

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 legislature. 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 is uni-cameral) which is usually 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, 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 State Governors.**—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, pp. 78 to 80), but considerations of space preclude the repetition of this information in the present volume.

3. **Governor-General and State Governors.**—The present Governor-General is the Right Honourable JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. He assumed office on the 8th October, 1925.

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	Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon.	ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Queensland ..	Lieut.-General	SIR THOMAS HERBERT JOHN CHAPMAN GOODWIN, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Brigadier-General	SIR ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT HORE-RUTHVEN, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., 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., O.B.E., 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 in Chapter I. 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 are vested in the Governor-General in Council, and in the State Governments 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 May, 1929.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, 1929.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	4	3	4	..	2	2	1	16
The Lower House ..	9	11	8	10	4	7	6	55
Total	13	14	12	10	6	9	7	71

(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.* A statement showing the names of Ministers of State who have held office from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, pages 82 and 83, but considerations of space preclude its inclusion in the present issue.

(c) *State Ministries.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in May, 1929, will be found in § 3 of this chapter.

5. *Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.*—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in May, 1929:—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1929.

Members in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	94	34	(a)	20	30	18	232
Lower House ..	76	90	65	72	46	50	30	429
Total ..	112	184	99	72	66	80	48	661
ANNUAL SALARY.								
Upper House ..	£ 1,000	£ ..	£ 200	£ (a)	£ 400	£ 600	£ 370-500	..
Lower House ..	1,000	875	500	750	400	600	400-500	..

(a) Council abolished in 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 1929, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922). It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial

grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. 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 except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. The Federal Government.—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, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purposes of elections for the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the State is entitled. 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 ten 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 57 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 an interval of three months, 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 eleventh Parliament opened on the 6th February, 1929. The first meeting at Parliament House, Canberra, was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York on 9th May, 1927. Particulars regarding the last five Commonwealth elections may be found in the table given hereunder:—

FEDERAL ELECTIONS, 1917 to 1928.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
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
14th November, 1925	1,656,286	1,645,730	3,302,016	1,515,608	1,499,345	3,014,953	91.51	91.11	91.31
17th November, 1928	1,723,552	1,721,214	3,444,766	1,617,762	1,606,748	3,224,500	93.86	93.35	93.61

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTESTED ELECTORATES.)

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
14th November, 1925	1,635,842	1,632,897	3,268,739	1,499,006	1,488,194	2,987,200	91.63	91.14	91.39
17th November, 1928	1,450,202	1,463,951	2,914,153	1,362,675	1,366,137	2,728,812	93.96	93.32	93.64

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 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. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925 and an exceedingly heavy vote was cast in that year. In 1928 the results of the previous election were exceeded, and the exceptional average of nearly 94 per cent. of possible votes was recorded for each House.

4. **Federal Referenda.**—According to Section 128 of the Constitution, 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 before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Several referenda have been held from time to time, but in three cases only has any proposed law been assented to by the required majority of the electors. A statement dealing with the various referenda up to and inclusive of the year 1919, and the voting thereon was given in previous issues of the *Official Year Book* (See No. 18, pp. 87 to 89), but space will not permit of the incorporation of this information in the present volume. In the year 1926 a referendum was held in relation to proposed laws entitled respectively "Industry and Commerce" and "Essential Services." The result of the voting was: Industry and Commerce, votes in favour, 1,247,088; votes not in favour, 1,619,655. Essential Services, votes in favour, 1,195,502; votes not in favour, 1,597,793.

A referendum was taken in 1928 in respect of a proposed law entitled "State Debts 1928" and a majority of votes was cast in favour of the proposal, the voting in each State being as follows:—

State.	Affirmative Votes.	Negative Votes.
New South Wales ..	754,446	415,846
Victoria	791,425	110,143
Queensland	367,257	47,250
South Australia ..	164,628	98,017
Western Australia ..	96,913	71,552
Tasmania	62,722	31,044
Commonwealth ..	2,237,391	773,852

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 in February, 1929, was ninety-four. 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 elected in single-seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. 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-seven complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1856, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the twenty-seventh was dissolved on the 7th September, 1927. The twenty-eighth Parliament opened on the 3rd November, 1927. The elections of 1922 and 1925

were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at the last appeal to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1917 to 1927 are given below :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1917 to 1927.

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.
1917	574,308	535,522	1,109,830	323,030	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
1925	678,749	660,331	1,339,080	489,126	435,853	924,979	72.06	66.00	69.07
1927	714,886	694,607	1,409,493	(a)	(a)	1,150,777	(a)	(a)	82.54

(a) Not available.

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1922.

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 May, 1929, 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 once only, 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-eight complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the twenty-eighth was dissolved on the 4th March, 1927. The twenty-ninth Parliament was opened on 6th July, 1927. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting. Particulars of voting at the last five elections are given in the subjoined table :—

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1916 to 1928.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAST ELECTION 1928).

Year.	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.
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
1925	399,510	172,875	56,033	32.41
1928	444,278	268,164	85,372	31.84

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS, 1916 TO 1928—*continued.*

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.
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
1927	480,485	512,726	993,211	377,941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.76

The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908 and voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly was made compulsory in 1926.

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-four complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 29th May, 1860, and dissolved on the 20th May, 1863, while the twenty-fourth Parliament was dissolved on the 11th April, 1929. 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 1926 elections, 89.94 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding the last five elections for which details are available are given below:—

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 1915 to 1926.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1926	253,571	224,526	478,097	209,139	191,916	401,055	89.77	90.13	89.94

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.

Particulars of the election held in May, 1929, will, if available, be found in the Appendix.

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-five complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The first session of the twenty-sixth Parliament began on the 17th May, 1927. Particulars of voting at recent elections are given below:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1915 to 1927.

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.									
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
1927	100,376	37,395	137,771	46,686	17,742	64,428	67.55	59.91	65.26
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.									
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
1927	152,997	156,591	309,588	110,127	104,611	214,738	80.64	74.31	77.43

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 the 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 twelve complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the thirteenth Parliament was elected on 26th March, and 9th April, 1927. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to recent Assembly and Council elections are given in the tables below:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS, 1914 to 1928.

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.									
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
1926	39,566	15,120	54,686	23,956	8,136	32,092	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.									
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
1927	113,072	97,877	210,949	76,307	66,199	142,506	74.32	72.42	73.42

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.) The annual salaries of members of the House of Assembly range from £400 to £500, and of the Legislative Council from £370 to £500 according to the area of the electorate and the distance from the capital.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the House of Assembly contested, with at least temporary success, the power of the Legislative Council to amend money bills. The matter was settled by "The Constitution Act 1926," which provides that all money bills shall originate in the Assembly, that all money votes shall be recommended by the Governor, and that the Council may amend bills other than those for appropriating public moneys or fixing a rate for income or land tax. The Council has no power to insert a provision for the appropriation of money or the imposing of a burden on the people.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been twenty-two 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, 1913 to 1925.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1925	56,667	53,234	114,901	41,322	35,959	77,281	72.92	61.81	67.25
1928	55,058	56,898	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90

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, 48,897; number of votes recorded, male 17,680, female 5,462, total 23,142; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 49.81.

The suffrage was granted to women under the Constitution Amendment Act 1903, and compulsory voting came into force on the passage of the Electoral Act in 1928.

3. Administration and Legislation.

1. **The Commonwealth Parliaments.**—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by His Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on the 9th May following by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

The following table gives the number and duration of Parliaments since Federation :—

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS, 1901 to 1929.

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First	9th May, 1901 ..	23rd November, 1903
Second	2nd March, 1904 ..	12th October, 1906
Third	20th February, 1907 ..	19th February, 1910
Fourth	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913
Fifth	9th July, 1913	30th July, 1914 (a)
Sixth	8th October, 1914 ..	26th March, 1917
Seventh.. .. .	14th June, 1917.. ..	3rd November, 1919
Eighth	26th February, 1920 ..	6th November, 1922
Ninth	23th February, 1923 ..	3rd October, 1925
Tenth	13th January, 1926 ..	9th October, 1928
Eleventh	6th February, 1929	

(a) On this occasion the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first occasion since Federation on which a dissolution of both Houses had occurred.

2. **Governors-General and Ministries.**—The following statements show the names of the several Governors-General, and the Ministries which have directed the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth since its creation :—

(a) GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Sworn 1st January, 1901; recalled 9th May, 1902.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. (Act. Governor-General). Sworn 17th July, 1902.
- Rt. Hon. HALLAM BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General). Sworn 9th January, 1903; recalled 21st January, 1904.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD BARON NORTHCOTE, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. Sworn 21st January, 1904; recalled 8th September, 1908.
- Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE EARL OF DUDLEY, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc. Sworn 9th September, 1908; recalled 31st July, 1911.
- Rt. Hon. THOMAS BARON DENMAN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Sworn 31st July, 1911; recalled 16th May, 1914.
- Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), P.C., G.C.M.G. Sworn 18th May, 1914; recalled 5th October, 1920.
- Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM BARON FORSTER OF LEPE, P.C., G.C.M.G. Sworn 6th October, 1920; recalled 7th October, 1925.
- Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE BARON STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. Sworn 8th October, 1925.

(b) MINISTRIES.

- (i) BARTON GOVERNMENT, 1st January, 1901, to 23rd September, 1903.
- (ii) FIRST DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 23rd September, 1903, to 26th April, 1904.
- (iii) WATSON GOVERNMENT (Labour), 26th April to 17th August, 1904.
- (iv) REID-MCLEAN GOVERNMENT, 17th August, 1904, to 4th July, 1905.
- (v) SECOND DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 4th July, 1905, to 12th November, 1908.
- (vi) FIRST FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 12th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.
- (vii) THIRD DEAKIN GOVERNMENT, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
- (viii) SECOND FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.
- (ix) COOK GOVERNMENT, 24th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.
- (x) THIRD FISHER GOVERNMENT (Labour), 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.
- (xi) FIRST HUGHES GOVERNMENT (Labour), 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.
- (xii) SECOND HUGHES GOVERNMENT (Labour), 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.
- (xiii) AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
- (xiv) AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR GOVERNMENT, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.

(c) BRUCE-PAGE GOVERNMENT from 9th February, 1923.

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS (1929).
Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. STANLEY MELBOURNE BRUCE, C.H., P.C., M.C.
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, P.C.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEARCE, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	Hon. JOHN GREIG LATHAM, C.M.G., K.C.
Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways	Hon. WILLIAM GERRAND GIBSON.
Minister for Health, and Minister in Charge of Repatriation	Hon. SIR NEVILLE REGINALD HOWSE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Minister for Defence	Hon. SIR THOMAS WILLIAM GLASGOW, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Minister for Markets and Transport	Hon. THOMAS PATERSON.
Minister for Trade and Customs..	Hon. HENRY SOMER GULLETT.
Minister for Home Affairs	Hon. CHARLES LYDIARD AUBREY ABBOTT.
Honorary Ministers	{ Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM GLANAN MARR, D.S.O., M.C., V.D. Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN MCLACHLAN. Hon. JAMES EDWARD OGDEN.

3. State Ministries.—The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in May, 1929, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parentheses :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1929.

NEW SOUTH WALES (18th October, 1927).

Premier—

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

Minister for Public Works—

HON. E. A. BUTTENSHAW.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—

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

Minister for Lands—

HON. R. T. BALL.

Minister for Agriculture—

HON. H. V. C. THORBY.

Minister for Education—

HON. D. H. DRUMMOND.

Minister for Local Government—

HON. M. F. BRUXNER, D.S.O.

Colonial Secretary—

HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.

Minister for Justice—

HON. J. R. LEE.

Minister for Labour and Industry—

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

Minister for Public Health—

HON. R. ARTHUR, M.D.

Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Railways—

HON. B. S. B. STEVENS.

Minister for Mines and Minister for Forests—

HON. R. W. D. WEAVER.

Honorary Minister—

HON. J. RYAN, M.L.C.

VICTORIA (22nd November, 1928).

Premier and Treasurer—

HON. SIR W. M. MCPHERSON, K.B.E.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health—

HON. S. S. ARGYLE.

Minister of Public Instruction—

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

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply—

HON. H. ANGUS.

Minister of Forests, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Markets and Immigration—

HON. J. W. PENNINGTON, C.B.E.

Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, and Minister for Labour—

HON. F. GROVES.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines—

HON. A. E. CHANDLER, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General—

HON. I. MACFARLAN.

Ministers without Portfolio—

HON. R. M. CUTHBERTSON.

HON. H. BEARDMORE.

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

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

QUEENSLAND (21st May, 1929).

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
HON. A. E. MOORE.
Minister for Public Instruction and Works—
HON. R. M. KING.
Treasurer—
HON. W. H. BARNES.
Home Secretary—
HON. J. C. PETERSON.
Attorney-General—
HON. N. F. MACGROARTY.

Minister for Lands—
HON. W. A. DEACON.
Minister for Agriculture and Stock—
HON. H. F. WALKER.
Minister for Railways—
HON. G. MORGAN.
Minister for Labour and Industry—
HON. H. E. SIZER.
Minister for Mines—
HON. E. A. ATHERTON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (8th April, 1927).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways—
HON. R. L. BUTLER.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Marine—
HON. H. TASSIE, M.L.C.
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry—
HON. H. HOMBURG.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Local Government—
HON. G. F. JENKINS.
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Education—
HON. M. MCINTOSH.
Minister of Agriculture, of Immigration, of Repatriation, and of Irrigation—
HON. J. COWAN, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (17th April, 1924). (Labour).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Forests—
HON. P. COLLIER.
Minister for Railways and Justice—
HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.
Minister for Public Works, Metropolitan Water Supply, Labour, and State Trading Concerns—
HON. A. MCCALLUM.
Minister for Lands and Immigration—
HON. M. F. TROY.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Education—
HON. J. M. DREW, M.L.C.
Minister for Mines, and Health—
HON. S. W. MUNSIE.
Minister for Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supplies—
HON. J. CUNNINGHAM.
Minister for Agriculture and Police—
HON. H. MILLINGTON.
Minister without Portfolio—
HON. W. H. KITSON, M.L.C.

TASMANIA (15th June, 1928).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister Controlling Hydro-Electric Department—
HON. J. C. MCPHEE.
Chief Secretary and Minister for Railways and Mines—
HON. C. E. W. JAMES.
Attorney-General and Minister for Education—
HON. H. S. BAKER.

Minister for Lands, Works, Forestry, and Agriculture—
HON. SIR W. H. LEE, K.C.M.G.
Ministers without Portfolio—
HON. A. L. WARDLAW, M.L.C.
HON. C. W. GRANT.
HON. E. HOBBS.

4. The Course of Legislation.—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1928 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXVI. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1928, with Tables, Appendixes, and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1928, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference

should be made to these for complete information. The nature of Commonwealth legislation up to December, 1928, and its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution are set forth in the following tabular statement, from which have been omitted Acts repealed or no longer in force :—

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
	AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
	Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906.
	Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909.
	PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTORAL LAW.
8—30	PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE— Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918—1928.
9—34	ELECTIONS— Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902—1911.† Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918—1928. Senate Elections Act 1903—1922.
24	DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES— Representation Act 1905. Northern Territory Representation Act 1922—1925.
47	DISPUTED ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS— Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918—1928 (ss. 183—201).
48	ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS— Parliamentary Allowances Act 1920—1928. Northern Territory Representation Act 1922—1925 (s. 6).
49	PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT— Parliamentary Papers Act 1908.
	GENERAL LEGISLATION.
51 (i)	TRADE AND COMMERCE—EXTERNAL AND INTERSTATE— Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906—1910 [<i>Trusts and Dumping</i>]. Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905—1926. Commonwealth Shipping Act 1923. Crimes Act 1914—1928 (s. 30j). Customs Act 1901—1925. Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924. Dried Fruits Act 1928. Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924. Enemy Contracts Annulment Act 1915. Export Guarantee Act 1924—1925. Fresh Fruit Overseas Marketing Act 1927. Immigration Act 1901—1925 (ss. 8AA, 8AB). Inter-State Commission Act 1912. Navigation Act 1912—1926. Norfolk Island Act 1913 (s. 15). Northern Australia Act 1926 (ss. 53, 57). Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910—1919 (s. 13). Pearl-shell Overseas Marketing Act 1927. River Murray Waters Act 1915—1923. Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924 [<i>Bills of Lading</i>]. Seamen's Compensation Act 1911. Secret Commissions Act 1905. Spirits Act 1906—1923. Trading with the Enemy Act 1914—1921. Transport Workers Act 1928. War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920—1928.

* This table has been prepared by Sir Robert Garran, Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth.

† With the exception of s. 210 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902, and s. 18 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1905, the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902—1911 has been repealed by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918—1928. See *Commonwealth Gazette*, 25th November, 1918, p. 2257, 21st March, 1919, p. 401, and 14th November, 1920, p. 2277.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
51 (ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">GENERAL LEGISLATION—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>TAXATION—</p> <p><i>Machinery Acts—</i></p> <p>Beer Excise Act 1901–1928. Customs Act 1901–1925. Distillation Act 1901–1925. Entertainment Tax Assessment Act 1916–1924. Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914–1928. Excise Act 1901–1923. Excise Procedure Act 1907. Income Tax Assessment Act 1922–1928. Income Tax Assessment (Bonus Shares) Act 1926. Income Tax Assessment (Live Stock) Act 1924. Income Tax Collection Act 1923–1924. Land Tax Assessment Act 1910–1928. New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924. Spirits Act 1906–1923. Taxation of Loans Act 1923. War-time Profits Tax Assessment Act 1917–1918. War Time Profits Tax Assessment Act 1924–1926.</p> <p><i>Taxing Acts—</i></p> <p>Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926. Customs Tariff 1902 [<i>Section 5 and Schedule repealed by Customs Tariff 1908*</i>]. Customs Tariff 1921–1928. Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–1922. Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922–1926. Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922 (No. 2). Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1928. Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926. Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906; affected by <i>Customs Tariff 1908 (s. 9)*</i> and by <i>Customs Tariff 1921–1928 (s. 15)</i>. Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922. Customs Tariff Validation Acts 1917 and 1919; affected by <i>Customs Tariff 1921–1928 (s. 12 (2))</i>. Customs Tariff Validation Act 1925. Customs Tariff Validation Act 1928. Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924. Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924–1927. Entertainments Tax Act 1916–1925. Estate-Duty Act 1914. Excise Tariff 1902; amended by Sugar Rebate Abolition Act 1903, <i>Excise Tariff 1905*</i>, <i>Excise Tariff (Amendment) 1906*</i>, <i>Excise Tariff 1908*</i>, and <i>Excise (Sugar) 1910*</i>. Excise Tariff 1921–1928. Excise Tariff Validation Act 1925. Fresh Fruits Export Charges Act 1927. Income Tax Acts 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928. Land Tax Act 1910–1927. Pearl-shell Export Charges Act 1927. War-time Profits Tax Act 1917.</p>
	<p>(iii) BOUNTIES ON PRODUCTION OR EXPORT—</p> <p>Cotton Bounty Act 1926. Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act 1922–1927. Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act 1926. Power Alcohol Bounty Act 1926. Shale Oil Bounty Act 1917–1926. Sulphur Bounty Act 1923. Wine Export Bounty Act 1924–1928.</p>

* Acts whose short titles are printed in italics with a * have been repealed or have expired.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
	GENERAL LEGISLATION—<i>continued.</i>
51 (iv)	<p>BORROWING MONEY ON THE PUBLIC CREDIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH— Audit Act 1901–1926 (ss. 55–59). Commonwealth Bank Act 1911–1927 (ss. 10, 53–58, 60ABE–60ABG). Commonwealth Housing Act 1927–1928 (s. 10). Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911–1927. Development and Migration Act 1926 (s. 12). Financial Agreement Act 1928 (s. 4). Funding Arrangements Act 1921. Grafton to South Brisbane Railway Act 1924–1926. Immigration Loan Act 1922. Loan Act 1911–1914; 1912–1914; 1913–1914; 1914; (No. 2) 1914–1915; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; (No. 2) 1921; 1922; 1923; (No. 1) 1924; (No. 2) 1924; (No. 3) 1924; (No. 1) 1925; (No. 2) 1925 (No. 1) 1926; (No. 1) 1927; (No. 2) 1927; (No. 1) 1928; (No. 2) 1928. Loans Redemption and Conversion Act 1921. Loans Securities Act 1919. National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1923–1928. Northern Australia Act 1926 (s. 31). Oil Agreement Act 1924. Oil Agreement Act 1926 (s. 3). Repatriation Loan Act 1921. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1924–1928 (s. 20). States Loan Act 1916; 1917; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927. Sugar Purchase Act 1915–1920. Tasmanian Loan Redemption Act 1919. Taxation of Loans Act 1923. Treasury Bills Act 1914–1915. War Gratuity Acts 1920 (ss. 11, 13). War Loan Act (No. 1) 1915; (No. 3) 1915; (No. 1) 1916; 1917; 1918; 1920. War Loan (United Kingdom) Act 1914–1917; 1915–1917; (No. 2) 1916. War Loan Securities Repurchase Act 1918.</p>
(v)	<p>POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC, AND TELEPHONIC SERVICES— Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1928 (ss. 212, 213). Crimes Act 1914–1928 (s. 30E). Pacific Cable Act 1911. Post and Telegraph Act 1901–1923. Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902–1924. Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition Act 1911. Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906–1928 (ss. 37, 38). Telegraph Act 1909. Wireless Agreement Act 1924; 1927. Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905–1919.</p>
(vi)	<p>NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCE. <i>General—</i> Air Force Act 1923. Control of Naval Waters Act 1918. Deceased Soldiers' Estates Act 1918–1919. Defence Act 1903–1927. Defence Equipment Act 1924; 1926; 1928. Defence Lands Purchase Act 1913. Defence Retirement Act 1922. Naval Agreement Act 1903–1912. Naval Defence Act 1910–1918. Telegraph Act 1909. <i>War Legislation—</i> Australian Imperial Force Canteens Fund Act 1920. Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920–1922.</p>

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
GENERAL LEGISLATION—<i>continued.</i>	
51 (vi)	NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCE—<i>continued.</i> <i>War Legislation—continued.</i> Australian War Memorial Act 1925. Enemy Contracts Annulment Act 1915. Legal Proceedings Control Act 1919. Moratorium Act 1919. Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act 1919. Trading with the Enemy Act 1914–1921. Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act 1920. Treaties of Washington Act 1922. Treaty of Peace (Germany) Act 1919–1920. Treaty of Peace (Hungary) Act 1921. War Gratuity Acts 1920. War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920–1928. War Service Homes Act 1918–1927. War Service Homes Agreement Act 1927. War Service Homes Commissioner Validating Act 1921. Wheat Storage Act 1917.
(vii)	LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BEACONS AND BUOYS— Lighthouses Act 1911–1919.
(viii)	ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS— Meteorology Act 1906.
(ix)	QUARANTINE— Quarantine Act 1908–1924.
(xi)	CENSUS AND STATISTICS— Census and Statistics Act 1905–1920. Statistical Bureau (Tasmania) Act 1924.
(xii)	CURRENCY, COINAGE, AND LEGAL TENDER— Coinage Act 1909. Commonwealth Bank Act 1911–1927 (ss. 60A–60AB).
(xiii)	BANKING, OTHER THAN STATE BANKING, ETC.— Commonwealth Bank Act 1911–1927. Commonwealth Housing Act 1927–1928.
(xiv)	INSURANCE— Life Assurance Companies Act 1905. Marine Insurance Act 1909.
(xvi)	BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES— Bills of Exchange Act 1909–1912. Commonwealth Bank Act 1911–1927 (s. 29 (a)).
(xvii)	BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY— Bankruptcy Act 1924–1928.
(xviii)	COPYRIGHT, PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS— Boy Scouts' Association Act 1924 (s. 3). Copyright Act 1912. Customs Act 1901–1925 (s. 52 (a), 57). Designs Act 1906–1912. Patents Act 1903–1921. Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act 1910. Trade Marks Act 1905–1922.
(xix)	NATURALIZATION AND ALIENS— Aliens Registration Act 1920. Aliens Registration Act Suspension Act 1926. Immigration Act 1901–1925. Maternity Allowance Act 1912–1927 (s. 6) Nationality Act 1920–1927.
(xx)	CORPORATIONS— Boy Scouts' Association Act 1924.
(xxiii)	INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS— Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908–1928.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
GENERAL LEGISLATION—<i>continued.</i>	
51 (xxiv)	SERVICE AND EXECUTION THROUGHOUT COMMONWEALTH OF PROCESS AND JUDGMENTS OF STATE COURTS— Service and Execution of Process Act 1901–1928.
(xxv)	RECOGNITION OF STATE LAWS, RECORDS, ETC.— State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901–1928.
(xxvi)	PEOPLE OF ANY RACE, OTHER THAN ABORIGINAL—SPECIAL LAWS— Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1928 (s. 39). Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908–1928 (ss. 16, 21). Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901–1906. Post and Telegraph Act 1901–1923 (s. 16).
(xxvii)	IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION— Contract Immigrants Act 1905. Development and Migration Act 1926. Emigration Act 1910. Immigration Act 1901–1925. Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901–1906. Passports Act 1920. War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920–1928 (s. 9).
(xxviii)	INFUX OF CRIMINALS— Immigration Act 1901–1925 (s. 3 (<i>ga</i>), (<i>gb</i>)).
(xxix)	EXTERNAL AFFAIRS— Extradition Act 1903. High Commissioner Act 1909. Immigration Act 1901–1925 (s. 8AA). Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919. Treaties of Washington Act 1922.
(xxx)	RELATIONS WITH PACIFIC ISLANDS— Pacific Island Labourers Act 1901–1906. Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919. New Guinea Act 1920–1926.
(xxxi)	ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES— Commonwealth Railways Act 1917–1925 (s. 63). Defence Lands Purchase Act 1913. Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands Act 1918–1920. Lands Acquisition Act 1906–1916 : 1912. Lands Acquisition (Defence) Act 1918. Lighthouses Act 1911–1919 (ss. 5, 6). Naval Properties Transfer Act 1925. Northern Australia Act 1926 (ss. 32, 55). Northern Territory Railway Extension Act 1923. Oodnadatta to Alice Springs Railway Act 1926 (s. 9). Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition Act 1911. Seat of Government Act 1908. Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909 ; 1922. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910 (s. 10). War Service Homes Act 1918–1927 (s. 16).
(xxxii)	CONTROL OF RAILWAYS FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES— Defence Act 1903–1927 (ss. 64–66, 80, 124 (<i>r</i>)).
(xxxiv)	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION IN ANY STATE WITH THE CONSENT OF THAT STATE— Commonwealth Railways Act 1917–1925. Grafton to South Brisbane Railway Act 1924–1926. Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Act 1911–1912. Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Lands Act 1918–1920. Northern Australia Act 1926 (ss. 20, 21). Northern Territory Railway Extension Act 1923. Oodnadatta to Alice Springs Railway Act 1926. Railways (South Australia) Agreement Act 1926. Seat of Government Railway Act 1928.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
	GENERAL LEGISLATION—<i>continued.</i>
51 (xxxv)	CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES EXTENDING BEYOND THE LIMITS OF ANY ONE STATE— Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920–1928. Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1928. Industrial Peace Acts 1920.
(xxxix)	MATTERS INCIDENTAL TO THE EXECUTION OF POWERS— Acts Interpretation Act 1901–1918. Acts Interpretation Act 1904–1916. Advances to Settlers Act 1923. Agreements Validation Act 1923. Air Navigation Act 1920. Amendments Incorporation Act 1905–1918. Appropriation and Supply Acts. Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920–1928. Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926. Committee of Public Accounts Act 1913–1920. Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act 1911–1927. Commonwealth Public Service Act 1922–1928. Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act 1913–1921. Commonwealth Salaries Act 1907. Commonwealth Shipping Act 1923. Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act 1912. Crimes Act 1914–1928. Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924. Defence Retirement Act 1922. Development and Migration Act 1926. Dried Fruits Advances Act 1924–1926. Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924. Evidence Act 1905. Export Guarantee Act 1924–1925. Fresh Fruits Overseas Marketing Act 1927. Hop Pool Agreement Act 1924. Income Tax Collection Act 1923–1924. Jury Exemption Act 1905–1922. Main Roads Development Act 1923–1925. Maternity Allowance Act 1912–1927. Meat Industry Encouragement Act 1924. Officers' Rights Declaration Act 1928. Oil Agreement Act 1920 ; 1924 ; 1926. Peace Officers Act 1925. Pearl-shell Overseas Marketing Act 1927. Petroleum Prospecting Act 1926–1927. Precious Metals Prospecting Act 1926. Returned Soldiers' Woollen Company Loan Act 1921. Royal Commissions Act 1902–1912. Rules Publication Act 1903–1916. Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926. Science and Industry Research Act 1920–1926. Solicitor-General Act 1916. South Australian Farmers' Agreement Act 1922. Statutory Declarations Act 1911–1922. Superannuation Act 1922–1924. Treaties of Washington Act 1922. War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920–1928. Westralian Farmers' Agreement Act 1920 ; 1921. Wire and Wire Netting Act 1927. Zoological Museum Agreement Act 1924.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.	
65	NUMBER OF MINISTERS— Ministers of State Act 1917.
67	APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF OFFICERS— Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act 1920-1922 (ss. 7-21). Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1927 (ss. 12, 16, 35F, 35P). Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1928 (ss. 34, 50A). Commonwealth Public Service Act 1922-1928 (ss. 37-49). Commonwealth Railways Act 1917-1925 (ss. 5-15, 46-54). Commonwealth Shipping Act 1923 (ss. 6, 11). Defence Act 1903-1927 (s. 63). Development and Migration Act 1926. High Commissioner Act 1909 (ss. 8, 9). National Debt Sinking Fund Act 1923-1928 (s. 6). New Guinea Act 1920-1926 (ss. 6-12). Norfolk Island Act 1913 (ss. 7, 9). Northern Australia Act 1926. Officers' Rights Declaration Act 1928. Papua Act 1905-1924 (s. 19). Peace Officers Act 1925. Science and Industry Research Act 1920-1926. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1924-1928 (ss. 6, 13). Solicitor-General Act 1916. Superannuation Act 1922-1924 (ss. 61-64). Tariff Board Act 1921-1924 (ss. 5-9). Trading with the Enemy Act 1914-1921 (s. 2A). War Service Homes Act 1918-1927 (ss. 5-15). War Service Homes Commissioner Validating Act 1921.
THE JUDICATURE.	
71-80	CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE HIGH COURT— High Court Procedure Act 1903-1925. Judiciary Act 1903-1927.
73	APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT— Bankruptcy Act 1924-1928 (s. 26). Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1928 (s. 28). Income Tax Assessment Act 1922-1928 (ss. 51, 53). Judiciary Act 1903-1927. Land Tax Assessment Act 1910-1928 (s. 44M). Norfolk Island Act 1913 (s. 11). Papua Act 1905-1924 (s. 43). War-time Profits Tax Assessment Act 1917-1918 (s. 29).
76(i)	ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT— (1) <i>In matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation—</i> Judiciary Act 1903-1927 (ss. 23, 30A, 88).
(ii)	(2) <i>In matters arising under Laws made by the Parliament—</i> Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906-1910 (ss. 10, 11, 13, 21, 22, and 26). Bankruptcy Act 1924-1928 (s. 20 (3)). Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1928 (ss. 21AA, 31). Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918-1928 (ss. 183, 202). Copyright Act 1912 (s. 37 (2)). Customs Act 1901-1925 (ss. 221, 227, 245). Defence Act 1903-1927 (s. 91). Designs Act 1906-1912 (s. 39 (3)). Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914-1928 (ss. 39-41). Excise Act 1901-1923 (ss. 109, 115, 134). Income Tax Assessment Act 1922-1928 (ss. 50-53). Industrial Peace Acts 1920 (s. 27). Judiciary Act 1903-1927.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
	THE JUDICATURE—<i>continued.</i>
	ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT—<i>continued.</i>
76(ii)	(2) <i>In matters arising under Laws made by the Parliament—continued</i> Land Tax Assessment Act 1910–1928 (ss. 44K–44M). Lands Acquisition Act 1906–1916 (ss. 10, 11, 24, 36–39, 45, 46, 50, 54, 56, 59). Navigation Act 1912–1926 (ss. 383, 385). Patents Act 1903–1921 (ss. 47, 58, 67, 75–77, 84–87A, 111). Post and Telegraph Act 1901–1923 (ss. 29, 43). Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906–1928 (ss. 27, 31). Trade Marks Act 1905–1922 (ss. 34, 35, 44, 45, 70–72, 95). Trading with the Enemy Act 1914–1921 (ss. 9c, 9r). War-time Profits Tax Assessment Act 1917–1918 (s. 28).
(iii)	(3) <i>In matters of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction—</i> Judiciary Act 1903–1927 (ss. 30, 30A).
77 (ii)	EXCLUDING JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS— Judiciary Act 1903–1927 (ss. 38, 38A, 39, 57, 59).
(iii)	INVESTING STATE COURTS WITH FEDERAL JURISDICTION— Bankruptcy Act 1924–1928 (ss. 18, 19). Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1928 (ss. 44–46, 48). Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918–1928 (ss. 58, 184). Copyright Act 1912 (ss. 14–17). Customs Act 1901–1925 (ss. 221, 227, 245). Defence Act 1903–1927 (s. 91). Designs Act 1906–1912 (ss. 25, 39). Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914–1928 (s. 24). Excise Act 1901–1923 (ss. 109, 115, 134). Income Tax Assessment Act 1922–1928 (s. 50). Judiciary Act 1903–1927 (ss. 17, 39, 68). Land Tax Assessment Act 1910–1928 (ss. 44K–44M). Navigation Act 1912–1926 (ss. 91, 92, 318–320, 380–383, 385, 395). Patents Act 1903–1921 (ss. 30, 47, 58, 67, 75–77, 84–87A, 111). Post and Telegraph Act 1901–1923 (ss. 29, 43). Trade Marks Act 1905–1922 (ss. 34, 35, 44, 45). War-time Profits Tax Assessment Act 1917–1918 (s. 28).
78	RIGHT TO PROCEED AGAINST COMMONWEALTH OR STATE— Judiciary Act 1903–1927 (ss. 56–67).
	FINANCE.
81	APPROPRIATION OF MONEYS— Appropriation and Supply Acts. Audit Act 1901–1926 (ss. 36–37, 62A). Financial Agreement Act 1928. Funding Arrangements Act 1921. Loans Redemption and Conversion Act 1921.
83	PAYMENT OF MONEYS— Audit Act 1901–1926 (ss. 31–37, 62A).
87	BRADDON CLAUSE— Financial Agreement Act 1928. Surplus Revenue Act 1910. States Grants Act 1927.
93	CREDITING OF REVENUE AND DEBITING OF EXPENDITURE— Surplus Revenue Acts 1908, 1909, 1910.
94	DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS REVENUE— Surplus Revenue Acts 1908, 1909, 1910. States Grants Act 1927.
96	ASSISTANCE TO STATES— Federal Aid Roads Act 1926. Financial Agreement Act 1928. Tasmania Grant Act 1922, 1923, 1928. Tasmania Sinking Fund Agreement Act 1928.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION—ANALYTIC TABLE—*continued.*

Section of Constitution.	Short Title of Commonwealth Act.
	FINANCE—<i>continued.</i>
96	ASSISTANCE TO STATES— <i>continued.</i> Western Australia Grant Act 1926. States Grants Act 1927.
97	AUDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS— Audit Act 1901–1924.
98	NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING— Lighthouses Act 1911–1919. Navigation Act 1912–1926. River Murray Waters Act 1915–1923. Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924. Seamen's Compensation Act 1911.
100	USE OF WATERS— River Murray Waters Act 1915–1923.
101–104	INTER-STATE COMMISSION— Inter-State Commission Act 1912.
	THE STATES.
118	RECOGNITION OF STATE LAWS, RECORDS, ETC.— State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901–1928.
119	PROTECTION OF STATES FROM INVASION AND VIOLENCE— Defence Act 1903–1927 (s. 51).
	TERRITORIES.
122	GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIES— Defence Act 1903–1927 (s. 49). Income Tax Assessment Act 1922–1928 (3, 5). Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915. Judiciary Act 1903–1927 (ss. 11, 30B, 34A, 68 (g)). Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919. New Guinea Act 1920–1926. Norfolk Island Act 1913. Northern Australia Act 1926. Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910–1919. Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910–1926. Northern Territory Railway Extension Act 1923. Northern Territory Representation Act 1922–1925. Oodnadatta to Alice Springs Railway Act 1926. Papua Act 1905–1924. Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act 1926. Patents Act 1903–1921 (s. 4A). Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Act 1913. Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Survey Act 1912. Railways (South Australia) Agreement Act 1926. Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act 1923. Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910; 1924–1928. Seat of Government Railway Act 1928. State and Territorial Laws and Records Recognition Act 1901–1928. Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905–1919 (s. 2).
	MISCELLANEOUS.
125	SEAT OF GOVERNMENT— Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1928 (s. 52). Judiciary Act 1903–1927 (s. 10). Seat of Government Act 1908. Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909; 1922. Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910; 1924–1928.
128	ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION— Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906. Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909. Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act 1906–1928.

5. **Legislation During 1928.**—(i) *General.* The following summary of the more important legislative enactments of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments during the year 1928 is exclusive of the ordinary Appropriation and Loan Acts.

(ii) **COMMONWEALTH.**—*Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration.* Amends the law relating to conciliation and arbitration, introducing a variety of new features.

Commonwealth Housing. Designed to enable States to use facilities offered by Commonwealth without any special legislation being enacted by them.

Constitution Alteration (State Debts). Subject to the approval of electors, by referendum, Commonwealth may make agreements with States in respect of the public debts of the States.

Customs Tariff. Ratifies new Custom Tariff Schedule.

Financial Agreement. Approves agreement made with all States.

Transport Workers. Empowers Government to issue regulations to preserve maritime transport services.

(iii) **NEW SOUTH WALES.**—*Financial Agreement.* Ratifies financial agreement between Commonwealth and States.

Government Railways. Separates Government Railways and Tramways Accounts from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Government Savings Bank Housing. Extends operation of advances for Homes Department of Government Savings Bank.

Income Tax. Introduces new principles of taxation.

Wyangala Dam. Provides for construction of dam across Lachlan River at Wyangala.

(iv) **VICTORIA.**—*Adoption of Children.* Makes provision for the legal adoption of children.

Closer Settlement. Liberalizes the conditions for the purchase of land by settlers.

Justices. Enlarges powers of Courts of Petty Sessions and gives new jurisdiction to Police Magistrates sitting alone.

Marriage. Consolidates and amends the law relating to marriage and the guardianship of infants.

Workers Compensation. Extends benefits under original Act.

(v) **QUEENSLAND.**—*Guardianship and Custody of Infants and the Marriage of Minors.* Amends the law in respect of the guardianship, custody, and marriage of infants.

Architects. Provides for the registration and the regulation of the practice of architects.

Nurses and Masseurs. Creates Board to control child-welfare work and masseurs.

Primary Producers' Organization and Marketing. Amends the law relating to the organization and marketing of primary produce.

(vi) SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Advances for Homes*. Consolidates and broadens the policy of Government advances for the provision of homes.

Dairy Industry. Enables the Government to control the dairy industry throughout the State, with the exception of the metropolis.

Drought Relief. Enables State Bank to supply drought victims with seed wheat and other commodities.

Law Courts (Maintenance of Order). Designed to protect witnesses from insult or abuse during cross-examination in the Law Courts.

(vii) WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Coal Mines Regulation*. Provides for appointment of departmental and workmen's inspectors, and outlines their functions.

Financial Agreement. Endorses agreement between Commonwealth and States for adjustment of their financial relations.

Town Planning. Provides for town planning and development of land for urban, suburban, and rural purposes.

Workers' Homes. Amends parent Act and enables State Government to take advantage of Commonwealth Housing Scheme.

(viii) TASMANIA.—*Commonwealth and State Public Debt Redemption Agreement Act*. Ratifies Agreement for the delivery of certain State securities to the Commonwealth in part satisfaction of its indebtedness to the Commonwealth.

Advances to British Settlers. To encourage the settlement of British subjects in Tasmania, and to provide funds for that purpose.

Co-operative Industrial Societies. Provides for the incorporation and registration of co-operative industrial societies.

Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund. Establishes fund for the payment of compensation to employees contracting occupational diseases in the mining and other allied industries.

Electoral Act. Provides for compulsory voting at Parliament Elections.

(ix) NORTH AND CENTRAL AUSTRALIA.—*Endemic Diseases*. Designed for the purpose of controlling endemic diseases.

Public Service. Classifies and regulates the Public Service of the Territory.

Justices. Provides for the appointment, general procedure, and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Bird Protection. Aims at the protection of bird life in the Territory.

(x) FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.—*Liquor Poll*. Provides for the taking of a poll in relation to the possession or sale of liquor in the Territory.

Liquor. Designed to make temporary provision for the sale of liquor and for other purposes.

Education. Provides for the registration of schools, and the compulsory attendance of children thereat.

Public Health. Regulates all matters relating to public health.

§ 4. 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 30th June, 1928. In order to avoid 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, 1927-1928.

Particulars.	C'wth.	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	3,299	4,000	3,000	33,299
Official Secretary's salary ..	627	828	(c)	380	13	350	..	2,198
Clerks, etc. ..	1,155	374	176	} 1,319	{ 372	407	..	} 5,204
Orderlies ..	..	375	713					
Other messengers ..	201	127	..	..	1,110	..	..	1,438
Wages—Housemaids, stewards, gamekeepers, etc. ..	7,875	1,605	1,259	2,044	683	..	650	14,116
Country residence—								
Gardener ..	..	270	} 250	..	257	117	..	1,530
Other wages ..	..	636						
Incidental expenses ..	..	867	719	..	113	..	..	..
Furniture, stores, and stationery ..	1,702	342	515	} 2,125	{ 415	41	325	1,098
Postal, cables, etc. ..	757	57	244					
Travelling expenses and conveyance of officers ..	3,099	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incidental expenses (country residence) ..	..	345	86	..	14	..	..	..
Other expenses ..	1,950	..	2,603	445	2,172	2,751	200	10,121
Allowance to Lieut.-Governor ..	..	..	..	1,000	1,095	..	..	2,095
Total	27,366	11,053	11,565	10,313	9,584	8,263	4,948	83,092
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(a)	460	521	30	..	100	(g)	1,111
Other expenses ..	(a)	268	294	78	..	..	(g)	640
Total	(a)	728	815	108	..	100	(g)	1,751
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	15,300	28,209	10,000	12,792	7,750	7,291	5,050	86,392
Ministerial functions ..	(b)	1,207	(b)	..	310	1,759	909	4,185
Special Reports for Cabinet ..	(b)	139	..	..	..	..	..	139
Premiers' Conference ..	406	428	(b)	..	66	..	} 946	10,678
Travelling expenses ..	3,988	1,964	(b)	..	269	2,613		
Total	19,694	31,945	10,000	12,792	8,395	11,663	6,905	101,394
4. Parliament—								
A. Upper House:								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	1,900	1,152	..	800	1,800	300	7,952
Allowance to members ..	35,251	..	5,923	..	6,800	18,344	7,721	74,039
Railway passes ..	6,554	18,572	(d)8,500	..	1,364	8,177	1,052	44,219
Postage for members ..	900	93	(e)	..	29	140	(b)	1,167
B. Lower House:								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	2,000	2,790	1,783	2,200	1,400	1,800	350	12,323
Allowance to members ..	74,279	60,052	28,500	44,880	15,999	26,473	11,368	261,551
Railway passes ..	13,835	18,010	(f)	..	3,136	13,628	1,510	50,119
Postage for members ..	2,500	2,689	(d)900	1,448	205	345	(b)	8,087
Carried forward ..	137,319	104,111	46,758	48,528	29,733	70,707	22,301	459,457

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	137,319	104,111	46,758	43,528	29,733	70,707	22,301	459,457
4. Parliament—continued.								
C. Both Houses :								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members ..	2,000	4,112	1,500	..	978	..	598	9,188
Salaries of Staff and contingencies ..	1,873	2,109	1,935	..	912	..	2,790	9,619
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i>	14,742	3,077	6,070	3,154	2,865	2,463	..	32,371
Other	23,146	12,201	5,930	2,961	8,833	1,092	5,226	59,409
Parliamentary reporting staff—								
Salaries	12,834	9,541	6,047	4,161	5,728	4,121	..	43,082
Contingencies ..	238	355	35	..	243	120	..	1,041
Library—								
Salaries	5,678	2,826	1,706	1,156	750	100	..	12,216
Contingencies ..	3,341	953	1,000	630	528	285	..	6,742
Salaries of other officers and staff	36,608	23,861	16,653	6,233	4,798	7,053	(h)	100,256
Travelling expenses of officers and staff	1,374	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1,374
Other	9,827	(b)	..	..	327	..	..	10,154
D. Miscellaneous—								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water	2,610	(b)	763	677	1,191	..	..	..
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	1,036	(b)	304	342	466	..	..	..
Furniture, stores, and stationery	3,188	1,500	606	1,097	901	(b) 1,789	(b) 1,097	32,353
Contingencies	8,158	3,034	262	3,138	71	..	..	..
Cab fares—Late sittings, etc. .. ..	..	123	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
Other	9,395	..	1,609	1,350	3,363	2,379	..	18,096
Total	273,467	172,808	91,778	73,477	61,707	90,109	32,012	795,358
5. Electoral—								
Salaries	80,541	3,384	880	3,704	3,653	2,399	(g)	94,561
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc.	39,820	77,880	13,282	9,589	2,997	4,830	4,593	152,991
Total	120,361	81,264	14,162	13,293	6,650	7,229	4,593	247,552
6. Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc., including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc. ..	32,400	5,082	187	5,135	2,830	826	808	47,268
Total	32,400	5,082	187	5,135	2,830	826	808	47,268
GRAND TOTAL ..	473,238	302,880	128,507	115,118	89,166	118,190	49,266	1,276,415
<i>Cost per head of population ..</i>	<i>1s. 6d.</i>	<i>2s. 6d.</i>	<i>1s. 6d.</i>	<i>2s. 7d.</i>	<i>3s. 1d.</i>	<i>6s. 0d.</i>	<i>4s. 7d.</i>	<i>4s. 1d.</i>

(a) Included under Governor-General. (b) Not available separately. (c) Included under Executive Council. (d) Both Houses. (e) Included under Lower House. (f) Included under Upper House. (g) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (h) Included under Miscellaneous, etc.

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

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Year.	C'wlth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
TOTAL.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24 ..	367,479	204,817	128,143	89,101	83,031	82,410	35,629	990,610
1924-25 ..	404,021	288,331	115,626	86,408	81,469	92,338	37,478	1,105,611
1925-26 ..	511,474	229,246	121,415	107,166	94,130	103,371	40,240	1,207,042
1926-27 ..	530,414	248,744	148,816	109,887	106,703	115,383	37,258	1,297,205
1927-28 ..	473,288	302,880	128,507	115,118	89,166	118,190	49,260	1,276,415

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1923-24 ..	1 3	1 10	1 7	2 2	3 2	4 8	3 3	3 5
1924-25 ..	1 4	2 7	1 7	2 1	3 0	5 1	3 5	3 9
1925-26 ..	1 8	1 11	1 5	2 5	3 4	5 5	3 9	3 11
1926-27 ..	1 9	2 1	1 9	2 6	3 9	6 1	3 6	4 3
1927-28 ..	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 7	3 1	6 0	4 7	4 1

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

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

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS, 1927-28.

State, etc.	Railways and Tramways (a).		Police.		Teachers.		Other Departments.		Total Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commonwealth ..	(b) 1,787		13	..	..	..	25,137	3,399	30,336
New South Wales ..	58,181		3,105	4	4,789	6,751	6,448	1,706	80,994
Victoria ..	33,577		1,973	4	3,403	6,046	3,252	810	49,065
Queensland ..	22,516		1,191	..	1,855	2,290	4,806	1,340	33,998
South Australia ..	9,993		706	10	1,246	2,126	1,605	171	15,857
Western Australia ..	9,716		536	5	754	1,370	1,394	251	14,026
Tasmania ..	1,581		245	1	347	988	531	102	3,855
Northern Territory ..	(c)		39	..	5	8	(c)	(c)	52
Australia	(d)	(d)	7,808	24	12,409	19,529	43,223	7,839	228,183
	137,351		7,832		31,938		51,062		

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded.
 (b) Excluding Federal Capital Territory line, officers of which are included with New South Wales.
 (c) Included with Commonwealth. (d) Not available.

§ 6. 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 1929 :—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1929.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total Aust.
Argentine Republic	1	1	..	1	..	1	4
Austria .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bolivia .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brazil	2	1	..	..	..	1	4
Chile	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
China .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Colombia	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Costa Rica	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Czecho-Slovakia	2	1	1	1	1	..	6
Denmark	3	2	3	2	1	1	12
Ecuador	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
France	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Germany	2	..	..	1	1	..	4
Greece	2	2	1	..	2	..	7
Guatemala .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Honduras .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Italy	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
Japan	3	2	1	1	1	..	8
Latvia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Liberia	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Netherlands	4	1	5	1	1	1	13
Nicaragua .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	2	3	2	3	3	2	15
Panama	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Paraguay	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Peru	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Poland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Portugal	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Roumania	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salvador .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Siam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	2	2	1	1	1	..	7
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	61	40	26	23	19	10	179*

* In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for the Netherlands, and New Guinea a Consul for Sweden.

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, and Sweden. Those having Consuls-General in Melbourne are China, Colombia, Honduras, Norway, Peru, and United States. The Consul-in-Chief for Panama is located at Sydney.