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CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New South Wales ..	Admiral SIR DUDLEY RAWSON STRATFORD DE CHAIR, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Victoria	Colonel the Rt. Hon. GEORGE EDWARD JOHN MOWBRAY, EARL OF STRADBROKE, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.D.C. to H.M. the King.
Queensland ..	Lieutenant-Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G.C.M.G.
South Australia ..	Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE TOM MOLESWORTH BRIDGES, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	Colonel SIR WILLIAM ROBERT CAMPION, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tasmania	Captain SIR JAMES O'GRADY, K.C.M.G., J.P.

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

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

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

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

(iv) *Ministers in Upper or Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in March, 1925 :—

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES,
1925.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	3	4	..	1	2	1	14
The Lower House ..	9	9	8	10	5	7	4	52
Total	12	12	12	10	6	9	5	66

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

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1901, to MARCH, 1925.

HOME AND TERRITORIES. (Prior to 14/11/16 known as External Affairs.)			TRADE AND CUSTOMS.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. E. BARTON, P.C., K.C. (a) (b) ..	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. C. C. KINGSTON, P.C., K.C. ..	1/1/01	24/7/03
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	7/8/03	26/4/04
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. A. FISHER (h) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Rt. Hon. G. H. REID, P.C., K.C. (a) (g) ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. MCLEAN ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	4/7/05	12/11/08	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. A. CHAPMAN (r) ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. L. E. GROOM (q) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	29/4/10	f 8/10/11	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G. ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C. Hon. J. A. ARTHUR ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. L. E. GROOM (q) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. J. A. ARTHUR ..	17/9/14	f 9/12/14	Hon. F. G. TUDOR ..	17/9/14	14/9/16
Hon. HUGH MAHON ..	14/12/14	14/11/16	Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C. (k) ..	29/9/16	14/11/16
Hon. F. W. BAMFORD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C. Hon. A. POYNTON ..	17/2/17	3/2/20	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/2/17	13/12/18
Rt. Hon. G. F. PEARCE, P.C. ..	4/2/20	21/12/21	Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	13/12/18	17/1/19
	21/12/21	(e)	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	17/1/19	21/12/21
			Hon. A. S. RODGERS ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. AUSTIN CHAPMAN ..	9/2/23	26/5/24
			Hon. H. E. PRATTEN ..	13/6/24	(e)
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			TREASURER.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. A. DEAKIN ..	1/1/01	23/9/03	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	26/4/04
Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	23/9/03	26/4/04	Hon. J. C. WATSON (a) ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C. Hon. Sir J. H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C. ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Rt. Hon. Sir G. TURNER, P.C., K.C.M.G. ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. I. A. ISAACS ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	4/7/05	29/7/07
Hon. L. E. GROOM (q) ..	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	29/7/07	12/11/08
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	11/10/06	12/11/08	Hon. A. FISHER (a) (h) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. P. McM. GLYNN ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (k) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. H. IRVINE, K.C. (j) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Rt. Hon. A. FISHER, P.C. (a) Hon. W. G. HIGGS ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. W. M. HUGHES (a) (k) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. POYNTON ..	17/9/14	27/10/15
Hon. L. E. GROOM (q) ..	17/9/14	21/12/21	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	27/10/15	27/10/16
	21/12/21	(e)	Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	24/11/16	17/2/17
			Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH COOK, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	17/2/17	27/3/18
			Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	27/3/18	15/6/20
			Rt. Hon. Sir JOSEPH COOK, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	28/7/20	21/12/21
			Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C. (p) ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. E. C. G. PAGE ..	9/2/23	(e)
WORKS AND RAILWAYS. (Prior to 14/11/16 known as Home Affairs.)			DEFENCE.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. Sir W. J. LYNE, K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	7/8/03	Hon. Sir J. R. DICKSON, K.C.M.G. ..	1/1/01	f 10/1/01
Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Rt. Hon. Sir J. FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	17/1/01	7/8/03
Hon. E. L. BATCHELOR ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	7/8/03	23/9/03
Hon. D. THOMSON ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. A. CHAPMAN (r) ..	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. L. E. GROOM (q) ..	4/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. A. DAWSON ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. T. T. EWING (c) ..	11/10/06	23/1/07	Hon. J. W. MCCAY (m) ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	23/1/07	12/11/08	Hon. T. PLAYFORD ..	4/7/05	23/1/07
Hon. H. MAHON ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. Sir T. T. EWING, K.C.M.G. ..	23/1/07	12/11/08
Hon. G. W. FULLER ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. J. COOK (i) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. JOSEPH COOK (a) (i) ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. W. O. ARCHIBALD ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. E. D. MILLER ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. K. O'MALLEY ..	27/10/15	14/11/16	Hon. G. F. PEARCE (o) ..	17/9/14	21/12/21
Hon. P. J. LYNCH ..	14/11/16	17/2/17	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. W. A. WATT (n) ..	17/2/17	27/3/18	Hon. E. K. BOWDEN ..	9/2/23	16/1/25
Hon. L. E. GROOM (q) ..	27/3/18	21/12/21	Hon. Sir N. R. HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..	16/1/25	(e)
Hon. R. W. FOSTER ..	21/12/21	9/2/23			
Hon. P. G. STEWART ..	9/2/23	5/8/24			
Hon. W. C. HILL ..	26/9/24	(e)			

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS OF STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1901, TO
MARCH, 1925—continued.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G. (l) ..	1/1/01	17/1/01	Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR, K.C. ..	1/1/01	23/9/03
Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	5/2/01	7/8/03	Hon. T. PLAYFORD ..	23/9/03	26/4/04
Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G. ..	7/8/03	26/4/04	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	26/4/04	17/8/04
Hon. H. MAHON ..	26/4/04	17/8/04	Hon. J. G. DRAKE ..	17/8/04	4/7/05
Hon. S. SMITH ..	17/8/04	4/7/05	Hon. T. T. EWING (c) ..	4/7/05	11/10/06
Hon. A. CHAPMAN (r) ..	4/7/05	29/7/07	Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	11/10/06	19/2/07
Hon. S. MAUGER ..	29/7/07	12/11/08	Hon. Sir R. W. BEST, K.C.M.G. ..	19/2/07	12/11/08
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	12/11/08	2/6/09
Hon. Sir J. QUICK ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	2/6/09	29/4/10
Hon. J. THOMAS ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. G. MCGREGOR ..	29/4/10	24/6/13
Hon. C. E. FRAZER ..	14/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. J. H. MCCOLL ..	24/6/13	17/9/14
Hon. AGAR WYNNE ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. A. GARDINER ..	17/9/14	27/11/16
Hon. W. G. SPENCE ..	17/9/14	27/10/15	Hon. W. G. SPENCE ..	27/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. W. WEBSTER ..	27/10/15	3/2/20	Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. G. H. WISE ..	4/2/20	21/12/21	Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	16/11/17	27/3/18
Hon. A. POYNTON, O.B.E. ..	21/12/21	9/2/23	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ..	27/3/18	21/12/21
Hon. W. G. GIBSON ..	9/2/23	(c)	Hon. JOHN EARLE ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
			Hon. L. ATKINSON ..	9/2/23	(c)
THE NAVY.			REPATRIATION.		
(Amalgamated with Defence before 1915, and after 21st December, 1921.)			Name.	From—	To—
			Hon. E. D. MILLEN ..	28/9/17	9/2/23
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (revived December, 1921).			HEALTH.		
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	12/7/15	17/2/17	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	10/3/21	9/2/23
Rt. Hon. J. COOK, P.C. (i) ..	17/2/17	28/7/20	Hon. A. CHAPMAN (r) ..	9/2/23	26/5/24
Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH ..	28/7/20	21/12/21	Hon. H. E. PRATTEN ..	13/6/24	16/1/25
			Hon. SIR N. R. HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..	16/1/25	(c)
MARKETS AND IMMIGRATION.					
Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Rt. Hon. W. M. HUGHES, P.C., K.C. ..	21/12/21	9/2/23	Hon. R. V. WILSON ..	16/1/25	(c)
Hon. S. M. BRUCE, M.C. (a) (p)	9/2/23	(c)			

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Name.	From—	To—	Name.	From—	To—
Hon. N. E. LEWIS (d) ..	1/1/01	23/4/01	Hon. J. A. JENSEN ..	17/9/14	12/7/15
Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G. ..	23/4/01	7/8/03	Hon. E. J. RUSSELL ..	17/9/14	27/3/18
Hon. J. H. KEATING ..	5/7/05	11/10/06	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH ..	14/11/16	17/2/17
Hon. S. MAUGER ..	11/10/06	29/7/07	Hon. L. E. GROOM (g) ..	17/2/17	16/11/17
Hon. J. H. COOK ..	28/1/08	12/11/08	Hon. A. POYNTON ..	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. J. HUTCHISON ..	12/11/08	2/6/09	Hon. G. H. WISE ..	26/3/18	4/2/20
Hon. A. DEAKIN (a) ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. W. M. GREENE ..	26/3/18	17/1/19
Col. Hon. J. F. G. FORTON, C.M.G. ..	2/6/09	29/4/10	Hon. R. B. ORCHARD ..	26/3/18	31/1/19
Hon. E. FINDLEY ..	29/4/10	24/6/13	Hon. Sir G. de L. RYRIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D. ..	4/2/20	9/2/23
Hon. C. E. FRAZER ..	29/4/10	14/10/11	Hon. W. H. LAIRD SMITH ..	4/2/20	23/7/20
Hon. E. A. ROBERTS ..	23/10/11	24/6/13	Hon. A. S. RODGERS ..	23/7/20	21/12/21
Hon. J. S. CLEMONS ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. H. LAMOND ..	21/12/21	9/2/23
Hon. W. H. KELLY ..	24/6/13	17/9/14	Hon. R. V. WILSON ..	9/2/23	16/1/25
Hon. H. MAHON ..	17/9/14	14/12/14	Hon. T. W. CRAWFORD ..	9/2/23	(c)
			Hon. C. W. C. MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D. ..	16/1/25	(c)

See notes on previous page.

(c) *State Ministries.* The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in March, 1925, are shown in the following statement:—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1925.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer—

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

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

HON. W. E. WEARNE.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health—

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

Attorney-General—

HON. T. R. BAVIN, K.C.

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

HON. R. T. BALL.

Minister of Public Instruction—

HON. A. BRUNTNELL.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Local Government—

HON. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK.

Minister of Justice—

HON. T. J. LEY.

Minister for Agriculture—

CAPTAIN THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.

Minister for Labour and Industry—

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

Honorary Minister—

HON. F. S. BOYCE, K.C., M.L.C.

VICTORIA.

Premier and Minister of Water Supply—

HON. J. ALLEN.

Treasurer and Minister of Public Instruction and of Labour—

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

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health—

HON. S. S. ARGYLE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Immigration—

HON. A. DOWNARD.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General and Minister of Railways—

HON. F. W. EGGLESTON.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines—

HON. G. L. GOUDIE, M.L.C.

Minister of Forests—

HON. H. F. RICHARDSON, M.L.C.

*Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Markets—*COLONEL THE HON. M. W. J.
BOURCHIER, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.*Ministers without Portfolio—*

HON. W. P. CROCKETT, M.L.C.

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

HON. J. McDONALD.

HON. E. J. MACKRELL.

QUEENSLAND.

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

HON. W. N. GILLIES.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—

HON. W. FORGAN-SMITH.

Secretary for Mines—

HON. A. J. JONES.

Secretary for Railways—

HON. J. LARCOMBE.

Attorney-General—

HON. J. MULLAN.

Secretary for Public Instruction—

HON. T. WILSON.

Home Secretary—

HON. J. STOPFORD.

Secretary for Public Lands—

HON. W. MCCORMACK.

Secretary for Public Works—

HON. M. J. KIRWAN.

Assistant Minister of Works and Minister in Charge of State Enterprises—

HON. A. DUNSTAN.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Irrigation,
and of Repatriation—*

HON. J. GUNN.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways—

HON. J. JELLEY, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Housing—

HON. W. J. DENNY.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister
of Agriculture—*

HON. T. BUTTERFIELD.

*Minister of Mines and of Marine and of
Immigration and of Local Government—*

HON. A. A. KIRKPATRICK.

*Commissioner of Public Works, Minister
of Education and of Industry—*

HON. L. L. HILL.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister
for Forests—*

HON. P. COLLIER.

*Minister for Lands, Immigration, and
Industry—*

HON. W. C. ANGWIN.

*Chief Secretary and Minister for Education,
Health, and North-West—*

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

*Minister for Public Works, Water Supply,
Labour, and Trading Concerns—*

HON. A. MCCALLUM.

Minister for Mines, and Agriculture—

HON. M. F. TROY.

Minister for Railways, Justice, and Police—

HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. S. W. MUNSIE.

HON. J. CUNNINGHAM.

HON. J. W. HICKEY, M.L.C.

TASMANIA.

*Premier and Treasurer and Minister for
Railways—*

HON. J. A. LYONS.

*Attorney-General and Minister for Educa-
tion—*

HON. A. E. OGILVIE.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Mines—

HON. J. A. GUY.

*Minister for Lands, Works, Agriculture,
and Forestry—*

HON. J. A. BELTON.

Minister without Portfolio—

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

5. Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.—The following table shows the number of members in each of the legislative chambers in March, 1925 :—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1925.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
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MEMBERS.

Upper House ..	36	82	34	(a)	20	30	18	220
Lower House ..	76	90	65	72	46	50	30	429
Total ..	112	172	99	72	66	80	48	649

ANNUAL SALARY.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Upper House ..	1,000	..	200	(a)	400	400	300	..
Lower House ..	1,000	600	500	500	400	400	300	..

(a) Council abolished, 1922.

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

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

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1925, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

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

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

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

FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1913 to 1922.

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

31st May, 1913 ..	1,401,042	1,280,335	2,681,377	1,078,997	876,728	1,955,723	77.01	69.55	73.49
5th September, 1914 ..	1,225,990	1,122,451	2,348,441	954,768	772,138	1,726,906	77.88	68.79	73.53
5th May, 1917 ..	1,262,527	1,207,938	2,470,465	1,041,552	892,926	1,934,478	82.50	73.92	78.30
13th December, 1919 ..	1,395,165	1,367,468	2,762,633	1,063,029	914,816	1,977,845	76.19	66.90	71.59
16th December, 1922 ..	1,396,020	1,378,254	2,774,274	920,177	726,686	1,646,863	65.91	52.72	59.36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) *Monopolies Referendum, 1910.* It was proposed to insert in the Constitution the following sub-section:—"When each House of Parliament, in the same session, has by resolution declared that the industry or business of producing, manufacturing, or supplying goods, or of supplying any specified services, is the subject of any monopoly, the Parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on the industry or business by or under the control of the Commonwealth, and acquiring for that purpose on just terms any property used in connexion with the industry or business." The voting on this question was held simultaneously with that on the preceding proposal, and the proposed law was rejected, 488,668 voters casting their votes in favour, and 736,392 against, the majority against being 248,264. Of the electors on the roll, 52.34 per cent. voted effectively, and the only State which voted in favour of the law was Western Australia.

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

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA, 1913.—RESULTS OF VOTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. **The Parliament of Victoria.**—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House in March, 1925, was 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each province retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one-half of the newly elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote only once, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select that for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (see Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was for the first time adopted in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been twenty-seven complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-seventh was dissolved on the 28th May, 1924. The first session of the twenty-eighth Parliament was opened on the 8th July, 1924, and closed on the 19th December, 1924. Particulars of voting at recent elections are given in the subjoined table:—

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1910 TO 1924.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAST ELECTION 1922.)

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

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	398,234	411,792	810,026	166,502	153,448	319,950	57.55	50.46	53.92
1917	397,585	430,645	828,230	172,317	184,682	356,999	54.30	54.12	54.21
1920	418,085	450,763	868,848	232,604	235,621	468,225	66.23	61.38	63.70
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26
1924	433,357	467,070	900,427	190,153	180,810	370,963	63.02	55.72	59.24

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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 1912 TO 1923.

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

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

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

(ii) *Particulars of Elections*. Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-three complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The first session of the twenty-fifth Parliament began on the 24th July, 1924. Particulars of voting at the last five elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1912 to 1924.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1912..	59,228	19,985	79,213	40,709	13,016	53,725	80.91	72.56	78.71
1915..	66,614	21,635	88,249	11,436	4,808	16,244	75.69	71.25	74.32
1918..	71,510	23,461	94,971	42,987	11,800	54,787	60.11	50.30	57.69
1921..	69,986	23,062	93,048	38,597	11,309	49,906	64.23	53.96	61.57
1924..	67,429	22,018	89,447	36,626	10,492	47,118	65.79	54.94	63.02

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1912..	117,440	106,971	224,411	87,530	73,732	161,262	74.53	68.93	71.86
1915..	128,594	124,797	253,391	70,898	65,157	136,055	77.22	72.64	74.95
1918..	126,669	132,043	258,712	71,501	62,742	134,243	56.45	47.52	51.89
1921..	134,091	137,931	272,022	91,451	77,600	169,051	70.10	57.64	63.77
1924..	141,944	147,899	289,843	87,712	73,453	161,165	69.65	56.05	62.71

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

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

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been ten complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the twelfth Parliament was elected on 22nd March, 1924. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to the latest five Assembly and Council elections respectively are given in the tables below :—

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1911 to 1924.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1916	45,325	13,683	59,008	10,672	2,464	13,136	53.49	50.52	52.91
1918	46,272	14,700	60,972	14,043	3,930	17,973	39.04	31.83	37.20
1920	37,137	14,900	52,037	12,450	3,406	15,856	45.07	28.28	40.27
1922	40,360	14,838	55,198	17,524	4,763	22,287	46.16	33.81	42.82
1924	43,897	14,904	58,801	16,552	4,569	21,121	47.06	39.25	45.12

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1911	91,814	60,831	152,645	53,355	38,281	91,636	74.44	75.50	74.88
1914	126,598	88,143	214,741	54,612	41,993	96,605	56.59	58.29	57.32
1917	93,106	73,845	166,951	45,453	40,167	85,620	59.46	65.51	62.15
1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34
1924	101,717	88,152	189,869	55,591	43,800	99,391	66.00	59.00	62.32

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

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

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

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1912 to 1922.

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

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates, and the following particulars are given of the last contested election in each case : number of electors on the roll, 37,612 ; number of votes recorded, male 14,723, female 3,863, total 18,586 ; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 49.41.

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

§ 3. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

1. *General.*—The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended the 30th June, 1924. In order to avoid any incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1923-24.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Governor-General or Governor—								
Governor's salary ..	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,614	1,375	33,989
Official Secretary's salary ..	650	682	..	..	..	350	..	1,682
Governor's establishment ..	5,500	678	..	1,262	..	2,356	493	..
Repairs and maintenance of Governor's residences ..	10,971	2,563	7,077	2,023	1,942	1,029	..	42,390
Miscellaneous ..	724	1,487	(h)711	(k)2,775	185	..	614	..
Total ..	27,845	10,410	12,788	(k)9,060	7,127	8,349	2,482	78,061
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(a)	481	759	30	..	97	..	1,367
Other expenses ..	(a)	186	58	72	..	5	..	321
Total ..	(a)	667	817	102	..	102	..	1,688
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	13,568	21,065	10,000	8,835	7,736	6,122	3,000	70,926
Other expenses ..	1,785	893	(h)	..	(f)	7,077	918	10,673
Total ..	15,353	22,558	10,000	8,835	7,736	13,199	3,918	81,599
4. Parliament—								
A. The Upper House:								
Allowances to members ..	35,312	..	5,988	..	6,097	12,160	4,800	64,357
Railway passes ..	b 20,200	16,065	(g)	..	1,260	m 2,184	750	40,459
Other expenses of members ..	..	..	..	..	179	150	33	362
B. The Lower House:								
Allowances to members ..	74,359	47,062	26,393	30,956	14,796	20,045	8,488	222,099
Railway passes ..	(c)	17,312	(g)5,000	(i)	2,898	(m)	1,616	26,826
Other expenses of members ..	..	2,650	..	2,467	599	300	39	6,055
C. Miscellaneous:								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	24,968	f 26,166	17,969	6,970	6,331	3,732	4,289	90,425
Printing ..	10,943	8,852	3,545	3,427	6,295	4,669	3,325	..
Hansard (including printing) ..	16,168	8,383	9,907	7,119	6,181	..	..	..
Library ..	6,689	1,708	1,100	632	1,009	489	..	..
Refreshment rooms ..	1,956	(e)	2,438	1,500	1,899	1,784	..	..
Water, power, light, and heat ..	1,067	850	754	562	971	..	..	..
Postage, stores, and stationery ..	(d)3,291	1,392	753	336	100	1,677	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	8,268	3,119	353	1,802	2,064	..	..	..
Total ..	212,221	133,559	74,200	55,771	50,679	47,100	24,469	508,089
5. Electoral Office—								
Salaries of officers and staff ..	69,490	1,979	1,300	2,907	3,152	4,147	3,258	157,180
Other expenses ..	31,209	14,157	14,145	9,320	385	1,731	..	..
Total ..	100,699	16,136	15,445	12,227	3,537	5,878	3,258	157,180
6. Cost of Elections ..	..	..	11,319	..	9,930	5,036	..	26,285
7. Royal Commissions and Select Committees ..	11,361	4,017	3,574	3,106	4,022	2,656	1,502	30,238
GRAND TOTAL ..	367,479	187,347	128,143	89,101	83,031	82,410	35,629	973,140
Cost per head of population ..	1s. 3d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7d.	2s. 2d.	3s. 2d.	4s. 8d.	3 3d.	3s. 5d.

(a) Included under Governor-General. (b) Including Lower House. (c) Included in Upper House. (d) Stores and stationery included in Miscellaneous. (e) Included in Miscellaneous. (f) Including Parliamentary Works Committee (both Houses). (g) £5,000 is paid to the Railway Department to cover issue of passes to State Governor and Staff, members of Parliament of Victoria and other States, and Executive Councillors. (h) See note (g). Ministers are allowed £1 per day when travelling. (i) Not available. Each member has a pass for the whole of the State Railways. (k) Includes £950 allowance to Lieutenant-Governor. (l) Ministers are allowed 15s. per day when travelling within the State, and £2 2s. per day outside the State. (m) £2,184 was paid for railway passes, etc., for members of both Houses; in addition to which members of each House have a pass over the whole of the State railways.

Figures showing total cost and cost per head during each of the last ten years are given in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT 1914-15 TO 1923-24.

Year.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914-15 ..	369,379	165,359	95,736	77,348	59,744	66,299	26,387	860,252
1915-16 ..	290,250	198,029	90,895	67,785	54,596	64,890	30,035	796,480
1916-17 ..	375,948	191,332	90,843	84,190	55,163	70,451	28,341	896,268
1917-18 ..	270,568	161,978	94,858	97,911	55,163	68,542	27,889	776,909
1918-19 ..	287,001	148,029	91,717	89,626	52,496	56,554	30,319	755,742
1919-20 ..	398,926	236,094	91,701	94,240	60,535	65,058	36,065	982,619
1920-21 ..	386,636	200,367	115,066	115,421	68,935	84,126	36,433	1,006,984
1921-22 ..	406,041	321,372	113,149	99,008	67,743	80,808	36,694	1,124,815
1922-23 ..	479,658	198,737	109,137	109,020	72,417	75,360	37,084	1,081,413
1923-24 ..	367,479	187,347	128,143	89,101	83,031	82,410	35,629	973,140
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1914-15 ..	1 6	1 9	1 4	2 3	2 8	4 1	2 7	3 6
1915-16 ..	1 2	2 1	1 3	2 0	2 6	4 1	3 0	3 3
1916-17 ..	1 6	2 0	1 3	2 6	2 7	4 7	2 10	3 8
1917-18 ..	1 1	1 8	1 4	2 11	2 7	4 5	2 9	3 1
1918-19 ..	1 2	1 6	1 3	2 7	2 4	3 7	2 11	3 0
1919-20 ..	1 6	2 3	1 2	2 6	2 6	3 10	3 3	3 8
1920-21 ..	1 5	2 0	1 6	3 0	2 9	5 0	3 5	3 8
1921-22 ..	1 6	3 0	1 5	2 7	2 8	4 10	3 4	4 1
1922-23 ..	1 8	1 10	1 5	2 9	2 10	4 5	3 4	3 11
1923-24 ..	1 3	1 8	1 7	2 2	3 2	4 8	3 3	3 5

§ 4. Commonwealth Government Departments.

A statement showing the various matters dealt with and the Acts administered by the Minister of each of the Commonwealth Departments is given in Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 97 to 160.

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

The strength of the permanent Civil Service at a definite point of time is not available, as the date to which annual records are made up vary in different State Departments. Activities under Government also vary. The following table excludes temporary (except railways and Government tramways) and part-time officers (registrars of births and deaths, postal contractors, &c.); naval, air, and military employees; and certain others, such as those employed in State trading undertakings:—

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS 1923-24.

	C'with.		N.S.W.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Railways and Tramways	(b) 1,044		52,864		33,288		21,409		10,646	
Police .. ..	..	..	2,821	4	1,247	4	1,114	..	590	9
Teachers .. ..	..	..	4,160	5,719	2,601	4,585	1,695	2,359	936	1,698
Other Departments	22,137	3,270	6,326	1,453	3,202	775	4,493	1,427	1,679	148
Total	26,451		73,347		45,702		32,497		15,706	

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded.
 (b) Trans-Australian and Northern Territory only. Oodnadatta line is worked by S.A. Railways, and Federal Capital Territory lines by N.S.W. Railways, and the officers are included with those States.

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS 1923-24—*continued.*

	W. Australia.		Tasmania.		N. Territory.		Australia.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
(a) Railways and Tramways ..	8,263		1,596		(b)		(c)	(c)	129,110
Police	496	6	239	1	32	..	6,539	24	6,563
Teachers	638	1,312	326	865	4	8	10,360	16,546	26,906
Other Departments ..	1,257	168	596	116	(b)	(b)	39,690	7,357	47,047
Total	12,140		3,739		44		(c)	(c)	209,626

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded.
 (b) Included with Commonwealth. (c) Not available.

§ 6. Legislation during 1924.

1. **General.**—The following summary refers to the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the year 1924. The necessary Appropriation Acts are also passed each year. Reference is also made to the principal Ordinances promulgated during the same year in the Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory. For the sake of convenience these have been included after the heading 2, Commonwealth, immediately following.

2. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Main Roads Development.* £1,000,000 is provided for development of main roads.

(ii) *National Debt Sinking Fund.* Additional payments to the fund are arranged.

(iii) *Oil Agreements.* Approval is given for increasing Commonwealth's capital in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Limited.

(iv) *Seat of Government (Administration).* A Federal Capital Commission is established as a body corporate, charged with the administration of the Territory.

(v) *Commonwealth Electoral.* Compulsory voting is enacted.

(vi) *War Pensions Appropriation.* £10,000,000 is appropriated for war pensions.

(vii) *Commonwealth Bank.* Management of Bank by Board of Directors (Governor and seven other directors) is enacted. Capital of bank to be £20,000,000. Settlement of balances between banks is to be conducted through the Commonwealth Bank.

(viii) *States Loan.* Authority is given to raise moneys to be loaned to the States, and to convert States loans.

(ix) *Wireless Agreement.* Approval is given to the agreement made between the Commonwealth Government and Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.

(x) *Superannuation.* Military and Air Forces are brought under the Superannuation scheme.

(xi) *Income Tax.* Rates for 1924-25 are fixed.

(xii) *Income Tax Assessment.* Taxable income is further defined, particularly as regards that arising from sale of trading stock.

(xiii) *Grafton to South Brisbane Railway.* Approval is given to agreement made between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Queensland for the construction of the railway.

(xiv) *Hop Pool Agreement.* Execution of agreement between the Commonwealth and the Tasmanian Hop Growers' Pool Limited is authorized.

(xv) *Cattle Bounty Export.* Provision is made for payment of a bounty on the export of live cattle.

(xvi) *Dried Fruits Advances.* Provision is made for payment of advances to producers of dried fruits.

(xvii) *Wine Export Bounty.* Provision is made for payment of a bounty on the export of fortified wine.

(xviii) *Tasmania Grant.* Financial assistance (£255,000) is given to Tasmania.

(xix) *Dairy Produce Export Control.* A Control Board is constituted. Butter and cheese are not to be exported save in accordance with the Board's determination, and by licence.

(xx) *Dried Fruits Exports Control.* A Control Board is constituted. Currants, dried sultanas, and dried lemons are not to be exported save in accordance with Board's determination, and by licence.

(xxi) *Export Guarantee.* Provision is made for guarantees of advances made upon the export of produce.

(xxii) *Meat Industry Encouragement.* Provision is made for improvement of the meat industry.

3. *Northern Territory.*—(i) *Opium Smoking Prohibition.* Smoking of and traffic in opium is forbidden.

(ii) *Health.* Health areas may be declared.

(iii) *Poisons.* Only licensed vendors may sell poisons. No poison is to be sold to aborigines.

(iv) *Aborigines.* Aboriginal institutions are protected from trespassers.

(v) *Crown Lands.* A Land Board is constituted. Future alienation of Crown lands shall only be by way of lease. Methods of granting leases and licences are prescribed.

(vi) *Licensing.* The supply of intoxicants is regulated. Importation of liquor without permit is forbidden. Licences may be granted; but not to aborigines or half-caste natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, or Pacific Islands.

(vii) *Encouragement of Primary Production.* A Primary Producers Board is constituted for aiding primary production by advances for implements, buildings, live stock, rations, seed, fishing nets, etc.

(viii) *Inspection of Boilers.* Requirements in the construction of boilers are defined, and arrangements made for inspection.

(ix) *Income Tax.* Rates for 1924–25 are declared.

4. *Federal Capital Territory.*—(i) *Fire Brigades.* Care and control of fire appliances is provided for.

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

5. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Sydney Corporation Amendment.* Redistribution into wards is enacted.

(ii) *Crimes.* Important amendments of the criminal law are made.

(iii) *Income Tax.* Levy is authorized, and rates declared.

(iv) *Grafton-Kyogle to South Brisbane Railway.* Agreement with Commonwealth and Queensland is ratified.

(v) *Main Roads.* Main and developmental roads are provided for, and a Main Roads Board constituted.

(vi) *Prickly-pear.* A Prickly-pear Destruction Board is constituted, and provision made for the eradication of the pest.

(vii) *Nurses' Registration.* Provision is made for the registration and regulation of nurses.

(viii) *Plant Diseases.* Prevention and eradication of fruit diseases and pests is provided for. Orchards and nurseries are to be registered.

(ix) *Voluntary Wheat Pool Guarantee.* The State Treasurer is authorized to make agreements regarding a voluntary wheat pool.

(x) *Administration of Justice.* Important amendments of the law regarding the administration of justice are made.

(xi) *Electoral Contractors' Licensing.* A Licensing Board is created, and registration enforced.

(xii) *Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage.* Important amendments and additions are made.

(xiii) *Forestry.* The Forestry Commission is re-constituted.

(xiv) *Motor Vehicles (Taxation).* Rates of tax on motor vehicles are declared.

(xv) *Co-operative Community Settlement, and Credit.* Provision is made for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies of various kinds. An Advisory Council is constituted; and the Building and Co-operative Societies Act 1901 is repealed.

6. *Victoria*.—(i) *Parliamentary Elections (Women Candidates)*. Royal assent was proclaimed on 12th May, 1924, to an Act of 1923, enabling women to become candidates for Parliament.

(ii) *Public Account Advances*. Advances may be made out of the Public Accounts to Departments.

(iii) *Cattle Compensation*. Provision is made to compensate owners of cattle or carcasses destroyed because of disease. A fund is established, by taxing sales of cattle.

(iv) *Discharged Soldiers' Settlement*. £2,000,000 additional may be raised for soldier settlement.

(v) *Country Roads Loan Application*. £1,500,000 additional may be applied out of loan funds for country roads.

(vi) *Wire Netting*. The law relating to wire netting and fences is amended. Sales of wire netting to councils, for supplying land-owners, ceases.

(vii) *Children's Maintenance*. Payment by persons responsible for maintenance of wards by Children's Welfare Department (formerly Neglected Children's Department) is more strictly enforced.

(viii) *The Melbourne Electric Supply Company*. Agreement between the Government and the Company relating to extension of undertakings by the Company is ratified and validated.

(ix) *Electricity Supply Loan Application*. £1,569,500 may be applied for works and undertakings of the Electricity Commission.

(x) *Land Tax*. Rate of land tax for 1925 is declared.

(xi) *Victorian Loan (Forests)*. £500,000 may be raised for improvement and development of forests, and for reafforestation.

(xii) *Income Tax*. Rates for 1924–25 are declared, and the Income Tax Acts as amended are continued.

(xiii) *Motor Omnibus*. Governor in Council may prescribe routes, time-tables, fares, and maximum number of motor omnibuses on prescribed routes. The vehicles must be registered and licensed as hackney carriages. Regular service is to be maintained. A Metropolitan Roads Fund is established, by payment of fees. An Advisory Committee of five members is constituted.

(xiv) *Highways and Vehicles*. The Country Roads Board may declare highways, and is charged with the duty of maintaining them. Restriction is placed on width, height, and weight of motor cars and their loads. Limits of speed are declared for various classes of cars.

7. *Queensland*.—(i) *Industry Amendment*. Registration of cotton growers is made compulsory.

(ii) *Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Children's Instruction*. Better provision is made for maintenance and instruction of blind, deaf, and dumb children.

(iii) *Commonwealth and State Income Tax Agreement*. The State is empowered to assess and collect income tax for the Commonwealth.

(iv) *Income Tax*. The law relating to income tax is consolidated and amended.

(v) *Apprenticeship*. Apprenticeship in certain trades and industries is regulated. A register is to be kept by the Director of Labour, and an Apprenticeship Executive is to be constituted to advise the Minister; group apprenticeship committees and advisory committees are also to be established.

(vi) *Land Acts Amendment*. The Acts relating to land settlement, including discharged soldiers and closer settlement, are amended.

(vii) *Public Service Amendment*. The *Industrial Arbitration Act* is extended to public servants.

(viii) *Weights and Measures*. Weights and Measures in the State Treasury are declared to be standard. The law generally is constituted and amended.

(ix) *City of Brisbane*. The constitution of the governing body and remuneration of its members are declared, areas defined, qualifications of electors and aldermen stated, method of conducting elections decreed.

(x) *City of South Brisbane Improvement*. The Council is authorized to resume property for road extension and improvement.

(xi) *Brisbane-Kyogle-Grafton Railway Agreement*. Agreement with Commonwealth and New South Wales is ratified.

8. *South Australia.*—(i) *Real Property (Commonwealth Titles).* Provision is made for bringing land acquired by the Commonwealth under the Real Property Acts and regulating dealings with such land in accordance therewith.

(ii) *Criminal Appeals.* Right of appeal in criminal cases is given. Procedure and rules of court are defined.

(iii) *Adelaide University.* The Adelaide University is authorized to confer degrees in dental science. Degrees of the status of master and doctor give membership of the University Senate.

(iv) *Registration of Dogs.* All dogs over 3 months old are to be registered according to correct description, and re-registered annually. In certain circumstances, trespassing, diseased and stray dogs are to be destroyed.

(v) *Money Lenders.* Any court may re-open transactions of money lending, hire purchasing, etc., and relieve debtors. Infants are not to be solicited or invited to borrow money.

(vi) *Engine-drivers.* Only persons certificated mechanically and medically may be in charge of engines or boilers.

(vii) *Companies (Mortgages, Charges, and Debentures).* Mortgages and charges of a company must be registered.

(viii) *Voluntary Wheat Pool Agreement Ratification.* The Agreement is ratified and approved.

(ix) *Trading Stamp.* Use of trading stamps and coupons is prohibited.

(x) *Sinking Fund.* A Public Debt Commission is authorized, and provision made for redemption of the public debt.

(xi) *Stock Diseases (poultry).* An Inspectorate of poultry is authorized.

(xii) *Fences.* Occupiers of adjoining lands may be made to contribute to construction and maintenance of a sufficient fence.

(xiii) *Railway Refreshment Rooms.* The Railway Commissioners may supply liquor at railway refreshment rooms without a licence. Early closing acts are not to apply to certain railway refreshment rooms.

(xiv) *Industrial Code Amendment.* The Industrial Code is extended to public servants and others.

(xv) *Stock Mortgages and Wool Loans.* Better provision is made with respect to security over live stock and wool.

(xvi) *Irrigation Act Amendment.* Land other than blocks and township allotments may be leased.

(xvii) *Gas.* Price of gas is regulated, and standards of quality and pressure prescribed.

(xviii) *Fair Prices.* Investigations into the existence of combines and restriction of their operations to the detriment of the public is authorized.

(xix) *Taxation.* Alteration is made in the deductions allowed in respect of children.

(xx) *Dried Fruits.* Provision is made for the marketing of dried fruits, a "Dried Fruits Board" being constituted.

9. *Western Australia.*—Legislation for 1924 may be found in Appendix.

10. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Marriage.* Marriage with deceased husband's brother is valid.

(ii) *Commonwealth and State Statistical Agreement.* Agreement respecting the establishment by the Commonwealth of a Statistical Bureau in Tasmania is ratified and confirmed.

(iii) *Maintenance Orders.* Enforcement in Tasmania of maintenance orders made in New Zealand is facilitated.

(iv) *Wood-pulp and Paper Industry.* Manufacture of wood-pulp and paper in Tasmania is encouraged, and rights and concessions with a view thereto are granted.

(v) *Local Government.* Councils may establish a "Bush-nursing" Scheme.

§ 7. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1925 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1925.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total Aust.
Argentine Republic	2	2	1	1	..	1	7
Austria .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Belgium	4	1	1	1	1	1	9
Brazil	1	1	..	1	..	1	4
Chile	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
China .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Colombia	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Czecho-Slovakia	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Denmark	3	3	3	2	1	1	13
Ecuador	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
France	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Germany .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Greece	2	1	1	..	1	..	5
Guatemala .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Honduras .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Italy	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Liberia	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Netherlands	3	1	3	1	1	1	10
Nicaragua .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	3	2	3	3	2	16
Panama	3	1	1	..	..	..	5
Paraguay	1	1	..	1	1	..	4
Peru	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Poland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portugal	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Salvador .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	1	2	1	1	1	..	6
Sweden	3	1	2	3	2	1	12
Switzerland	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
U.S.A.	4	4	1	1	1	..	11
Uruguay	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	52	40	24	22	16	10	165*

* In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for Netherlands.

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