381	367,996	723,377	236,194	212,372	448,566	170,288	270,390	171,453	268,743
Q'land ....	167,725	125,278	293,003	101,245	60,890	162,135	69,552	89,420	70,259	88,472
S. Aust. ....	110,317	105,810	216,027	72,761	61,041	133,802	50,358	81,904	50,835	81,479
W. Aust. ....	83,850	54,847	138,697	42,598	18,884	61,482	33,043	27,185	33,592	26,561
Tas. ....	54,008	43,318	102,326	33,103	24,950	58,053	24,147	33,200	24,292	32,960
<b>Totals for C'wealth</b>	<b>1,232,377</b>	<b>1,109,247</b>	<b>2,341,624</b>	<b>719,569</b>	<b>528,657</b>	<b>1,248,226</b>	<b>483,356</b>	<b>742,704</b>	<b>488,668</b>	<b>736,392</b>

4. Commonwealth Referenda, 31st May, 1913.—At the general elections that took place on 31st May, 1913, the question of altering the Constitution so as to extend the powers of the Commonwealth was again submitted to the people. The particulars of the proposed laws have been given on page 25 hereinbefore. The results of the Referenda of 1913 are given below, and, as will be seen, none of the proposed laws was approved by the electors.

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot Papers were Issued.			Percentage of Voters to Electors En- rolled.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
New South Wales ...	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	717,855	73.13	64.85	69.28
Victoria ...	407,352	422,530	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49
Queensland ...	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26
South Australia ...	124,222	119,504	244,026	103,739	91,724	195,463	83.51	76.56	80.10
Western Australia ...	106,264	73,520	179,784	80,011	52,138	132,149	75.29	70.92	73.50
Tasmania ...	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32
<b>Totals for C'wealth</b>	<b>1,453,949</b>	<b>1,306,267</b>	<b>2,760,216</b>	<b>1,122,677</b>	<b>910,574</b>	<b>2,033,251</b>	<b>77.22</b>	<b>69.71</b>	<b>73.66</b>

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

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

State.	Trade and Commerce.		Corporations.		Industrial Matters.		Railway Dis- putes.		Trusts.		Nationalisa- tion of Monopolies.	
	Votes in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes not in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes in Favour of Pro- posed Law.	Votes Not in Favour of Pro- posed Law.
N. S. W. ...	317,848	359,418	317,668	361,255	318,622	361,044	316,928	361,743	319,150	358,155	301,192	341,724
Victoria ...	287,290	307,975	298,479	309,915	297,892	309,804	296,255	310,921	301,729	305,268	287,379	293,326
Q'land ...	146,187	122,813	146,936	123,632	147,171	123,554	146,521	123,859	147,871	122,088	139,019	117,609
S. Aust. ...	96,085	91,144	96,309	91,273	96,626	91,361	96,072	91,262	96,400	90,185	91,411	86,915
W. Aust. ...	65,349	59,181	66,595	55,445	66,451	59,612	65,967	59,965	67,342	53,312	64,988	57,184
Tasmania ...	34,660	42,084	34,724	42,304	34,839	42,236	34,625	42,296	34,839	41,935	33,176	40,189
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>958,419</b>	<b>982,615</b>	<b>960,711</b>	<b>986,824</b>	<b>961,601</b>	<b>987,611</b>	<b>956,358</b>	<b>990,046</b>	<b>967,331</b>	<b>975,943</b>	<b>917,165</b>	<b>941,947</b>

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

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

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

Date of Opening of Parliament.	Electors upon the Roll.	Members Returned.	Members Unopposed.	Contested Electorates.			
				Electors upon the Roll.	Votes Recorded.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.	Percentage of Informal Votes.
7th August, 1894	298,817	125	1	254,105	204,246	80.38	1.62
13th " 1895	267,458	125	8	233,233	153,034	64.24	0.88
16th " 1898	324,339	125	3	294,481	178,717	60.69	0.92
23rd July, 1901	346,184	125	13	270,861	195,359	72.13	0.79
23rd August, 1904	Males 363,062	90	2	304,396	226,057	74.26	0.59
	Females 326,423			262,433	174,538	66.51	
2nd October, 1907	Males 392,845	90	5	370,715	267,301	72.10	2.87
	Females 353,055			336,680	204,650	60.78	
15th Nov., 1910...	Males 458,626	90	3	444,242	322,129	72.53	1.78
	Females 409,069			400,139	262,154	65.52	
23rd Dec., 1913 ...	Males 553,633	90	3	534,379	385,524	72.14	1.57
	Females 484,366			468,437	298,828	63.79	

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

6. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in March, 1914, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. The franchise was extended to women by the "Adult Suffrage Act, 1908." An elector for the Legislative Assembly may only vote once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. The preferential system of voting (see Section Miscellaneous hereinafter) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-two complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-second opened on the 7th January, 1909, and closed on the 24th October, 1911. The third session of the twenty-third Parliament opened on the 2nd July, 1913, and terminated on the 13th February, 1914.

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

**PARTICULARS OF VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1902 to 1913.**

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

\* Not contested.

As the table shews, the proportion of voters for the Legislative Council is considerably less than that for the Legislative Assembly. The number of persons who voted by post at the elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1911 was 12,362.

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been eighteen complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the eighteenth Parliament opened on 2nd November, 1909, and closed on 9th January, 1912. The nineteenth Parliament opened on the 2nd July, 1912. Statistics regarding the last six elections are given below:—

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

Year.	Number of Seats.	Number of Candidates Nominated.	Candidates sent to the Poll.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors Voting in Contested Electorates.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				1902	72	159	154	108,548	...	108,548	80,076	...
1904	72	140	117	103,943	...	103,943	60,265	...	60,265	74.16	...	74.16
1907	72	185	179	125,140	95,049	220,189	...	...	152,049	73.42	68.64	71.61
1908	72	137	125	117,385	83,507	205,892	77,632	61,115	138,747	66.13	69.05	67.39
1909	72	145	133	135,841	106,913	242,754	89,609	66,809	156,418	75.34	69.36	72.67
1912	72	144	139	173,601	135,789	309,590	122,844	95,795	218,639	75.92	75.02	75.52

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under Act 5 Edw. VII., No. 1. Some of the returns did not separate the sexes in the figures respecting the number of electors who voted, and the percentage of males and females was therefore calculated on the total returns where the subdivision was made.

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857, and dissolved on the 1st September, 1859, while the twentieth was opened on the 2nd June, 1910, and terminated on the 16th January, 1912. The first session of the twenty-first Parliament opened on the 19th March, 1912. Particulars of voting at the last five elections are given below:—

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

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

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

1900	...	38,688	9,854	48,542	21,403	3,907	25,310	55.32	39.65
1902	...	38,413	13,496	51,909	29,978	7,940	37,918	78.04	58.83
1905	...	39,011	13,873	52,884	28,820	8,328	37,148	73.88	60.03
1910	...	48,145	16,157	64,302	32,540	9,356	41,896	67.59	57.91
1912	...	59,228	19,985	79,213	40,709	13,016	53,725	80.91	72.56

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

1902	...	77,147	72,030	149,177	53,471	36,545	90,016	62.14	49.22
1905	...	95,396	92,249	187,645	64,330	50,246	114,576	67.43	54.47
1906	...	96,724	93,438	190,162	60,109	45,997	106,106	69.31	50.73
1910	...	94,656	88,762	183,418	73,464	56,830	130,294	77.61	64.03
1912	...	117,440	106,971	224,411	87,530	73,732	161,262	74.53	68.93

The proportions of votes recorded to total persons entitled to vote in each of the five years given above were as follows:—Legislative Council, 52.14, 73.05, 70.24, 77.64, and 78.71 per cent.; and Legislative Assembly, 60.34, 61.06, 55.80, 71.04, and 71.86 per cent.



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

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

*Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been seven complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, and was dissolved on the 1st June, 1894, while the seventh Parliament was opened on the 10th November, 1908, and closed on the 3rd February, 1911. The first session of the eighth Parliament commenced on the 1st November, 1911. Particulars relating to the last five Assembly and three Council elections are given in the tables below.

**PARLIAMETARY ELECTIONS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1912.**

Year.	Electors on the Roll.			In Contested Districts.			Votes Recorded.			Percentage of Electors Voting.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>												
1901	74,874	16,648	91,522	67,967	14,775	82,742	29,532	8,255	38,087	44	56	46
1904	108,861	54,965	163,826	88,524	49,791	138,315	43,285	23,500	66,785	49	47	48
1905	79,025	42,697	121,722	65,296	36,706	102,002	33,482	19,435	52,917	51	53	52
1908	83,060	52,919	135,979	69,277	44,804	114,081	46,411	29,412	75,823	67	66	66
1911	91,814	60,831	152,645	71,675	50,700	122,375	53,355	38,281	91,636	74	75	75
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>												
1908	29,255	6,543	35,798	19,233	4,508	23,741	10,210	2,283	12,493	53	51	52
1910	31,983	7,553	39,536	31,290	7,495	38,785	12,020	2,461	14,481	38	33	35
1912	36,716	10,437	47,153	33,490	9,818	43,308	20,733	5,552	26,285	62	57	59

**10. Parliament of Tasmania.**—In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. For the Parliament which expired in March, 1909, there were thirty-five House of Assembly districts, each district returning one member, but, in accordance with the Constitution Amendment Act of 1906, upon the expiration of the last Assembly, either by dissolution or by effluxion of time, there are now five House of Assembly districts, viz., the Commonwealth electoral districts, each district returning six members. This latter system came into force at the 1909 elections.

## PARLIAMENTS AND ELECTIONS—

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

SUMMARY, MARCH, 1914.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p style="text-align: center;">40</p> <p>Male adult natural-born or naturalised British subjects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For life None (Nominated)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects if (a) of the age of 30 years or upwards, and (b) if resident in the State for 3 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 years</p> <p>£200 each per annum</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who are either (a) owners of a freehold of the clear value of £50, (b) owners of a leasehold of the clear annual value of £20, with at least 3 years to run or containing a right of purchase, (c) occupiers of a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £25, (d) occupiers of a dwelling home, and paying not less than £17 yearly rental, (e) registered proprietors of a Crown lease on which there are improvements to the value of at least £50, (f) resident post-masters, station-masters, and police, in charge of their respective offices or stations, (g) ministers of religion. Voters must have resided in State for 6 months prior to enrolment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30*</p> <p>Male natural-born or naturalised British subjects of the age of 30 years or upwards, if (a) in the case of natural-born subjects, resident in the State for 2 years, and (b) in the case of naturalised subjects, if naturalised for 5 years previous to the election and resident in the State during that period</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 years</p> <p>£300 each per annum</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months, and who either (a) own a freehold estate to the value of £50, (b) occupy a house or own leasehold property rated at £17, (c) hold Crown leases or licenses to the value of not less than £10 per annum, or (d) are on the electoral list of a municipality or road-board district in respect of property of the annual value of £17. Aboriginal natives may only acquire the franchise in respect of a freehold qualification</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18</p> <p>Male British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 yrs. naturalised, of not less than 30 years of age, qualified to vote at the election for the Legislative Council, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 years</p> <p>£150 each per annum</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 12 months, if either (a) possessing freehold to the annual value of £10 or leasehold to the value of £30, or (b) graduates of a British university, qualified legal or medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, or retired naval or military officers</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">72</p> <p>All persons qualified and registered to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly are eligible as members</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£300 each per annum and £2 per month for postage and telegrams</p> <p>Adult British subjects of either sex who either (a) have resided in Queensland for 12 months continuously and whose names are on the electoral roll, (b) own freehold estate of the value of £100, (c) have occupied a house of the annual value of £10 for at least 6 months, or (d) have a leasehold estate in possession of the annual value of £20 with not less than 18 months to run.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">46</p> <p>Any person qualified for the franchise of the House of Assembly is eligible for membership</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£200 each per annum</p> <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months continuously.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">50</p> <p>Male adult British subjects, if resident in the State for 12 months. Naturalised subjects must have been naturalised for 5 years and have resided in the State for 2 years previous to the election</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£300 each per annum</p> <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in the State for 6 months continuously and for a continuous period of 1 month in district</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">30</p> <p>Male adult British subjects, either natural-born or for at least 5 years naturalised, qualified to vote at the election for the House of Assembly, and who have resided in Tasmania for any continuous period of 5 years, or for a period of 2 years immediately preceding the election.</p> <p>Duration of Parliament, which is limited to 3 years</p> <p>£150 each per annum</p> <p>Adult natural-born or naturalised subjects of either sex who have resided in Tasmania for 6 months continuously.</p>

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

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

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

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

### § 3. Administrative Government.

In each State, as well as in the Commonwealth, the Government is administered by a number of chief departments, on lines similar to those on which administrative government is carried on in the United Kingdom. Reference has already been made to the creation of the Commonwealth Departments (see pages 692 and 693). In the States the number and functions of the administrative departments vary considerably. This matter has also been referred to hereinbefore (see page 712). In many cases more than one department is under the control of a single Minister. The tabular statement given on this page and on the following pages shows the sub-departments, branches, etc., of each Ministerial Department in the Commonwealth and in each State, together with the Acts administered and other more important matters dealt with.

#### COMMONWEALTH ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

Departments, Sub-departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<b>1. Prime Minister's—</b> (a) Auditor-General. (b) Public Service Commissioner (as from 1st July, 1912).	Arbitration (Public Service), Commonwealth Public Service (as from 1st July, 1912), Commonwealth Salaries, Parliamentary Allowances, Petherick Collection, Royal Commissions.	Auditor - General and Staff, Communication with the Governor-General, Communication with the States, Officers of the Parliament, Public Service Commissioner and Staff, Royal Commissions, <i>The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette</i> , the Federal Executive Council.
<b>2. Attorney-General's—</b> (a) Crown-Solicitor. (b) High Court. (c) Patents, Copyright, Designs, and Trade Marks.	Acts Interpretation, Amendments Incorporation, Bills of Exchange, Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Designs, Evidence, Extrajudicial, High Court Procedure, Judiciary, Jury Exemption, Parliamentary Papers, Patents, Trade-marks and Designs, Rules Publication, Service and Execution of Process, State Law and Records Recognition, Statutory Declarations.	Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Conciliation and Arbitration, Copyright, Crown Law Offices, Designs, Divorce and Matrimonial Cases, Foreign Corporations, Judiciary and Courts, Marriage, Patents, Parliamentary Drafting, Recognition throughout Commonwealth of State laws, records, and judicial proceedings, Service and Execution throughout Commonwealth of State process and judgments, Trade-marks, Trading and Financial Corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.

## COMMONWEALTH—(continued).

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

## NEW SOUTH WALES.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

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

## NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>5. Department of Lands—            (a) Survey of Lands. (b) Local Land Boards. (c) Trigonometrical Survey. (d) Land Appeal Court. (e) Western Land Board. (f) Closer Settlement Advisory Boards.</p>	<p>Crown Lands, Newcastle Pasturage Reserve, Public Roads, Public Parks, Public Gates, Public Trusts, Labour Settlements, Prickly Pear Destruction, Western Lands, Closer Settlement.</p>	<p>All business arising from tenures created by Crown Lands Acts and other Acts mentioned, dedications and reservations, exchanges of land, proclama-tion of towns and villages, business connected with Land Appeal Court, local boards, district surveyors, and Crown land agents, survey of Crown lands, and triangulation survey of State, and making lands available for settlement.</p>
<p>6. Dept. of Public Works.—            (a) Architects Branch. (b) Local Government and National Works. (c) Harbours and Drainage. (d) Railway and Tramway Construction. (e) Engineering Drafting. (f) Survey Drafting. (g) Survey. (h) Land Valuation. (i) Local Government. (j) Accounts. (k) Bonds and Contracts. (l) Industrial Undertakings. (m) Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. (n) Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, and (o) Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage.</p>	<p>Public Watering Places, Water, Public Works, Country Towns Water and Sewerage, Metropolitan and Hunter District Water and Sewerage, Scaffolding and Lifts, Local Government, Municipal loans, Authorisation, Validation, Impounding, and all Acts connected with authorised Public Works.</p>	<p>Erection, maintenance, and repair of public buildings and works; construction of harbour works, docks, water supply and sewerage works, tanks and wells, railways and tramways; "National" roads and bridges; surveys and valuations; administration of Local Government Acts; construction of dredges and punts, machinery, State Brick and Lime works, Quarries, Timber Yards, and Workshops, Joinery works, Pipe works.</p>
<p>7. Department of Mines—            (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Registrar and Inquiry. (c) Account and Examining. (d) Lease. (e) Charting and Mining Survey. (f) Geological Survey. (g) Geological Survey Laboratory. (h) Inspectors of Mines and Drills. (i) Miners' Accident Relief Board. (j) Prospecting Board. (k) Mining Museum. (l) Sludge Abatement Board. (m) Coalfields. (n) Correspondence. (o) Records.</p>	<p>Mining, Miners' Accident Relief, Mines Inspection, Coal Mines Regulation, State Coal Mines.</p>	<p>All matters relating to mining generally; geological and mining surveys; assays, inspection of mines, miners' accident relief, advances to prospectors.</p>
<p>8. Dept. of Agriculture—            (a) Administrative. (b) Accounts. (c) Stock. (d) Forestry. (e) Superintendent and Chief Inspector. (f) Fruit Expert (g) Exports and Imports. (h) Library and "Agricultural Gazette." (i) Sheep and Wool Expert. (j) Dairy Expert. (k) Chemist. (l) Entomologist. (m) Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park, &amp;c. (n) Hawkesbury Agricultural College. (o) Experiment Demonstration and School Farms. (p) Agricultural Museum. (q) Viticultural Expert. (r) Poultry Expert (s) Herd Master. (t) Biologist.</p>	<p>Vine and Vegetation Diseases, Fruit Pests, Wine Adulteration, Fertilisers, Pastures Protection, Commons, Stock Diseases, Forestry, Trustees of Show Grounds Enabling, Fruit Cases.</p>	<p>Matters relating to agriculture, forestry, stock, including experiment and demonstration farms, stud farms, viticultural stations and nurseries, experiment plots, Agricultural college, Farm Schools, Farm apprentice schools, Botanic Gardens, Centennial Park and Sydney Domain, Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown; irrigation farms, and supervision of dairies for instructional purposes; destruction and prevention of fruit pests; diseases of stock; publication of Agricultural Gazette and Bulletins; and general advice and instruction on agricultural matters.</p>

## NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Other Matters dealt with or under Control.
<b>9. Dept. of Public Instruction—</b> (a) Ministerial Branch. (b) Chief Inspector's Branch. (c) School Architect's Branch. (d) Teachers' Training College. (e) Technical Education. (f) Technological Museums. (g) State Children's Relief. (h) Industrial Schools and Reformatories. (i) National Art Gallery. (j) Conservatorium of Music. (k) Public Library. (l) Australian Museum. (m) Observatory.	Public Instruction, Free Education, State Children's Relief, Children's Protection, Infant Protection, Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders, Anatomy, Public Library and Art Gallery, Australian Museum, Schools of Arts, University and University Colleges, Sydney Grammar School, Bursaries Endowment, Trades Hall and Literary Institute.	All matters dealing with education: high schools, district schools, continuation (junior, technical, commercial and domestic) schools, kindergarten and subsidised teaching, technical education, scholarships, qualifying, intermediate and leaving certificates, medical inspection of school children, anthropometrical survey of school children, rural camp schools for city children, travelling schools, school agriculture, central school conveyance system, physical training, swimming, etc.
<b>10. Department of Labour and Industry—</b>	Early Closing, Factories and Shops, Shearers' Accommodation, Agreements validating Apprentices, Truck, Minimum Wage, Saturday Half Holiday, Industrial Arbitration, Gas, Clerical Workers, Workmen's Compensation Act.	All matters relating to regulation of working conditions in factories and shops, early closing, industrial boards and their awards, industrial matters generally, and State Labour Bureau.

## VICTORIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

<b>1. Chief Secretary—</b> (a) Board for the Protection of Aborigines. (b) Public Service Commissioner. (c) Registry of Friendly Societies. (d) Observatory. (e) Government Statist. (f) Marine Board. (g) Audit. (h) Lunacy. (i) Explosives. (j) Mercantile Marine. (k) Marine Board. (l) Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools. (m) Penal and Gaols. (n) Police. (o) Premier's Office. (p) Inspection of Stores. (q) Public Library. (r) Government Shorthand Writer. (s) Training Ships. (t) Fisheries and Game.	Aborigines, Animals Protection, Constitution, Crimes, Explosives, Fire Brigades, Friendly Societies, Gaols, Inebriates, Libraries, Licensing (part), Lunacy, Marine, Marine Stores and Old Metals, Matches, Medical, Neglected Children, Poisons, Police Offences, Police Regulations, Public Service, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Theatres, Weights & Measures, Dentists, Indeterminate Sentences, Infant Life Protection, Statistics, and Opium (part), Motor-car, Electoral, Preferential Voting, Pea-rifles and Saloon-Guns, Workers' Compensation, Fisheries, Game.	Departmental business connected with the Houses of Parliament, execution of capital sentences, local option, prisons, the Govt. Gazette, Lotteries, Gaming and Betting, Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, "Hansard," Police, Public and Bank Holidays, Fisheries, Game, and other matters as indicated in columns 1 and 2.
<b>2. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice—</b> (a) Supreme Court. (b) County Court. (c) Crown Law Offices. (d) Crown Solicitor. (e) Master in Equity and Lunacy. (f) Prothonotary. (g) Registrar of Titles. (h) Sheriffs.	Supreme Court, County Court, Coroners, Justices, Licensing (part), Probate, Crimes, Juries, Declarations & Affidavits, Children's Courts, Companies, Conveyancing, Crown Remedies, Registration of Firms, Hawkers, Insolvency, Instruments, Mines (part), Money-lenders, Pawnbrokers, Real Property, Transfer of Land, Stamps, Trusts, Book Debts, and Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors.	Bankruptcy and insolvency, administration and probate, control of courthouses, etc., preparation of legal instruments, administration of justice generally, and advice to Government in all legal questions.
<b>3. Treasury—</b> (a) Land and Income Tax Office. (b) Printing Office. (c) Curator of Intestate Estates. (d) Charities. (e) Tender Board.	Auction Sales, Hospitals and Charities, Public Moneys, Savings Bank, Income Tax, Licensing (part), and Acts relating to loans, State Land Tax.	Conduct of finances, Government banking, the public debt, preparation of Estimates and Budget, financial aid to charities, endowment to municipal institutions.



## VICTORIA—(continued).

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

## QUEENSLAND.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

1. Chief Secretary— (a) Auditor-General. (b) Agent-General. (c) Bureau of Exchange of International Publications. (d) Govt. Residency, Thursday Island. (e) Immigration Dept. (f) Intelligence & Tourist Bureau. (g) S.S. <i>Lucinda</i> . (h) Pub. Library, Art Gallery, and Museum.	Constitution, Extradition, Immigration, Officials in Parliament, Public Service, Standard Time.	Commissions, etc., under Public Seal of State, foreign correspondence, immigration, justices of the peace, legislation, public service, communications with Governor and with States, Commonwealth British, colonial, and foreign Governments.
2. Public Instruction—	University, Grammar Schools, State Education, Central Technical College.	Primary education, schools of art and technical colleges, grammar schools, University of Queensland.
3. Railways—	Railways, Railway Construction, (Land Subsidy), Railways (Employees' Appeal).	Railways and tramways management and construction.

## QUEENSLAND—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<p>4. Home Secretary—</p> <p>(a) Government Advertising Board. (b) Electoral Department. (c) Board of Health. (d) Registrar-General. (e) Dental Board. (f) Local Auditors Board. (g) Medical and Pharmacy Board. (h) Aborigines. (i) Benevolent Asylum. (j) Police. (k) Prisons. (l) Orphanages. (m) Cemeteries. (n) Conciliation Boards. (o) Dalby Sanatorium. (p) Diamantina Hospital for Incurables. (q) State Children's Department, Government Statistician.</p>	<p>Aborigines, Bank Holidays, Brisb. Traffic, Careless Use of Fire, Carriers, Cemetery, Charitable Institutions, Children's Protection, Contagious Diseases, Dental, Elections, Fencing, Fire Brigades, Hawkers, Health, Hospital, Industrial Schools, Inebriates, Infant Life Protection, Influx of Criminals Prevention, Insanity, Legitimations, Leprosy, Liquor, Local Govt., Medical, Native Labourers, Party Processions, Pharmacy, Police, Prisons, Religions, etc., Institutions, Registration Births, etc., Poisons, State Children, Statistical Returns, Traffic, Water Police.</p>	<p>Is charged with business connected with—aborigines, cemeteries, elections, fire brigades, holidays, hospitals and charitable institutions, industrial and reformatory schools, infant life protection, insanity, lazarets, local Government, police, prisons, public health, quarantine, remission and execution of sentences and penalties, State children, theatres, miscellaneous services, and all other matters of internal arrangement not confided to any other Minister.</p>
<p>5. Treasury—</p> <p>(a) Government Analyst. (b) Govt. Printing Office. (c) Government Savings Bank. (d) Government Stores. (e) Harbours and Rivers Department. (f) Income Tax Department. (g) Marine Department. (h) Marine Board. (i) Water Supply Department. (j) Comptroller of Central Sugar Mills. (k) Workers' Dwellings Board.</p>	<p>Coast Survey, Explosive, Fisheries, Savings Banks, Annuities, Auctioneers, Harbour Boards, Harbour Dues, Income Tax, Irrigation, Loans, Local Works Loans, Merchant Shipping and Seamen's, Navigation, Oyster, Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer, Port Dues Revision, Firms Registration, Rights in Water and Water Conservation, Stock In-scription, Sugar Works, Treasury Notes and Bills, Tobacco, Water Authorities, Weights and Measures.</p>	<p>Central sugar mills, dredges, fisheries, finance generally, harbour boards and improvements, navigation, ports and harbours, powder magazines, printing, public debt, savings banks, taxation generally, trade and commerce, water supply, water conservation, weights and measures, wharves and jetties.</p>
<p>6. Attorney-General—</p> <p>(a) Crown Solicitor. (b) Supreme &amp; District Courts. (c) Curator in Intestacy and Insanity. (d) Trustees in Insolvency. (e) Registry of Friendly Societies. (f) Registry of Titles. (g) Com. of Stamps. (h) Police Magistrates. (i) Petty Sessions.</p>	<p>Building Societies, Children's Courts, Companies, Criminal Code, District Courts, Friendly Societies, Inquests of Death, Inquest on Fires, Insolvency, Intestacy, Jury, Leases to Aliens, Printing, Real Property, Small Debts, Stamp, Succession and Probate, Supreme Court, Totalisator Restriction, Totalisator Tax, Trade Unions, Workers' Compensation.</p>	<p>Administration of justice generally, advising Government on all legal questions, judicial establishments, courts of petty sessions, preparation of all legal instruments and contracts.</p>
<p>7. Mines—</p> <p>(a) Geological Survey. (b) Mining Registries. (c) Mines Inspectors. (d) Gold Wardens.</p>	<p>Gold Mining, Mineral Lands, School of Mines.</p>	<p>Geological survey, mineral fields, regulation of mines, Charters Towers School of Mines.</p>
<p>8. Public Lands—</p> <p>(a) District Land Offices. (b) District Survey Offices. (c) Survey Office.</p>	<p>Agric. Lands Purchase, Crown Lands, Pastl. Leases, Pub. Parks, Pub. Works Land Resumption, Rabbit, Marsupial-proof Fencing, Trustees of Public Lands.</p>	<p>Destruction, etc., of rabbits, and prickly pear, opening and closing roads, reserves, survey, sale, settlement, and occupation of Crown lands, town commonages.</p>
<p>9. Agriculture—</p> <p>(a) Agricultural College. (b) Inspectors of Stock and Sheep &amp; Registry of Brands. (c) Botanic Gardens. (d) State Farms and Nurseries. (e) Sugar Experiment Stations.</p>	<p>Agric. Bank, Brands, Dairy, Diseases in Plants, Sheep and Stock, Game &amp; Fish Acclimatisation, Grape-vine Diseases, Live Stock and Meat Export, Margarine, Marsupial Boards, Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement, Native Birds Protection, Pure Seeds, Slaughtering, Shearers' and Sugar-workers', State Forests, Sugar Experiment Stations, Sugar Cultivation, Sugar Growers, Sugar Growers' Employees.</p>	<p>Agric. College, Botanic Gardens, brands (horses, sheep, and cattle), diseases in animals and plants, loans in aid of co-operative agric. production, marsupial destruction, meat and dairy produce encouragement, slaughter of cattle for consumption, State farms and nurseries, stock experiment stations, sugar experiment stations.</p>
<p>10. Public Works—</p> <p>(a) Government Architect. (b) Engineer for Bridges. (c) Director of Labour. (d) Factories etc. Inspectors. (e) Inspector of Machinery. (f) Industrial Court.</p>	<p>Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, Electric Light and Power, Factories and Shops, State Industrial Peace, Inspection of Machinery and Scaffolding.</p>	<p>Construction of public buildings, State-school buildings, technical colleges, bridges, hospitals, electric light and power stations.</p>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

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

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
8. Department of Industry—	Industrial Arbitration, Factories, Early Closing, Sale of Furniture, Scaffolding, Lifts, Shearers' Accommodation, Steam Boilers and Engine Drivers, Workmen's Compensation Act.	Factories, shops, early closing, industrial disputes, etc.
9. Agriculture and Irrigation— (a) Department of Agriculture. (b) Advisory Board of Agriculture. (c) Agricultural College. (d) Dairy Department. (e) Poultry Department. (f) Horticultural Department. (g) Stock and Brands. (h) Veterinary Department. (i) Produce Department. (j) Irrigation. (k) Experimental Farms.	Bush Fires, Fertilisers, Fisheries, Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection, Commerce, Hay and Chaff, Insecticides, Phylloxera, Irrigation, Stock Diseases, Brands.	Scientific farming, agricultural colleges and experimental farms, agricultural instruction and general development of agriculture; handling, shipping and cold storage of produce, inspection of stock, registration of stock brands, reclamation and irrigation of land, fish industry.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

1. Colonial Secretary— (a) Aborigines. (b) Fisheries. (c) Friendly Societies and Industrial Arbitration. (d) Gaols. (e) Government Gardens. (f) Harbour and Light. (g) Immigration and General Information. (h) Lunacy. (i) Medical, Public Health and Factories. (j) Early Closing. (k) Observatory. (l) Police. (m) Public Charities, State Children, and Government Labour Bureau. (n) Registry and Statistical. (o) State Steamship Service.	Aborigines, Adoption of Children, Bread, Bank Holidays, days, Benefit Building Societies, Bunbury Harbour Board, Bills of Lading, Boat Licensing, Conspiracy and Protection of Property, Co-operative and Provident Societies, Coasting Vessels, Dentists, District Fire Brigades, Early Closing, Employment Brokers, Fremantle Harbour Trust, Friendly Societies, Fisheries, Factories, Game, Harbours and Rivers, Hospitals, Health, Industrial Arbitration, Jetties, Bridges, etc., Lunacy, Inebriates, Merchant Shipping, Marine Stores, Medical, Newspaper Label, Navigation, Oyster Fisheries, Public Institutions, etc., Prisons, Pearl-ling, Police, Police Benefit Fund, Pharmacy and Poisons, Perth High School, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Racing Clubs, Royal Commissioners' Powers, Statistical, State Children, Interstate Destitute Persons Relief, Shearers' Accommodation, Seamen, Shipping, Trespass, Trades Unions, Truck, Toll from Wharves, etc., White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition, University Endowment, Vaccination, Whaling, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages.	Consuls, passports, inspection of fisheries, protection of aborigines, actuarial, industrial arbitration, friendly societies, trades unions, prisons, Government gardens, light-houses and signal stations, harbours and rivers, coastal surveys, immigration, and general information, immigration bureau (Fremantle), immigrants' home (Fremantle), hospitals, hospitals for insane, early closing, sanitation, factories, astronomical, police, poor relief, State children, infant life protection, lying-in homes, maintenance under Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, labour bureau, births, marriages and deaths, statistics, children's courts, old men's home, old women's home, penal settlement, inebriates' homes, Sunday entertainments, ferries, State steamships, State dairy farm, marine certificates.
2. Treasury— (a) London Agency. (b) Printing Dept. (c) Savings Bank. (d) Lithography. (e) Stores. (f) Stamp Duties. (g) Inspection of Liquors. (h) Tender Board. (i) Premier's Office. (j) Worker's Home Board. (k) State Hotels and Tourist. (l) Public Service Commissioner.	Loan, Inscribed Stock, Treasury Bills, Auctioneers, Stamp, Wines, Beer and Spirits Sale, Employment Brokers, Gun Licensing, Gov. Savings Bank, Land and Income Tax, Dividend and Totalisator Duties, Workers' Homes, Pensions, Audit, Public Service, Sale of Government Properties.	Finance generally, general stores, stamp duties, savings bank, pensions, State hotels and tourist.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
<b>3. Attorney-General—</b> (a) Crown Law Offices. (b) Supreme Court. (c) Stipendiary Magistrates. (d) Land Titles Office. (e) Electoral Office. (f) Official Receiver. (g) Curator of Intestates' Estates. (h) Sheriff.	Administration of Justice, Association Incorporation, Bankruptcy, Bills of Sale, Building Society's Rules, Conciliation, Corporations, Companies, Criminal Code, Compensation for Accidents, Conveyancing, Crown Suits, Divorce, Death Duties, Evidence, Extradition, Electoral, Firms' Registration, Foreign Companies, Fugitive Offenders, Intestate Estates, Justice, Life Assurance, Lunacy, Libel, Licensing Laws, Magisterial Districts, Maintenance, Penalties Remission, Quarter Sessions, Real Property, Superannuation, Supreme Court Acts, Truck Act, Transfer of Land, Workers' Compensation, Workmen's Wages, Usury, etc.	Criminal and civil law, conveyancing, parliamentary drafting, sheriffs, bankruptcy, intestacy, licensing, petty debts, petty sessions and police courts, land titles and registration of deeds and leases, elections.
<b>4. Public Works—</b> (a) Engineering Division. (b) Architectural Division.	Roads Board, Public Works, Tramways, Electric Light, Municipal Corporations.	Public buildings and works generally, railway and tramway construction, municipalities, and road boards, State saw mills and brick yards.
<b>5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—</b> (a) Goldfields Division. (b) Metropolitan " (c) Agricultural " (d) North-West "	Goldfields Water Supply, Water Boards, Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Land Drainage.	All State hydraulic, sewerage, land drainage and irrigation undertakings.
<b>6. Agricultural—</b> (a) Department of Agriculture and Industries. (b) Commissioner Wheat Belt. (c) Commissioner South-West. (d) Commissioner Fruit Industries. (e) Stock, Brands, Poultry, and Veterinary Inspection. (f) Rabbit and Vermin Board. (g) Markets, Refrigerating Works, Saleyards and Abattoirs. (h) Irrigation. (i) Botanist, Pathologist, and Entomologist. (j) Traction Engine Clearing. (k) State Implement and Engineering Manufacture. (l) State Meat Stalls.	Rabbit, Stock Diseases, Scab, Brands, Insect Pests, Noxious Weeds, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Contagious Diseases in Bees, Droving, Abattoirs, Vermin, Veterinary Surgeons, Destructive Birds and Animals, Agricultural Bank, Cattle Trespas, Fencing and Impounding, Live Stock and Frozen Meat.	Agricultural, horticultural, dairying and pastoral pursuits generally, irrigation, abattoirs and refrigerating works, State markets, manufacture of agricultural implements, clearing by traction engines, advances to settlers' encouragement of secondary industries, Narrogin farm school, State orchards, orchards and insect pests, Federal quarantine in connection with fruit export, poultry and veterinary inspection.
<b>7. Education—</b> (a) Primary Education. (b) Secondary Education. (c) Training College for Teachers. (d) Technical Education.	Education.	Education generally, including primary, secondary, continuation and technical schools, Inspection of Schools, Training of Teachers.
<b>8. Railways—</b>	Government Railways and Tramways.	Management, maintenance and control of Govt. Railways, Perth electric tramways.
<b>9. Mines—</b> (a) Explosives and Analytical. (b) Inspection of Machinery. (c) Mining Engineers. (d) Geological Survey. (e) State Batteries.	Mining, Sluicing and Dredging for Gold, Explosives, Inspection of Machinery, Mines Regulation, Coal Mines, Mining Development.	Mining generally, State batteries and reduction plants.
<b>10. Lands—</b> (a) Lands and Surveys. (b) Woods and Forests.	Land, Cemeteries, Licensed Surveyors, Bush Fires, Timber Regulations, Parks, Reserves, Agricultural Lands Purchase, Opening and Closing of Roads under Lands Act.	All business in connection with holdings under the Land Acts, reserves, roads, land selection, district survey offices, land agencies.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—(continued).

Departments, Sub-Departments, Branches, etc.	Acts Administered.	Matters dealt with or under Control.
11. Audit.	Audit.	Audits generally and as provided by special Acts.
12. Taxation. (a) Land Tax. (b) Income Tax. (c) Dividend Duty. (d) Totalisator Duty. (e) Totalisator Licenses.	Land and Income Tax Assessment, Land Tax and Income Tax, Dividend Duties, Totalisator Duty, Totalisator Regulation.	Direct taxation generally (except stamp duties), totalisator licenses.

## TASMANIA.—ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT, 1914.

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