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SECTION XXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Immigration, Passports, and Aliens Registration.

(A) The Encouragement of Immigration into Australia.

1. **Introduction.**—Various measures have from time to time been adopted by the Commonwealth and State Governments, as well as by private societies and individuals, with a view to promoting the immigration of suitable classes of settlers into Australia. The activities of the Commonwealth Government (which is vested with constitutional powers in regard to immigration under section 51, xxvii., of the Constitution Act 1900) with respect to the encouragement of immigration, were practically confined to advertising the resources and attractions of Australia by means of exhibitions and in handbooks, newspapers, and periodicals. With the outbreak of war the immigration operations were almost entirely suspended.

2. **Joint Commonwealth and States Immigration Scheme.**—In 1920 an arrangement was arrived at between the Commonwealth and State Governments under which the Commonwealth is to be responsible for the recruiting of immigrants abroad and for their transport to Australia; whilst the State Goverments, on their part, are to advise the Commonwealth as to the numbers and classes of immigrants which they are prepared to receive. Briefly stated, the Commonwealth will select the immigrant according to the requirements of the State concerned and bring him to Australia; and on his arrival the State Government will assume the responsibility for placing him in employment or upon the land. Incidentally, the Commonwealth will undertake all publicity and propaganda in connexion with the encouragement of immigration.

3. **Assisted and Nominated Passages.**—The Commonwealth Government will donate £12 towards the passages of approved settlers for Australia. Further assistance will be granted by way of loans in special cases. Under the joint scheme the immigrants entitled to part-paid fares are divided into two classes—"Assisted" immigrants and "Nominated" immigrants. "Assisted" immigrants are those who are originally recruited by the Commonwealth overseas. "Nominated" immigrants are those nominated by persons resident in the Commonwealth, and the nominators, who must submit their applications through the Officers in Charge of the State Immigration Offices in the various capital cities, are required to undertake to look after their nominees upon arrival, and to see that they do not become a burden upon the State.

4. **Overseas Settlement Committee's Free Passage Scheme.**—Free passages to Australia will be granted by the Overseas Settlement Committee, London, to British ex-service men and their dependents and to British ex-service women who are accepted as suitable settlers under the Joint Commonwealth and State Immigration Scheme. This concession will remain in force until the end of 1921, and every Australian of good repute is eligible to nominate British ex-service men and women and to have their nominees landed in Australia free of charge to both nominator and immigrant.

Intending settlers or immigrants may, on application, obtain full information from—

THE DIRECTOR OF MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT,
AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
THE STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2,

or,

THE COMMONWEALTH SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,
MELBOURNE,
AUSTRALIA.

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

1. **Pre-Federal Restrictions.**—(i) *Alien Races.* The several States of Australia had regarded it as desirable, long prior to Federation, to impose certain restrictions upon the admission of persons wishing to become inhabitants of those States. The influx of Chinese for example, was limited by stringent statutes, and later, general Acts were passed in some of the States which had the effect of restricting the immigration of other —principally Asiatic—races.

(ii) *Undesirable Immigrants.* Further restrictions were placed upon the admission of persons who were undesirable as inhabitants, either for medical or moral reasons, or who were likely to be an economic burden upon the community.

2. **Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.**—(i) *Constitutional Powers.* By Chap. I., Pt. V., Sec. 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution Act the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals. (See page 16 herein.)

(ii) *Legislation.* The powers above specified have now been exercised by the Commonwealth Government, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof supersede the previously existing State laws. The present Commonwealth Acts dealing with Immigration are the Immigration Act 1901–1920 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905. A summary of the provisions of these Acts (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Act 1920, which are given below), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding Year Books (see Year Book, No. 12, pp. 1166–1168).

3. **Amending Immigration Act 1920.**—The principal provisions of this Act, which came into operation as from the 2nd December, 1920, are those prohibiting the entry of (*a*) any person who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the established Government of the Commonwealth or of any State or of any other civilized country, or of all forms of law, etc.; (*b*) for a period of five years, any person of German, Austro-German, Bulgarian, or Hungarian parentage and nationality, or Turk of Ottoman race; (*c*) any person over 16 years of age who, on demand by an officer, fails to prove that he is the holder of a valid passport; (*d*) any person who has been deported under any Act.

Section 9 of the War Precautions Act Repeal Act also provides for prohibiting the entry of any British subject who upon being required to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation of loyalty fails to do so.

4. **Statistics.**—The following tables shew the number of persons who desired but were not permitted to land, those who were allowed to land, and the nationality of the persons admitted:—

PERSONS ADMITTED OR REFUSED ADMISSION TO COMMONWEALTH UNDER PROVISIONS OF IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT, 1911 TO 1920.

Year.	Persons Admitted who Passed Education Test.	Persons Admitted without Passing Education Test.	Persons Refused Admission.
1911	Nil	139,020	83
1912	Nil	163,990	187
1913	Nil	140,251	109
1914	Nil	110,701	54
1915	Nil	70,436	56
1916	Nil	59,140	233
1917	Nil	53,036	13
1918	Nil	77,169	16
1919	Nil	223,736	27
1920	Nil	104,351	26

NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT TEST, 1912 TO 1920.

Nationality.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
EUROPEANS—									
Austrians	855	794	676	(d)27	(d)10	..	(d)3	(d)22	3
Belgians	95	63	63	105	69	35	35	31	90
British	146,602	122,443	93,136	60,505	50,489	45,988	e71,765	f217,037	g 95,879
Danes	371	444	478	305	173	137	110	124	189
Dutch	435	288	287	182	156	194	163	526	699
French	1,238	1,491	1,187	595	516	676	571	815	785
Germans	3,501	3,155	3,395	(d)890	(d)452	(d)58	(d)36	(d)54	h 115
Greeks	736	480	772	361	160	265	288	93	131
Italians	1,632	1,963	1,642	645	179	93	24	116	631
Maltese	122	193	464	57	173	212	14	47	88
Poles	17	7	12	2	..	1	3	2	27
Portuguese	9	25	12	1	..	7	8	9	9
Rumanians	24	9	34	6	8	13	9	6	10
Russians	1,159	1,334	1,446	716	497	341	199	142	121
Scandinavians ..	1,303	1,285	1,489	1,202	786	552	493	448	437
Spaniards	118	116	169	206	51	37	23	37	37
Swiss	209	202	220	64	40	21	39	30	90
Turks	6	5	19	1	1	..	..	(d)1	..
Other Europeans ..	(a)57	5	(b)165	13	7	1	..	106	197
AMERICANS—									
North Americans ..	1,386	1,713	1,529	1,066	1,050	870	749	1,102	1,698
South Americans ..	37	14	31	5	16	24	12	8	16
American Indians ..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Negroes	47	7	23	9	8	9	2	5	5
West Indians	8	1	3	2	9	1	3	5	..
ASIATICS—									
Afghans	17	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Arabs	18	14	19	2	6	..	..	..	2
Burmese	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	2,250	2,286	1,975	2,287	2,289	2,016	1,723	1,495	1,753
Cingalese	17	8	9	6	18	11	2	7	12
Eurasians	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filipinos	13	12	4	15	15	15	10	18	10
Hindoos	157	187	305	144	133	111	102	203	241
Japanese	698	822	387	423	1,089	888	431	521	345
Javanese	6	3	20	3	4	20	21	27	12
Malays	326	303	291	285	254	190	65	320	207
Syrians	75	31	19	5	14	13	1	6	56
Timorese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
OTHER RACES—									
Maoris	32	41	21	16	6	2	1	..	1
Mauritians	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pacific Islanders ..	92	105	101	37	59	40	43	24	47
Papuans	196	171	189	185	178	132	133	135	30
Unspecified	(c)102	(c)214	(c)104	(c)58	(c)225	63	(c)88	(c)214	85
Total	163,990	140,251	110,701	70,436	59,140	53,036	77,169	223,736	104,351

(a) Bulgarians. (b) Including 162 Bulgarians. (c) A large percentage of these immigrants was Timorese. (d) Principally prisoners of war and their families. (e) Including 44,151 returned troops and nurses. (f) Including 163,756 troops and nurses. (g) Including 11,546 returned troops and nurses. (h) Landed for transhipment or under special authority.

The following table shews to what extent immigration has taken place into the several States of the Commonwealth from 1912 to 1920 :—

IMMIGRATION INTO THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1912 TO 1920.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wealth.
1912 ..	86,239	34,568	11,820	10,035	16,624	4,480	224	163,990
1913 ..	73,946	29,121	10,496	8,220	15,985	2,350	133	140,251
1914 ..	67,221	20,720	8,594	4,820	6,954	2,249	143	110,701
1915 ..	44,899	13,028	3,963	1,847	4,358	1,925	416	70,436
1916 ..	36,782	12,970	2,426	924	4,054	1,735	249	59,140
1917 ..	32,825	10,701	1,814	1,540	4,761	1,133	262	53,036
1918 ..	37,375	31,114	1,474	1,958	5,043	..	205	77,169
1919 ..	96,331	84,751	6,007	16,897	18,507	1,163	80	223,736
1920 ..	69,135	19,302	4,151	4,877	6,803	1	82	104,351

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1920 (see paragraph 3 on page 1038) for requiring the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who are entering the Commonwealth. Similarly, the Passports Act 1920 provides that no person over the age of 16 years shall leave the Commonwealth unless—

(*a*) he is the holder of a passport or other document authorizing his departure; and
(*b*) his passport has been viséed or indorsed in the prescribed manner for that journey, and the visé or indorsement has not been cancelled.

Among the exceptions to this requirement are natural-born British subjects leaving for New Zealand, Papua, or Norfolk Island; members of the crew of any vessel who sign on in Australia for an oversea voyage and who satisfy an officer that they are by occupation seafaring men; aboriginal natives of Asia, or of any island in the East Indies, or in the Indian or Pacific Oceans. The charge for a Commonwealth passport is 10s., and for a visé 2s.

(D) Registration of Aliens.

The Aliens Registration Act 1920, which replaces the War Precautions (Aliens Registration) Regulations, was proclaimed to come into operation as from the 1st January, 1921. Aliens who have already been registered under the Regulations referred to are not required to re-register, but all other aliens residing in Australia, including their children after attaining the age of 16 years (unless natural-born British subjects) are under obligation to register at the police station nearest to their place of abode. All aliens entering the Commonwealth as passengers, master, or members of the crew of an oversea ship are registered immediately after the vessel's arrival at the first port of call in Australia. Aliens residing in Australia are required to give notice at the nearest police station before changing their place of abode. Special arrangements have been made for saving *bona fide* tourists, commercial travellers, theatrical artists, etc., from the necessity of reporting temporary changes of residence. An alien resident of Australia must not change his name without first giving notice to the aliens registration officer at the nearest police station.

§ 2. Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs.

1. **Devolution of Jurisdiction upon the Commonwealth.**—Prior to the establishment of Federation, and for a few years thereafter, each Australian State possessed independent jurisdiction in respect of patents, copyrights, trade marks, and designs, and had, with the exception of Tasmania in regard to copyrights, enacted its own laws. Any person, therefore, who desired to obtain the grant of a patent, or the registration of any copyright, trade mark, or design had necessarily, with the exception aforesaid, to incur the trouble and expense of making separate applications in each State. The Commonwealth Constitution Act conferred upon the Federal Parliament power to legislate respecting these matters. (See page 16 hereinbefore.) The Patents Act of 1909 applied the laws relating to patents for inventions to the Territory of Papua.

The State Acts, though in general based upon the Imperial Statutes dealing with these subjects, were not wholly governed by them. The Commonwealth Acts, both in regard to principle and practice, have the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, but in some respects have been modified and brought into line in accordance with Australian experience.

2. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* The first Commonwealth Patents Act was passed in 1903, and was amended in 1906, 1909, 1910, 1915 and 1916. (See page 34 *ante.*) Under these Acts, which are administered by a "Commissioner of Patents," the powers and functions exercised under the States Acts became vested in the Commonwealth. Comparatively small fees, totalling £8, are now sufficient to obtain for an inventor protection throughout the Commonwealth and the Territory of Papua, and the only renewal fee (£5) is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent, or within such extended time, not exceeding one year, and upon payment of further fees as may be allowed. Particulars in regard to the terms under which patents are granted, publications, etc., of the Commonwealth Patents Office, have been given in full in preceding issues of the Official Year Book. (See Year Book 12, p. 1170 *et seq.*) Limits of space preclude their repetition in the present issue.

(ii) *Applications Filed, Provisional Specifications Accepted, and Letters Patent Sealed.* The numbers of individual inventions in respect of which applications were filed in the Commonwealth during each year from 1911 to 1920 inclusive are shewn in the following table. The number of applications accompanied by provisional specifications and the number of patents sealed in respect of applications made in each year are also shewn.

PATENTS.—APPLICATIONS FILED AND LETTERS PATENT SEALED IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1911 TO 1920.

Year	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
No. of applications	3,497	4,071	4,163	3,436	3,117	2,906	3,244	3,543	4,166	5,481
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications	2,290	2,273	2,626	2,232	2,133	1,980	2,186	2,405	2,468	2,875
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,027	1,502	1,495	2,098	1,279	1,162	1,218	1,130	1,452	2,033

(iii) *Revenue of Patent Office.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office for each year from 1911 to the end of the year 1920 is shewn in the subjoined table:—

REVENUE OF COMMONWEALTH PATENT OFFICE, 1911 TO 1920.

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Fees collected under—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
States Patents Acts ..	768	118	50	16	19	15	11	15	4	31
Patents Acts 1903–16	19,640	18,542	18,800	21,575	15,463	14,055	15,629	16,223	19,764	27,100
Receipts from publications	237	305	283	274	298	294	281	317	414	417
Petty receipts	48	50	49	81	6	4	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20,693	19,015	19,182	21,946	15,786	14,368	15,921	16,555	20,182	27,548

3. Trade Marks.—The remarks made concerning the unification of the patent system of the Commonwealth apply equally to trade marks. Under the Trade Marks Act 1905, which came into force on the 2nd July, 1906, the Commissioner of Patents is appointed to act also as "Registrar of Trade Marks." The Trade Marks Act of 1905 was amended by the Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act 1910, assented to on the 14th November, 1910, by the Trade Marks Act 1912, and by the Trade Marks Act 1919, and is now cited as the Trade Marks Act 1905–1919. The principal objects of the amending Act were to enlarge the scope of marks capable of registration, and repeal the provisions of the Act of 1905 relating to the "Workers Trade Mark," the provisions regarding which were held to be unconstitutional. Special provisions for the registration of a "Commonwealth Trade Mark" are contained in the Act of 1905 and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that in their opinion the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with their manufacture are fair and reasonable. (See also Official Year Book 12, p. 1173.)

4. Designs.—The Designs Act of 1906 came into operation on the 1st January, 1907, being subsequently amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910, and the Designs Act 1912, and is now cited as the Designs Act 1906–12. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs." (See also Official Year Book 12, p. 1174.)

5. Applications for Trade Marks and Designs.—The following table gives particulars of applications for trade marks and designs received and registered under the Commonwealth Acts from 1911 to 1920 inclusive:—

APPLICATIONS FOR TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS RECEIVED AND REGISTERED UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACTS, 1911 TO 1920.

Applications.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
RECEIVED.										
Trade Marks ..	1,977	1,803	1,957	1,619	1,526	1,636	1,532	1,739	2,634	3,045
Designs ..	203	235	301	267	326	298	266	262	256	278
REGISTERED.										
Trade Marks ..	1,323	1,389	1,468	1,272	1,015	1,126	1,033	1,095	1,229	1,651
Designs ..	180	211	281	220	266	253	236	223	203	226

The following table shews the revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1916 to 1920 :—

REVENUE OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS OFFICE, 1916 TO 1920.

Particulars.	1916.			1917.			1918.			1919.			1920.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under State Acts ..	21	..	..	28	..	..	14	..	..	192	..	..	9	..	..
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts	4,280	354	89	3,978	312	94	4,330	318	114	5,314	346	101	12,607	368	107
Total ..	4,301	354	89	4,006	312	94	4,344	318	114	5,506	346	101	12,616	368	107

6. **Enemy Patents and Trade Marks.**—On the outbreak of the European war the Commonwealth Government deemed it advisable to extend the powers of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth during the continuance of hostilities with reference to patents, trade marks, and designs, the property of alien enemies.

Acts Nos. 15 and 16 of 1914 were accordingly passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in November, 1914, giving the Governor-General power to make the necessary regulations. Further information in this connexion will be found in Year Book No. 13, p. 1104.

§ 3. Copyright.

1. **Copyright Legislation.**—Prior to the 1st January, 1907, the date on which the Commonwealth Copyright Act of 1905 came into operation, the subject of copyright was regulated by the laws of the separate States. In general, the provisions of State laws were similar to those of the Imperial Copyright law, including the law of 1842 and the earlier unrepealed or subsequent Acts, the most important of which were the Colonial Copyright Act 1847 and the International Copyright Act of 1886. They were also generally included under the British international relations embracing the Berne-Paris provisions of the International Copyright Union and the reciprocal relations with the United States of America, with the exception that in the Austria-Hungary Treaty, New South Wales and Tasmania were not parties, because they did not exercise the right of ratification especially reserved to individual colonies.

Though the Commonwealth Copyright Act of 1905 took the place of the State Copyright Acts formerly in force, it left unaffected existing rights under the State laws, but transferred the administration thereof to the Commonwealth. Provision was also made under the law of 1905 for the registration of International and State copyrights. The principal features of the Act of 1905 are given in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 9, p. 1119). This Act was repealed by the Copyright Act of 1912, which was assented to and became operative on the 20th November, 1912. Subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the Commonwealth law of 1912 adopted the British Copyright Act of 1911, and declared the latter law to be in force within the Commonwealth as from the 1st July, 1912. The British Act extends throughout the whole of His Majesty's dominions, but it is not to be in force in a self-governing dominion unless enacted by the legislature thereof either in full or with modifications relating exclusively to procedure and remedies necessary to adapt the Act to the circumstances of the dominion. (See also Official Year Book No. 12, p. 1176.)

By an Order-in-Council made by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, simultaneously with the issue of a Proclamation by the President of the United States of America on the 15th March, 1918, reciprocal protection was extended to citizens of the respective countries in regard to unpublished literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works in which copyright existed on the date mentioned, or may thereafter subsist under the laws of these countries. The enjoyment of the rights conferred by the Order-in-Council is subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by law of the United States of America, or, in other words, registration at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., is made a condition precedent to the protection of Australian copyright property in the United States of America.

Further details relative to the provisions of the Act of 1912 will be found in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 8, p. 1066).

2. **Applications for Copyright.**—The following table gives particulars of copyright applications received and registered under the Commonwealth Acts from 1916 to 1920 inclusive :—

APPLICATIONS FOR COPYRIGHT RECEIVED AND REGISTERED UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACTS, 1916 TO 1920.

Year.	Copyrights.			
	Literary.	Artistic.	International and State.	Total.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.				
1916	845	180	..	1,025
1917	835	141	..	976
1918	816	261	4	1,081
1919	923	216	1	1,140
1920	922	203	..	1,125
APPLICATIONS REGISTERED.				
1916	797	168	..	965
1917	793	140	..	933
1918	750	232	3	985
1919	850	197	..	1,047
1920	879	185	..	1,064

The revenue from copyright for the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920, was £268, £256, £309, £284 and £287 respectively.

§ 4. Old-age and Invalid Pensions.

1. **General.**—In previous issues an account has been given of the introduction of the old-age pension system into Australasia, together with a detailed description of the Commonwealth Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act of 1908, which became operative on 1st July, 1909. (See Year Books, Nos. 3 to 8.) An amendment of this Act, assented to on 30th September, 1916, made a very important alteration. Section 24 originally enacted that the pension " shall not exceed the rate of twenty-six pounds per annum in any event, nor shall it be at such a rate as will make the pensioner's income, together with pension, exceed fifty-two pounds per annum." It was amended (*a*) by omitting the words " twenty-six pounds," and inserting in their stead the words " thirty-two pounds ten shillings " ; and (*b*) by omitting the words " fifty-two pounds " and inserting in their stead the words " fifty-eight pounds ten shillings." Section 26 originally enacted that if an applicant for pension was in receipt of board or lodging, the actual or estimated

value or cost of this should be counted as income, to an extent not exceeding five shillings per week. This was amended by omitting the words " five shillings " and inserting in their stead the words " seven shillings and sixpence."

In 1919 the Act was again amended. and the rate of pension raised to £39 per annum and the maximum amount allowable to £65 per annum. The estimated value of board and lodging was raised to 10s. per week.

In 1920 special provision was made for permanently blind persons, by which the amount of pension may be at such a rate (not exceeding £39) per annum, as will make his income. together with the pension, equal to an amount not exceeding £221 per annum, or such other amount as is declared to be a basic wage.

2. **Amounts of Old-age Pensions.**—Details regarding Old-age Pensions for the several States as at 30th June, 1920, are as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH OLD-AGE PENSIONS, YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1920.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Claims examined during year ending 30th June 1920 ..	5,973	3,820	2,093	1,204	820	603	14,513
Claims rejected	657	379	457	149	110	56	1,808
Claims granted	5,316	3,441	1,636	1,055	710	547	12,705
Transfers from other States	430	331	160	167	103	57	1,248
Existing 30th June, 1919 ..	35,522	29,179	12,317	9,610	4,518	4,823	95,969
	41,268	32,951	14,113	10,832	5,331	5,427	109,922
To be deducted—							
Deaths	3,033	2,547	1,017	668	320	370	7,955
Cancellations and transfers to other States ..	877	839	374	336	220	151	2,797
	3,910	3,386	1,391	1,004	540	521	10,752
Old-age Pensions existing on 30th June, 1920 ..	37,358	29,565	12,722	9,828	4,791	4,906	99,170

3. **Sexes of Old-age Pensioners.**—Of the 99,170 persons in receipt of pensions at 30th June, 1920, 39,217 (or 39½ per cent.) were males, and 59,953 (or 60½ per cent.) were females. Details for the several States are as follows :—

SEXES OF OLD-AGE PENSIONERS, 30th JUNE, 1920.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(a)Masculinity
New South Wales	15,515	21,843	37,358	71.03
Victoria	11,135	18,430	29,565	60.42
Queensland	5,384	7,338	12,722	73.37
South Australia	3,535	6,293	9,828	56.17
Western Australia	1,965	2,826	4,791	69.53
Tasmania	1,683	3,223	4,906	52.22
Total	39,217	59,953	99,170	65.40

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

4. Ages and Conjugal Condition of Old-age Pensioners Granted Pensions during 1919-20.—The recorded ages of the 12,705 persons to whom pensions were granted during the year 1919–20 varied considerably, ranging from 2,327 at age 60 to one at age 96. Particulars for quinquennial age-groups are as follows :—

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS GRANTED OLD-AGE PENSIONS DURING 1919-20.

Age Groups.	Males.				Females.				Grand Total.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	
60–64 ..	93	186	77	356	477	2,250	2,239	4,966	5,322
65–69 ..	675	2,138	642	3,455	140	725	608	1,473	4,928
70–74 ..	168	544	239	951	50	206	311	567	1,518
75–79 ..	45	187	106	338	22	79	183	284	622
80–84 ..	16	47	55	118	3	18	92	113	231
85–89 ..	2	13	15	30	..	4	35	39	69
90 and above ..	..	3	7	10	..	..	5	5	15
Total ..	999	3,118	1,141	5,258	692	3,282	3,473	7,447	12,705

5. Commonwealth Claims for Invalid Pensions.—Details as at 30th June, 1920, are given hereunder :—

COMMONWEALTH INVALID PENSIONS.—YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1920.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Claims examined during year ending 30th June, 1920 ..	3,300	2,566	1,473	452	544	415	8,750
Claims rejected	863	544	440	121	129	120	2,217
Claims granted	2,437	2,022	1,033	331	415	295	6,533
Transfers from other States ..	110	90	45	32	10	14	301
Existing 30th June, 1919 ..	13,098	9,337	4,051	2,151	1,500	1,862	31,999
	15,645	11,449	5,129	2,514	1,925	2,171	38,833
Deduct—							
Deaths	912	826	310	127	98	126	2,399
Cancellations and Transfers to other States ..	396	346	195	129	39	98	1,203
	1,308	1,172	505	256	137	224	3,602
Invalid Pensions existing 30th June, 1920	14,337	10,277	4.624	2,258	1,788	1,947	35,231

6. **Sexes of Invalid Pensioners.**—Of the 35,231 persons in receipt of an invalid pension on 30th June, 1920, 16,501, or 47 per cent., were males, and 18,730, or 53 per cent., were females. Details for the several States are as follows :—

SEXES OF INVALID PENSIONERS, 30th JUNE, 1920.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(a)Masculinity.
New South Wales	6,583	7,754	14,337	84.90
Victoria	4,932	5,345	10,277	92.27
Queensland	2,361	2,263	4,624	104.33
South Australia	829	1,429	2,258	65.80
Western Australia	932	856	1,788	108.88
Tasmania	864	1,083	1,947	79.78
Commonwealth	16,501	18,730	35,231	88.10

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

7. **Ages and Conjugal Condition of Persons Granted Invalid Pensions during 1919-20.**—The recorded ages of the 6,533 persons who received invalid pensions in the period under review varied from 16 to 81. The following table gives particulars for those up to age 20 and in decennial age-groups after age 20 :—

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS GRANTED INVALID PENSIONS IN 1919-20.

Age Groups.	Males.				Females.				Grand Total.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed	Total.	
16–19 ..	212	..	..	212	219	..	..	219	431
20–29 ..	237	43	11	291	313	20	14	347	638
30–39 ..	164	190	11	365	229	67	80	376	741
40–49 ..	184	300	24	508	202	133	198	533	1,041
50–59 ..	324	575	147	1,046	244	506	638	1,388	2,434
60–69 ..	303	512	147	962	22	90	94	206	1,168
70–79 ..	9	18	20	47	8	8	14	30	77
80 and over ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	3
Total ..	1,433	1,638	361	3,432	1,238	824	1,039	3,101	6,533

8. **Cost of Administration.**—Under the State régime the cost of administration differed considerably in the several States, and for 1908-9 represented in New South Wales 4.17 per cent. of the amount actually paid in pensions. In Victoria for the same year the corresponding percentage was 0.70. During the year 1919–20 the total cost to the Commonwealth of administering the Old-age and Invalid Pensions Department was £74,120, or about 1.6 per cent. of the amount actually paid in pensions. Details concerning the cost of administration for 1919–20 are as follows :—

	£
Salaries	25,987
Temporary assistance	4,565
Services of magistrates, registrars, clerks of courts, and police ..	3,861
Commission to Postmaster-General's Department, at 12s. 6d. per £100 paid	24,812
Postage and telegrams	4,597
Other expenses	10,298
Total	£74,120

The actual sum disbursed in Old-age and Invalid Pensions in the financial year 1919–20, apart from the cost of administration, was £4,411,629.

The following table gives detailed statistical information concerning the working of the Act for the last five years :—

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1916 TO 1920.

Financial Year ended 30th June—	Number of Pensioners.			Amount Paid in Pensions.	Amount Paid to Asylums for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Total Payment to Pensioners and Asylums.	Cost of Administration.	Cost of Administration per £100 paid to Pensioners and Asylums.			Average Fortnightly Pension on last day of Financial Year.	
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.									
				£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1916	91,783	23,439	115,222	2,859,766	31,831	2,891,597	44,401	1	10	9	19	4
1917	93,672	26,781	120,453	3,518,987	35,148	3,554,135	54,393	1	10	7	24	3
1918	95,387	29,912	125,299	3,753,977	39,060	3,793,037	54,355	1	8	8	24	3
1919	95,969	31,999	127,968	3,880,865	55,750	3,936,615	63,280	1	12	2	24	2
1920	99,170	35,231	134,401	4,411,629	72,675	4,484,304	74,120	1	13	1	29	1

§ 5. Maternity Allowance.

The Federal Parliament, during the session of 1912, passed an Act (assented to on 10th October, 1912) providing under certain circumstances for the payment of maternity allowances. The scope and main provisions of the Act will be gathered from the following sections and sub-sections, given in full :—

4. "Subject to this Act, there shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is hereby appropriated accordingly, a maternity allowance of Five pounds to every woman who, after the commencement of this Act, gives birth to a child, either in Australia or on board a ship proceeding from one port in the Commonwealth or a Territory of the Commonwealth to another port in the Commonwealth or a Territory of the Commonwealth."

5. (1) "A maternity allowance shall be payable in respect of each occasion on which a birth occurs, and the child is born alive, or is a viable child, but only one allowance shall be payable in cases where more than one child is born at one birth."

6. (1) "The maternity allowance shall be payable only to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth or who intend to settle therein."

(2) "Women who are Asiatics or are aboriginal natives of Australia, Papua, or the islands of the Pacific, shall not be paid a maternity allowance."

The following table gives a statistical summary of the most important points in connexion with the working of the Maternity Allowance Act since 10th October, 1912, when the first payments were made :—

COMMONWEALTH MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.—SUMMARY, 1913 TO 1920.

Year ended 30th June—	Claims Paid.	Claims Rejected.	Amount Paid.	Cost of Administration.	Cost per £100 of allowance paid.
			£	£	£ s. d.
1913 (a) ..	82,475	619	412,375	6,547	1 11 9
1914	134,998	709	674,990	10,281	1 10 6
1915	138,855	640	694,275	12,900	1 17 2
1916	131,943	504	659,715	12,165	1 16 11
1917	132,407	459	662,035	13,735	2 1 6
1918	126,885	404	634,425	12,250	1 18 7
1919	124,016	510	620,080	11,369	1 16 8
1920	125,173	621	625,865	12,785	2 0 10

(a) From 10th October, 1912.

§ 6. War Pensions.

1. **General.**—An Act for the provision of war pensions was passed in 1914 and amended in 1915 and 1916. Its scope can be determined by the following extract from Section 3. "Upon the death or incapacity of any member of the forces whose death or incapacity results, or has resulted, from his employment in connexion with warlike operations in which His Majesty is, or has since the commencement of the present state of war been engaged, the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Act, be liable to pay to the member or his dependents, or both, as the case may be, pensions in accordance with this Act." Full details as to rates of pension, etc., are given in the section on Defence, page 934.

2. **Number of Pensioners, 1920.**—The following statistical tables shew the position of affairs as at the 30th June, 1920 :—

PARTICULARS OF WAR PENSIONERS AT 30th JUNE, 1920.

Classification.	In respect of Deceased Members.	In respect of Incapacitated Members.	Total.
(i) Dependents of members of the Forces—			
(a) Wives or widows	8,498	35,689	44,187
(b) Children under 16 years	12,445	44,454	56,899
(c) Children over 16 years	222	186	408
(d) Widowed mothers of unmarried members	7,455	1,979	9,434
(e) Other mothers of members	14,585	3,095	17,680
(f) Fathers	3,418	171	3,589
(g) Brothers and sisters	1,346	380	1,726
(h) Others	774	494	1,268
Total number of dependents of members of the Forces	48,743	86,448	135,191
(ii) Incapacitated members of the Forces	..	90,389	90,389
Total number of war pensioners at 30th June, 1920	48,743	176,837	225,580

NUMBER OF WAR PENSIONERS AT 30th JUNE, 1920.

Where Paid.	Incapacitated Members of the Forces.	Dependents of—		Total.
		Deceased Members.	Incapacitated Members.	
Canada	25	49	23	97
South Africa	33	43	36	112
New Zealand	206	241	158	605
New South Wales	30,012	13,297	26,322	69,631
Victoria	29,949	15,062	29,215	74,226
Queensland	10,242	4,340	8,551	23,133
South Australia	6,070	4,225	6,499	16,794
Western Australia	8,812	4,334	9,165	22,311
Tasmania	3,751	2,111	3,689	9,551
London	1,289	5,041	2,790	9,120
Total	90,389	48,743	86,448	225,580

EXPENDITURE IN 1919–20.

	£		£
New South Wales ..	..1,826,111	Tasmania	259,554
Victoria	..1,861,377	London and elsewhere ..	273,430
Queensland	.. 664,093		
South Australia ..	.. 444,882	Total	5,872,770
Western Australia ..	.. 543,323		

The cost of administration in 1919–20 was £118,619.

§ 7. Local Option.

1. **General.**—The principles of local option as to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors have been applied in all the States of the Commonwealth. The last State to adopt these principles was Western Australia, where provision was made for a system of local option by the Licensing Act 1911. Upon the outbreak of war in 1914, various enactments were made in several of the States relative to the control of the liquor traffic. While not in any way pertaining to the scheme of local option, these measures are probably affecting public opinion in regard to this matter.

2. **New South Wales.**—(i) *Local Option.* The Act in force relating to local option in this State is the Liquor Act 1912, which consolidated the laws relating to publicans, brewers, and other persons engaged in the brewing, manufacture or sale of liquor. The local option vote is taken in every electorate on the day fixed for the poll therein at each general election, but special provision was made under the Liquor Amendment Act 1916 to suspend the taking of the local option vote at the general election in 1917. The option with regard to licenses extends to public-houses, wineshops, and clubs, and the persons entitled to vote are those entered on the Parliamentary electoral rolls. The first local option vote under the Liquor (Amendment) Act of 1905 was taken at the general election in 1907, and the second at the election in 1910, while the vote in 1913 was taken under the Liquor Act 1912. In 1907, when the first local option vote was taken, there were 3,023 hotels in existence; of this number 293 were ordered to be closed at varying dates. At the election of 1910 there were 2,869 hotels, and of these, 28 were ordered to be closed. At the 1913 election there were 2,719 hotels, of which 23 were closed before July, 1917. The number of wine licenses at the time of the vote of 1907 was 633, of which

46 were abolished. In 1910, 5 wine shops out of 565 were closed, and in 1913, 7 out of 514 were ordered to be closed. The resolutions to be submitted, and the effects of such resolutions, if carried, are given *in extenso* in previous issues of this book. The following statement shews the number of electorates in which each of the resolutions was carried :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—EFFECTS OF LOCAL OPTION VOTES, 1907, 1910, and 1913.

Particulars.	General Election, 1907.		General Election, 1910.		General Election, 1913.	
	Electorates.	Votes.	Electorates.	Votes.	Electorates.	Votes.
Results in favour of—						
(*a*) Continuance ..	25	209,384	76	324,973	75	380,707
(*b*) Reduction ..	65	75,706	14	38,856	15	44,453
(*c*) No license ..	Nil	178,580	Nil	212,889	Nil	245,202

(ii) *Liquor Referendum Act 1916.* On 17th February, 1916, a proclamation was issued, in terms of the War Precautions Act, by the Minister for Defence, ordering that licensed premises be closed at 6 p.m. in the County of Cumberland, and within a radius of 5 miles from any military camp; a week later the closing hour was varied from 6 to 8 p.m. Subsequently the Liquor Referendum Act 1916 was passed in the State Parliament to decide by referendum the hour of closing for premises licensed under the Liquor Act 1912. At the referendum the electors were enabled to record votes in order of preference for each hour from 6 to 11 p.m. inclusively. The count of the first preference votes resulted in a large majority for 6 o'clock, and from 21st July, 1916, all licensed premises and registered clubs in New South Wales have been closed at that hour.

(iii) *Liquor Amendment Act 1919.* This Act, which was assented to on the 23rd December, 1919, provides for the continuance of the six o'clock closing of hotels, and suspends Local Option pending a referendum on the question of prohibition, which must be taken within eighteen months after the passing of the Act. Other clauses provided for the establishment of the Licences Reduction Board and the Compensation Assessment Board, the former to regulate the number of licences, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in cases where cancellations are recommended and to fix compensation fees payable by licensees; and the latter to assess the cost to the State for compensation if prohibition be carried. The Government has announced that it does not intend to take the referendum provided for in the Act.

3. **Victoria.**—The Acts dealing with the subject of local option as to the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors, and with the compulsory closing of hotels in this State, are the Licensing Act 1915, No. 2683, and the Licensing Act 1916, No. 2855.

Part XIII. of the Act of 1915 relates to the subject of local option. Under this Part the local option provisions were to come into operation at the first general election subsequent to 1st January, 1917. The 1916 Act provided that the first local option polls were not to be held till the second general election following on the above date. In the meantime, the Licenses Reduction Board, which by the same Act was constituted the Licensing Court for the whole State, was empowered to continue the work of closing hotels, which it has carried out since 1906.

The provision of a statutory number of hotels for each licensing district disappeared with the old conditions relating to closing, Part XIII. providing that the number of licences of the different descriptions existing on 1st January, 1917, should not thereafter be exceeded. The Court, up to the election on 21st October, 1920, was authorized to close hotels in any licensing district, as if resolution B (Reduction), under the local option provisions, had been carried in each district. This allows of a reduction proportionate to the existing number, the maximum closing not to exceed one-fourth. Power has also been given to accept the surrender of any victualler's license irrespective of the

number otherwise closed. A greater number must not be closed than can be compensated, and the old limitation, that hotels licensed after 1886 were not entitled to compensation, has been removed.

(i) *The Licenses Reduction Board.* This Board was established by the 1906 Act, with power to reduce the number of licensed victuallers' premises, up to December, 1916, in districts where there were more than the statutory number of licenses. It had also the duty of fixing and awarding compensation to the owners and licensees of the closed hotels. The compensation was provided by an annual percentage fee of 3 per cent. on all liquor purchased by licensed victuallers. The compensation fund obtained in this manner has risen from £48,233 in 1907, to £63,623 in 1915, which was the highest figure reached. In 1916, with the restricted hours of trading, the amount received was £60,396. The licensing fund which was distinct from the compensation fund, was protected by a provision that the remaining hotels, by a *pro rata* assessment, had to make up annually the amount of the license fees lost by the closing of hotels; the license fees for hotels were of varying amounts, based on the annual municipal value of the premises, ranging from £5 to £50, in four classes, viz., £5, £15, £25, £50. By the 1916 Act, this system of fixed fees was abolished, as was also the *pro rata* assessment of lost fees and the 3 per cent. compensation fees. The two funds referred to above were merged into one, and a system of percentage fees was applied to all licenses for the sale of liquor in the State, whether wholesale or retail, and the amount received is paid into one fund. The expenses of operating the Licensing Act are a charge on this fund. In addition, £23,000 is paid annually to the Police Superannuation Fund, and £68,000 to municipalities which formerly granted licences. The balance, amounting in 1920 to £94,000, is available for compensation to owners and licensees of closed hotels.

All vendors of liquor pay in proportion to the benefit they derive from the license. The amount charged the wholesale trade is 4 per cent. on the cost of all liquors sold to non-licensed persons, no charge being made on sales to other licensed vendors. The retail trade is charged 6 per cent. on liquor purchases, except the holders of Australian wine licenses, who are charged 4 per cent.

The maximum compensation payable is still governed by the trading results and the rents of the years 1903–6, though a concession was made in the Amending Act by which licensees are entitled to be compensated on a three years' tenure, if they are in possession of a lease of that extent when deprived of their license. Under the 1916 Act 317 hotels have been closed and £210,575 awarded as compensation to 316 hotels, there being no claim as to one hotel. The total number of hotels closed up to the 31st December, 1920, was 1,371, and the compensation paid, £751,426, or an average of £548 per hotel. The following table shews particulars of the operations of the Board and Court up to the 31st December, 1920:—

VICTORIA.—OPERATIONS OF LICENSES REDUCTION BOARD, 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

Particulars.	Licenses in December, 1906.			Hotels Deprived of Licenses.	Compensation Awarded.		Hotels Surrendered.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	(a) Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.		Owner.	Licensee.
					£	£		£	£
Metropolitan and Suburban ..	1,020	877	401	371	280,692	60,358	17	8,673	1,884
Country ..	2,428	1,622	967	646	257,058	41,687	(b) 337	90,618	10,456
Total ..	3,448	2,499	1,368	1,017	537,750	102,045	354	99,291	12,340

(a) In some districts the number of hotels was below the statutory number; in these districts the total number of hotels less than the statutory number was 418. (b) Including 6 Roadside licenses.

(ii) *Early Closing of Hotels.* Consequent on the war, an Act (No. 2584) was passed, and came into operation on 6th July, 1915, restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the restriction being limited to the duration of the war. Sale was permitted

only between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. By a subsequent Act (No. 2776), tenants of licensed premises were given the right to apply to the Licenses Reduction Board to adjust the rents of their premises. Four hundred licensees took advantage of this provision. The hours of trading in the evening were further restricted as from 25th October, 1916—six o'clock being fixed as the time of closing. These hours were made permanent by the 1919 Act.

The provisions of the Rent Adjustment Act were extended so as to enable the Board to deal with applications for reductions of rent arising from fresh restrictions. Between 300 and 400 additional applications were received, the amounts involved being substantial.

Special provision was made in the 1916 Act for the granting of victuallers' licenses in the Mallee. Power was given to proclaim areas containing 500 resident electors, when petitions signed by a majority of the residents were lodged, and where the Licensing Court, after enquiry, recommended this course.

On the proclamation of an area, a poll of the electors is to be taken at which, if the poll is to be recognised, one-third of those enrolled must vote. A majority of those voting decides whether a license is to issue or not. Hotels must be at least twelve miles apart, except at Mildura, where special provision is made for the issue of three licenses. Under these provisions six areas have been proclaimed, in five of which polls were taken and resulted in favour of license. Licenses have now been granted at Mildura, Murrayville, Ouyen, Manangatang, and Ultima.

The first local option poll under Part XIII. of the 1915 Act was held at the General Election on 21st October, 1920. In one of the licensing districts—Peechelba— there are no licenses. In the 216 remaining licensing districts the result was as follows:—Continuance, 143; Reduction, 71; No Licence, 2. The total votes for each resolution were Continuance, 278,707; Reduction, 36,025; No Licence, 212,254.

4. **Queensland.**—The local option clauses of the Liquor Acts of 1912-1914 provide for the following:—

(i) The conditions under which new licenses may be granted until the completion of the business of the Licensing Court in April, 1916.

(ii) The continuance of the local option clauses of the Licensing Act of 1885 until the 31st December, 1916.

(iii) The institution of a new scheme, under which electors from and after the year 1917 will have the opportunity of voting every three years on the question of reduction or increase of licenses.

(i) *New Licenses.* With regard to the granting of "new licenses" from the 1st April, 1913, and until the completion of the business of the Licensing Court in April, 1916, it was provided that no new licensed victualler's or wine seller's or provisional licenses should be granted, unless at a local option vote of the electors of the local option area in which the premises or proposed premises are situated a resolution "that new licenses shall be granted in this local option area" were carried.

If the resolution were carried, the Court might, but need not, grant applications; but if the resolution were not carried, the Court might not grant any application during the said years in the said local option areas.

The Acts of 1912 and 1914 provided that a local option vote following on an application for a license might be taken in any of the years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 in a local option area, but having been taken once should not be taken again during those years in the same local option area. During 1913 a vote was taken in ten districts on the resolution "that new licenses be granted." In five of these the resolution was carried, the other five districts declaring against any increase in the number of licenses. In 1914, sixteen districts voted on the same resolution, in eleven of which it was carried, while in 1915, sixteen districts also voted, the resolution being carried in ten cases.

(ii) *Continuance of Present System until 1917.* With the exception of the third resolution, viz., "that no new licenses be granted," the local option provisions of the Licensing Act of 1885 remained in full force and effect until the 31st December, 1916, with certain modifications and additions. These will be found fully described in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 6, p. 1177).

(iii) *General Local Option.* The first vote might be taken in the year 1917, either on the same day as the election of senators, or if no Senate election were held in 1917 before the 30th September, then on a day to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

The vote should be taken on the request of one-tenth of the number of electors in an area, which was defined in the request, and such area might be :—(*a*) an electoral district, (*b*) an electoral division of an electoral district, or (*c*) a group of two or more divisions of an electoral district, provided that the whole of such local option area were wholly comprised within one and the same electoral district.

There should be a separate request for each resolution on which a vote was required to be taken.

The resolutions on which a vote might be taken were :—(*a*) reduction by one-fourth of the existing number, (*b*) further reduction by one-fourth of the existing number, (*c*) further reduction by one-fourth of the existing number, (*d*) prohibition, and (*e*) new licenses.

On the 5th May, 1917, 57 polls were taken, 55 being on the question of reduction and two being on the question of increase. Reduction was carried in only four local option areas. The total number of licenses which ceased to exist as from 1st January, 1920, was 17. Increase was carried in two areas.

In previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 6, p. 1178) will be found fuller reference to the effect of the carrying of any of the resolutions.

On the 13th December, 1919, twelve polls were taken, eleven being on the question of increase or new licenses and one on the question of reduction of licenses. Increase was carried in five local option areas, but in two of these a sufficient number of electors did not vote, 35 per cent. being required under Section 175 of the Liquor Acts. The poll in one area resulted in a majority against reduction.

The Liquor Act Amendment Act of 1920 provides that every local option vote must be taken in the month of May in every third year, on a day to be fixed by the Governor in Council, but no vote may be taken on the same day as the State General Election or a Commonwealth General or Senate Election.

(iv) *State Option, Prohibition, and Continuance of Present System.* The Liquor Act Amendment Act of 1920 provides for triennial polls throughout the State on the following resolutions :—

(*a*) State management of manufacture, importation, and sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

(*b*) Prohibition of manufacture, importation, and retail of fermented and spirituous liquors to take effect from 1st July, 1925, in case of the poll in 1920 or 1923, and for subsequent polls from 1st July in the third year after the carriage of resolution (*b*).

(*c*) Continuance of the present (or if (*a*) or (*b*) has been carried—return to the earlier) system of manufacture, importation and retail of fermented and spirituous liquors.

The first poll under this provision was held on 30th October, 1920, that date having been fixed by the Governor in Council. Voting was compulsory under a compulsory preferential system. State management was everywhere defeated. In 14 areas majorities were recorded for (*b*) ; and in 58 areas continuance was carried with a majority for the whole State of 38,092 votes.

5. **South Australia.**—In this State the subject of local option is now regulated by Part VIII. of the Licensing Act 1917.

Under this Act, each electoral district for the House of Assembly is constituted a local option district, and each electoral district may be divided into local option districts by proclamation of the Governor. A quorum consisting of 500 electors, or one-tenth of the total number of electors, whichever be the smaller number, in any district may petition to the Governor for a local option poll. The persons entitled to vote at the poll are those whose names appear on the electoral roll and who reside in the local option district.

The resolutions to be submitted, together with the effects such resolutions would have, are set out in detail in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 6, p. 1179).

(i) *Local Option Poll.* On the 2nd April, 1910, local option polls were taken under the Act of 1908 in twenty-four districts; the electors in the remaining nine local option districts did not petition for polls. A resolution that the number of licenses be reduced was carried in only one district; in the remaining twenty-three districts a resolution that the number of licenses be not increased or reduced was carried. At the general election of the House of Assembly, held on the 10th February, 1912, no local option polls were held in any local option district. On the 27th March, 1915 (the same day as the Parliamentary elections), a local option poll was taken in the Flinders Southern (Port Lincoln) local option district, when the resolution "that the number of licenses be not increased or reduced" was carried. There have been no further polls in any of the districts up to the end of 1920.

(ii) *Early Closing of Hotels.* On the 27th March, 1915, a referendum was held as to the hour for the closing of bar-rooms in licensed premises. Out of a total of 178,362 votes cast, 100,418 were cast in favour of closing bar-rooms at 6 p.m., those in favour of closing at 11 p.m. being 61,362. Electors had the choice of voting for hours other than the two mentioned, but the votes so cast were comparatively few. No polls have since been taken.

(iii) *Re-proclamation of Districts.* Local option districts were re-proclaimed on the 29th November, 1917, the districts, which number thirty-five, being given in the *Government Gazette* of the same date.

6. **Western Australia.**—The law relating to local option in Western Australia is contained in Part V. (sections 75 to 86) of the Licensing Act 1911, which was assented to on 16th February, 1911, and came into force on the 7th April following. Prior to the passing of this Act there was no provision for any system of local option in Western Australia.

The resolutions to be submitted under the above-mentioned Act and the effect such resolutions would have, are given in detail in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 6, p. 1180).

The first vote under the Act of 1911 was a limited poll, taken on 26th April, 1911, the main question being confined (as prescribed by the Act when the vote is taken prior to 1920) to a resolution "that the number of licences be increased," the only other questions submitted being those of State control of new publicans' general licenses and State management throughout all licensing districts. Only one district voted for increase, and there were majorities for State control and State holding of all new publicans' general licenses. On 30th April, 1921, the first full poll was taken, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act the four main questions were Continuance, Increase, Reduction, or No License. The resolutions for Continuance, Reduction, or Increase were carried if a majority in the number of votes cast was in favour of any of those resolutions. No License, however, was not carried unless three-fifths of the votes cast were in favour thereof and moreover 30 per cent. of the electors in the district had voted for the resolution. Where resolution D (No License) was not carried the votes in favour of it were to be added to the votes for resolution C (Reduction); and similarly where resolution B (Increase) was not carried the votes in favour of it were to be added to those for resolution A (Continuance). For the purpose of the poll the State was divided into Licensing Districts which to all intents and purposes, with a few exceptions, coincided with the equivalent Electoral Districts, the Assembly Electoral Rolls being utilized.

In no district was No Licence carried with a sufficient majority and in no district was Increase passed. The final result, after adding the votes for Increase and No License to the votes for Continuance and Reduction respectively as shewn above, was that 10 districts voted for Reduction and 32 for Continuance. The results where Continuance was carried are negative, no action being required. Where Reduction was carried the licenses in existence continue till the end of the current year, and during that period the Licensing Courts must reduce the number of licenses according to the rates set out in the Licensing Act. This provides that there must be a reduction of one license, and there

may, in the discretion of the Court, be a reduction of a quarter of the number in the district. The Act further provides that if the number of licenses in the districts exceeds 12 the number must be reduced by at least 2; and if the number exceeds 24, but is less than 36, by at least 3; and if the number is 36 or over by at least 4. This provision, however, does not affect the general discretion given to the Bench to reduce to three-fourths.

The licenses to which local option applied are Publicans' General Licenses, Hotel Licenses, Wayside House Licenses, Australian Wine and Beer Licenses, and Australian Wine Licenses; and in dealing with the question of reduction the word "license" is used in a collective sense, and it is in the discretion of the Bench whether the reduced license will be a Publican's General License or any of the others mentioned above. In coming to its determination the Bench has to classify the licenses, considering in the first place the convenience of the public and the requirements of the district, and then taking into consideration the number of offences against the licensing laws of which licensees have been guilty and the general conduct of their houses. The result of the poll (the first full poll) was:—

RESULT OF LOCAL OPTION POLL, 30th APRIL, 1921.

Continuance. A.	Increase. B.	Reduction. C.	Prohibition. D.	Do you vote that all new Publicans' General Licenses be held by the State?		Are you in favour of State Management throughout all Licensing Districts?	
				Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
37,710	2,165	5,940	32,302	30,154	24,377	28,915	24,938
39,875		38,242					

7. **Tasmania.**—In this State the subject of local option is dealt with in Part VI. (sections 72 to 84) of the Licensing Act 1902, as subsequently amended by section 8 of the Licensing Act 1908, which later Act, however, did not come into full operation until the first of January, 1917. Other Acts which formerly dealt with the subject, but are now repealed, are the Licensing Acts 1889–1890, the Innkeepers Relief Act 1894, and the Licensing Act Amendment Act 1898. Under the Act of 1902, opposition to the grant of a license may be made (i) by any resident ratepayer, (ii) by petition of ratepayers resident in the neighbourhood, or (iii) by local option poll.

The conditions under which applications may be made to the Licensing Bench, opposing the granting of licenses, are set out in detail in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 6, p. 1181.)

(i) *Local Option Poll.* Any number of ratepayers not less than seven, resident in the neighbourhood of the house in respect of which a certificate for a hotel license has been applied for, may require, by petition lodged with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, that a poll of the ratepayers resident in the neighbourhood be taken upon the question whether such certificate be granted or not. If a majority of the votes taken be against the granting of the certificate the Licensing Bench must refuse to grant it.

An application refused is not to be renewed within three years.

(ii) *Early Closing of Licensed Premises.* A referendum on the question of the closing time for the sale and supply of liquor on licensed premises (6 Geo. V., No. 63) was taken on the 25th March, 1916, when 42,713 votes were cast in favour of closing at six o'clock p.m., against 26,153 votes in favour of ten o'clock, and 3,951 votes for other hours. The majority in favour of closing at six o'clock over all other hours was 12,609, and the Licensing Act (No. 2) of 1916 gives effect to the wishes of the electors.

§ 8. Preferential Voting.

In previous issues of the Year Book, a description in detail has been given of the systems of preferential voting now in force in the States of Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. It is not intended to repeat the description in the present issue. It is interesting to note that the system of preferential voting was introduced into elections for the Federal House of Representatives by Act No. 27 of 1918, which amended the previous electoral law. Section 124, sub-section (*a*) reads as follows :—

> " Where his (the voter's) ballot-paper is a ballot-paper in accordance with Form F in the Schedule—he shall place the number 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes as his first preference, and shall give contingent votes for all the remaining candidates by placing the numbers 2, 3, 4 (and so on, as the case requires) in the squares opposite their names so as to indicate the order of his preference for them."

This regulation rectifies one of the serious anomalies of the old system of voting.

§ 9. Valuation of Commonwealth Production.

1. **Value of Production.**—The want of uniformity in methods of compilation and presentation of Australian statistics renders it an extremely difficult task to make anything like a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production. At present there is so little accurate statistical knowledge regarding such industries as forestry, fisheries, poultry, and bee-farming, that any valuation of the production therefrom can only be regarded as the roughest approximation. As a matter of fact, complete information as to value of production in all States is available in regard to the mining industry alone, and even in this case adjustments have to be made before the returns are strictly comparable. Careful estimates have been made in connexion with the value of production from the agricultural and pastoral industries, which, it is believed, in the main give fairly accurate results. In the case of manufactories, prior to 1909, five of the States collected statistics of the value of production, while for the sixth State, Tasmania, an estimate has been prepared which it is believed gives a fair approximation. The returns given in the following table are fuller and more approximate than those which have been given previously, and the figures furnished for 1909 and subsequent years may be taken as substantially correct. The table hereunder shews the approximate value of the production from all industries during the years 1909 to 1919–20 :—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM INDUSTRIES, 1909 TO 1919–20.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.(*a*)	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1909 ..	41,056	50,864	15,064	4,462	23,036	39,713	174,195
1910 ..	39,752	56,993	17,387	4,789	23,222	45,598	187,741
1911 ..	38,774	50,725	19,107	5,728	23,494	50,767	188,595
1912 ..	45,754	51,615	20,280	6,432	25,645	57,022	206,748
1913 ..	46,162	57,866	20,341	6,338	25,810	61,586	218,103
1914 ..	36,052	60,265	21,562	6,419	22,275	62,922	209,495
1915 ..	73,769	65,607	21,156	5,777	22,428	62,883	251,620
1916 ..	60,207	89,939	26,949	5,505	23,606	64,205	270,411
1917 ..	57,967	93,435	31,326	5,523	25,581	69,797	283,629
1918 ..	58,080	98,297	33,738	7,137	26,156	75,261	298,669
1919–20 ..	72,234	109,062	38,830	10,170	19,725	98,162	348,183

(*a*) These amounts differ from those given in Section XIII., Manufacturing Industries, owing to certain products which are there included having been included in Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

2. **Relative Productive Activity.**—The relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively cannot be gauged from a mere statement of the total value of production from year to year. If measured by mere value, increase of price would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower, and shew an increase which would, of course, be misleading. For example, the annual figures shewing the estimated value of production from the Commonwealth industries do not directly shew whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* produced, since the price-level at the time is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in production (that is, in the relative quantity of output) can be formed, the variations due to the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the following table, in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (*a*) in the aggregate and (*b*) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Wholesale and Production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in Wholesale and Production prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variation in prices having been eliminated.

ESTIMATED RELATIVE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY IN COMMONWEALTH FOR THE YEARS SPECIFIED, 1871 TO 1919–20.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Relative Value of Production per Head (Year 1911 = 1,000).	III.		IV. Estimated Relative Productive Activity Index-Numbers (Year 1911 = 1,000).	
	(*a*) Total. (000 omitted)	(*b*) Per Head of Population.		(*a*) Wholesale Price Index-Number (Year 1911 = 1,000).	(*b*) Production Price Index-Number (Year 1911 = 1,000).	(*a*)	(*b*)
	£	£					
1871 ..	46,700	27.46	665	1,229	..	541	..
1881 ..	71,116	30.83	747	1,121	..	666	..
1891 ..	96,087	29.65	718	945	..	760	..
1901 ..	114,585	29.96	726	974	..	745	..
1906 ..	147,043	35.94	871	948	..	919	..
1907 ..	166,042	39.90	967	1,021	..	947	..
1908 ..	164,934	38.97	944	1,115	1,070	847	882
1909 ..	174,195	40.29	976	993	995	983	981
1910 ..	187,741	42.43	1,028	1,000	973	1,028	1,057
1911 ..	188,595	41.28	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	206,748	43.68	1,058	1,170	1,101	904	961
1913 ..	218,103	44.77	1,085	1,088	1,050	997	1,033
1914 ..	209,495	42.40	1,027	1,149	1,266	894	811
1915 ..	251,620	51.02	1,236	1,604	1,426	771	867
1916 ..	270,411	55.47	1,344	1,504	1,498	894	897
1917 ..	283,629	57.47	1,392	1,662	1,604	838	868
1918 ..	298,669	59.37	1,438	1,934	1,763	744	816
1919–20 ..	348,183	66.36	1,608	2,312	2,110	696	762

(*a*) Relative Production computed by application of Wholesale Price Index-numbers. (*b*) Index-numbers computed by application of Production Price Index-numbers.

The total production from all industries during 1919–20 was £348,183,000, equal to an average of £66.36 per inhabitant.

In Year Book No. 5 (page 1217) will be found the value of production in each State at decennial intervals since 1871, and for the year 1909. Details for individual States are not available for subsequent years owing to discontinuance by the Customs Department of the collection of statistics of interstate trade.

§ 10. Norfolk Island.

1. **Area, Location, etc.**—Norfolk Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, is situated in latitude 29° 3′ 45″ south, longitude 167° 58′ 6″ east. Its total area is 8,528 acres, the island being about 5 miles long and 3 miles wide. From Sydney it is distant 930 miles, and from New Zealand 400 miles. The coast line is 20 miles, and its form that of an irregular ellipse. Except on the south-west, inaccessible cliffs rise from the water's edge. The climate is equable, the temperature ranging between 56° and 82° with a mean of 68°. The average annual rainfall is 55 inches. It has been said that the salubrious climate coupled with the beauty of its land and sea scapes should combine to render Norfolk Island "the Madeira of the Pacific."

2. **Settlement.**—The first colonisation, in 1788, was by Lieutenant King, who in H.M.S. *Sirius* established a small penal station as a branch settlement of that at Port Jackson. The settlement was abandoned in 1806, and thence for 20 years its chief use was as a whaling station and place of call for British warships.

From 1826 to 1855 it was again made a penal station. In 1844 it was annexed to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

The descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers, having become too numerous to subsist on Pitcairn Island, were removed thence to Norfolk Island in 1856. The new community numbered 193—94 males and 99 females—and were the descendants of British sailors and Tahitian women.

In 1856 the island was severed from Tasmania, and created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of New South Wales. In 1897 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and was administered by the Chief Secretary's Department through a resident Chief Magistrate, in whom was vested the executive government of the settlement, and the penal supervision of its affairs. In 1913, however, a Bill was passed by the Federal Parliament providing for the taking over of the island as a territory of the Commonwealth. The Act came into force on 1st July, 1914, and the island is now administered by the Department of Home and Territories, Melbourne, through an Administrator and Chief Magistrate.

3. **Population and Live Stock.**—The population on 31st December, 1919, was 340 males, and 391 females, a total of 740. Births in 1919 numbered 15, and deaths 9. The latest returns of live stock shew that there are on the island 1,979 cattle, 699 horses, 548 sheep, and 198 pigs. In addition there are about 6,000 head of poultry. At the Census (4th April, 1921) the population was 717—339 males and 378 females.

4. **Production, Trade, etc.**—The soil throughout is rich, and is specially suitable for the cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas, and (in parts) coffee. Various other sub-tropical fruits thrive. During 1918–19 the production of oranges was given as 24,335 bushels; lemons, 220,970 bushels; bananas, 222,800 dozen. About 52,000 bushels of guavas, 839 dozen pineapples, and 6,840 bushels of passion fruit were also raised, as well as 44,764 lbs. of coffee. Local production of butter was estimated at 16,000 lbs. Similar information for 1919–20 is not available, except for butter, the yield of which was returned at 12,840 lbs. The island is visited annually by schools of whales, both of the sperm and hump-backed variety, and whaling was at one time an important industry, but in recent years it has been allowed to languish. Preparations were, however, in progress for a revival of the industry, but were dislocated by lack of shipping. Edible fish in large variety are found in abundance in the ocean waters in the vicinity of the island. In 1919–20 the imports

were valued at £16,932. The exports were valued at £13,727, the chief items being lemon peel, £4,582; lemon juice, £3,290; and hides, £755. Small quantities of fruit and fruit pulp, passion fruit juice, seeds, fish, whale oil, wool, and timber were also exported. Nearly all the export trade was with the Commonwealth, only small amounts going to New Zealand and the South Sea Islands. Under ordinary circumstances a monthly steam service was maintained with Sydney, but in 1919–20 the arrivals from Sydney consisted of six steamers and one schooner, while three steamers arrived from New Zealand, and two from Fiji. Communication was afforded with New Zealand twice a year by the Melanesian Missionary Yacht "Southern Cross," but the Mission has practically completed arrangements for the transfer of its headquarters from Norfolk Island to some island nearer the centre of its field of operations. The "all red" cable from Great Britain via Vancouver, Fanning Island and Fiji bifurcates at Norfolk Island, one line connecting with New Zealand, the other with Brisbane.

5. **Social Condition.**—Education is free and compulsory up to the age of fifteen years. The school is under the N.S.W. Department of Public Instruction, with standards corresponding to the State public schools, but the salaries and allowances of the teachers are paid by the Norfolk Island Administration. The number of scholars enrolled on the 30th June, 1920, was 136 (68 boys and 68 girls).

The magistrate's court has criminal jurisdiction in all crimes except capital offences. civil jurisdiction in all matters, and authority to grant probato and letters of administration.

§ 11. Lord Howe Island.

1. **Area, Location, etc.**—Between Norfolk Island and the Australian coast is Lord Howe Island in latitude 31° 30′ south, longitude 159° 5′ east. It was discovered in 1788. The total area is 3,220 acres, the island being seven miles in length and from one-half to one and three-quarter miles in width. It is distant 436 miles from Sydney, and in communication therewith by monthly steam service. The flora is varied and the vegetation luxuriant, with shady forests, principally of palms and banyans. The highest point is Mount Gower, 2,840 feet. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation only about a tenth of the surface is suitable for cultivation.

2. **Settlement.**—The first settlement was by a small Maori party in 1853; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally, it is a dependency of New South Wales, and is included in the electorate of Sydney. A Board of Control manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry referred to hereunder.

3. **Population.**—The population at the Census of 3rd April, 1921, was 65 males, 46 females—total 111.

4. **Production, Trade, etc.**—The principal product is the seed of the native or Kentia palm. The lands belong to the Crown. The occupants pay no rent, and are tenants on sufferance.

§ 12. Nauru (Pleasant Island).

1. **History.**—Nauru, which is situated in latitude 166° east and is only 26 miles south of the equator, was, prior to 1914, part of the protectorate of German New Guinea (see § 1 of the article on the Territory of New Guinea).

In November, 1914, Nauru was occupied by a detachment from the Australian Expedition at Rabaul; and it was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919 to the Allied and Associated Powers, whose representatives agreed that a mandate over it should be given to His Majesty the King. On 2nd July, 1919, the British, Commonwealth, and New Zealand Governments agreed that the administration of the island (which, since 1915, had been in charge of an official appointed by the British Colonial Office) should be vested in an Administrator; the first Administrator was to be appointed for a term of five years by the Australian Government, and thereafter the Administrator was to be appointed in such manner as the three Governments decided. This Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919, to which it is a schedule.

The first Administrator appointed by the Commonwealth Government assumed duty in June, 1921.

The Mandate for Nauru, which was issued by the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920, is in terms similar to that for the Territory of New Guinea (see sub-section 7 of the section devoted to that Territory).

2. **Administration.**—The Administrator has all the powers of government,—administrative, legislative, and judicial,—in the island. All expenses of administration are met from local revenue and from the proceeds of the sale of phosphates.

3. **Description.**—Nauru has an area of 12 square miles, and six-sevenths of this is phosphate bearing. The climate is healthy, and malaria is unknown. The natives number about 1,200.

4. **Phosphate Deposits.**—These were discovered in 1900, and were worked by the Pacific Phosphate Company, which also worked the deposits on Ocean Island (about 165 miles east of Nauru and part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, administered by the Colonial Office). The quality of the phosphates on these islands is very high, and the quantity on the two islands has been estimated at not less than 100,000,000 tons. About 3,750,000 tons have already been removed.

The interests of the Pacific Phosphate Company in the two islands (though not in other islands in the Pacific in which it has workings) were bought by the British, Commonwealth, and New Zealand Governments in 1919 for £3,500,000, the purchase money being contributed in the proportions of 42, 42, and 16 per cent. respectively. The Agreement of 2nd July, 1919, provides for the working of the deposits by a Board of Commissioners, of three members, one appointed by each Government; and the three countries are to receive the output in the same proportions of 42, 42, and 16 per cent.

The output from the two islands in 1913, the last year before the war, was 350,000 tons; in 1920–21 it amounted to about 400,000 tons; and the Commissioners hope to increase it to 500,000 tons. In 1920–21, owing to Great Britain not requiring her full share, about 200,000 tons were exported to Australia.

The employees of the Commission at Nauru consist of 60 Europeans, 554 Chinese, 200 natives from the Caroline Islands, and 40 natives from the Territory of New Guinea.

§ 13. Interstate Conferences.

1. **General.**—Reference to Inter-State Conferences held in 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1916–17, will be found in earlier issues of Official Year Book (See No. 8, page 1081; No. 11, pages 1191–3; No. 12, pages 1194–5). Considerations of space preclude repetition in present issue.

2. **Premiers' Conference, Sydney, 1918.**—On 8th May, 1918, and following days, a Conference of Premiers was held at Sydney. The substance of the more important resolutions is given below :—

(i) *Uniform Company Law.* That it is desirable that an amended company law be introduced in each State as far as possible upon uniform lines.

(ii) *Adoption of Uniform Food Standards.* That the New South Wales Government be requested to draft a model Pure Food Act and submit it to the other States for their consideration.

(iii) *Uniform Secret Commissions Act.* That it is desirable that uniform Secret Commissions laws should be passed by the States.

(iv) *Guarantee to Wheat Growers for 1918–19 and 1919–20.* That, subject to the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States retaining control of the wheat scheme and of responsibility therefor, this Conference recommends that the wheat-growers of 1918–19 and 1919–20 be guaranteed 4s. 4d. per bushel, less freight from point of delivery, except in the case of New South Wales, where the arrangements already announced should be adopted ; that the manner and the amounts of payment for wheat delivered and the allocation of responsibility between Commonwealth and States shall be the subject of early negotiations.

(v) *Definition of Industrial Matters.* That this Conference affirms the desirability of defining the industrial matters which should with advantage be referred to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Arbitration Court, and those that should be regarded as within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts.

§ 14. Interstate Commission.

Particulars regarding the Inter-State Commission will be found in Official Year Book No. 13, p. 1123. The term of office (seven years) of the original commissioners expired in 1920, and no new appointments have since been made.

§ 15. Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry.

1. **General.**—An account of the origin of this Institute was given in Official Year Book No. 9, p. 1135, while the progress of its activities was outlined in succeeding issues.

Under the Institute of Science and Industry Act 1920, assented to on the 14th September, 1920, provision is made for the establishment of the Institute on a permanent basis. By that Act it is declared that there shall be a Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, which will be a body corporate. The Act provides for the creation of (*a*) A Bureau of Agriculture, (*b*) A Bureau of Industries, and (*c*) such other Bureaux as the Governor-General determines. Power is given for the establishment of a General Advisory Council and Advisory Boards in each State to advise the Director with regard to—

(*a*) The general business of the Institute or any Bureau thereof, and
(*b*) Any particular matter of investigation or research.

The Director of the Institute is to be appointed for a period of five years. He is to be eligible for reappointment, and shall receive such salary as the Governor-General determines. The Act specifically imposes upon the Director the duty of co-operating as far

as possible with existing State organizations in the co-ordination of scientific investigations The statutory powers and functions of the Director are as follows :—

(a) the initiation and carrying out of scientific researches in connexion with, or for the promotion of, primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth ;
(b) the establishment and awarding of industrial research studentships and fellowships ;
(c) the making of grants in aid of pure scientific research ;
(d) the recognition or establishment of associations of persons engaged in any industry or industries for the purpose of carrying out industrial scientific research and the co-operation with and the making of grants to such associations when recognised or established ;
(e) the testing and standardization of scientific apparatus and instruments, and of apparatus, machinery, materials and instruments used in industry ;
(f) the establishment of a Bureau of Information for the collection and dissemination of information relating to scientific and technical matters ; and
(g) the collection and dissemination of information regarding industrial welfare and questions relating to the improvement of industrial conditions.

2. **Work of the Institute.**—The Institute has made investigations into several matters of importance to the Commonwealth, and has issued bulletins and pamphlets shewing the progress made. A list of these publications is given at the end of this section. The more important subjects which have been or are at present under consideration are as follows :—

A.—*Agricultural and Pastoral Industries.*

(i) *Cattle Tick Pest.* (ii) *Worm Nodule Disease.* (iii) *Tuberculosis in Stock.* (iv) *Sheep Blow Fly.* (v) *White Ant Pest.* (vi) *Prickly Pear.* This weed covers in Australia an area of about 23,000,000 acres, and is spreading at the rate of about 1,000,000 acres annually. (vii) *Flax Industry.* The area under flax has been increased from 400 to 2,000 acres. (viii) *Cotton Growing.* Varieties of seed specially suitable for cultivation in Australia are being introduced, and the Government has guaranteed a minimum price for cotton cultivated in Australia. (ix) *Seed Improvement.* (x) *Natural Grasses and Fodder Plants.* (xi) *Viticultural Problems.* (xii) *Castor Beans.* (xiii) *Sorghum.*

B.—*Forest and Vegetable Products.*

(i) *Paper Pulp.* (ii) *Tanning Materials.* (iii) *Zamia Palms.* (iv) *Grass Tree Resin* (v) *Western Australian Sandalwood.* (vi) *Preservation of Timbers.*

C.—*Manufacturing Industries.*

(i) *Leather and Tanning.* (ii) *Pottery.* (iii) *Power Alcohol.* (iv) *Posidonia Fibre.* (v) *Mechanical Cotton Picker.* (vi) *Engineering Standardization.*

D.—*Mining and Metallurgy.*

(i) *Mode of Occurrence of Gold.* (ii) *Ferro-alloys.* (iii) *Alunite.*

E.—*Miscellaneous.*

(i) *Road-making Materials, etc.* (ii) *Weights and Measures.* (iii) *Leather.* (iv) *St. John's Wort.*

In addition to these investigations, a Bureau of Information has been established, with a library of scientific books and journals catalogued and indexed. Information is also furnished to Commonwealth and State Government Departments, institutions and organisations, companies, firms, and private individuals on scientific and technical matters.

3. **Publications.**—The following is a list of the publications issued to 14th March, 1921, by the Institute :—

1. *Bulletins.*

1. The Cattle Tick in Australia. (Out of print. See No. 13.)
2. Worm Nodules in Cattle. (Out of print.)
3. The Alunite Deposits of Australia and their Utilization. (Out of print.)
4. The Factors Influencing Gold Deposition in the Bendigo Goldfield. Part I. (Out of print.)
5. Wheat-storage Problems (Damaged Grain and Insect Pests).
6. Power Alcohol. Proposals for its Production and Utilization in Australia. (Out of print. See No. 20.)
7. Agricultural Research in Australia. (Out of print. The individual papers contained in this Bulletin can be supplied separately.)
8. The Factors Influencing Gold Deposition in the Bendigo Goldfield. Part II. (Out of print.)
9. The Manufacture and Uses of Ferro-alloys and Alloy Steels. (Out of print.)
10. Substitutes for Tin-plate Containers.
11. Paper-pulp : Possibilities of its Manufacture in Australia. (Out of print.)
12. The Prickly Pear in Australia.
13. The Cattle Tick Pest in Australia.
14. An Investigation of the Marine Fibre of Posidonia Australis.
15. Welfare Work.
16. The Factors Influencing Gold Deposition in the Bendigo Goldfield. Part III.
17. Industrial Co-operation in Australia.
18. A Classification and detailed Description of Some of the Wheats of Australia.
19. Wood Waste.
20. Power Alcohol. (Reprint of No. 6, with Addendum.)
21. White Ant Pest.

2. *Reports.*

1. Reports of Executive Committee from Date of Appointment to 30th June, 1917.
2. Report of Executive Committee 1917–18.
3. Report on Organization and Work of Permanent Institute of Science and Industry.
4. Organization of Scientific Research Institutions in United States of America, by G. Lightfoot. (Out of print.)
5. The Work and Present Position of the Temporary Institute of Science and Industry (June, 1920).

3. *Pamphlets.*

1. Recent Developments in the Organization of National Industrial Research Institutions, by G. Lightfoot.
2. Engineering Standardization, by G. Lightfoot.

4. *Australian Standard Specifications.*

1. Structural Steel.
2. Tramway Rails and Fishplates.

5. "*Science and Industry.*"

(Monthly Journal.)

Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 8.
Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 12.

§ 16. Department of Chemistry, South Australia.*

In South Australia, a Department of Chemistry was formed in 1915. The Department is principally engaged in general routine chemical examinations and analyses in pursuance of various Acts of Parliament and for Government Departments, but the chemical investigation of local products and industries forms an important branch of its work. In this connexion a series of Bulletins is in course of preparation. Up to July, 1918, nine Bulletins have been issued, as indicated below. Although publication of Bulletins had to be suspended for a time, it is hoped to continue the series as soon as possible.

No. 1.—*Paper Making:* An investigation into the prospects of establishing a paper-making industry in South Australia. A number of local materials have been investigated, and special attention is directed to straw as the most valuable available material, owing to the very large supply obtainable at a low price and near to the principal sea-ports. No. 2.—*Potash:* Its economic sources in South Australia. Many local sources have been investigated, and wool scour is indicated as especially worthy of attention. *Lanoline:* A process for obtaining wool fat from locally scoured wool is described. No. 3.—*Cream of Tartar:* An examination of local grape products as sources of cream of tartar. No. 4.—*Marine Fibre:* The fibrous portion of the leaf sheath of the sea plant Posidonia Australis grows abundantly in the shallow waters around the coasts of South Australia, and on other parts of the Australian Coast. This Bulletin has been written to gather together and publish all the available information respecting it. The sum of £220,000 has already been spent in this industry, and a large amount of experimental work has been done in finding methods of collection and purification and market uses. No. 5.—*Boiler Waters:* Foaming and priming of boiler waters have been studied with a view to the suggestion of a remedy for these faults. No. 6.—*Grass Tree:* An investigation of the economic products of the species Xanthorrhœa. The trunk, leaves, and resin were examined. Special attention is drawn to the resin as similar to the high-priced resins, such as dragon's blood, benzoin, etc. It was found that 8 per cent. of para-oxy-benzoic acid was readily obtained from the gum. No. 7.—*Gypsum and Plaster of Paris:* An investigation of the gypsum deposits in South Australia and their uses, with special reference to the manufacture of plaster of paris. No. 8.—*Alcohol as a Source of Power:* This Bulletin discusses the use of alcohol as a motor fuel, details tests carried out under practical conditions, and indicates sources from which alcohol can be obtained. No. 9.—*Bonedust:* Its adulteration with Phosphate Rock. The results of this particular form of adulteration are dealt with, and a method of detection described.

Work in connexion with the wheat pest problem was carried out by the Department of Chemistry for the Wheat Weevil Committee, of which the Director of the Department was Chairman. An outline of the results achieved by the Committee is set out in Report No. 2 of the State Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia, 1920. It is estimated that at least £1,500,000 worth of wheat valued at 4s. 9d. per bushel was saved as the direct result of this research work.

NOTE.—In previous editions of the Year Book various other matters of special importance have been dealt with in this section. For a list of these, see Index to Special Articles on page vii.

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* Information supplied by the Director, Dr. W. A. Hargreaves, D.Sc., M.A., F.I.C.

§ 17. Animal and Vegetable Diseases and Pests.

1. **General.**—A Conspectus of Acts and Regulations in force in the various States of the Commonwealth, relating to noxious animals and weeds, means of preventing or mitigating their ravages, restriction on introduction from overseas of disease-carrying animals and plants, quarantining and eradication of infected organisms, etc., will be found on the following pages.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—
(i) Acts in Force ..	Pastures Protection Act 1912, 1918, 1920. (The provisions with respect to the destruction of noxious animals apply only to districts proclaimed to be rabbit infested) Native Dogs Destruction and Poisoned Baits Act 1901	Vermin Destruction Act 1915	Rabbit Act 1885, 1889, 1913, Marsupial Proof Fencing Act 1898, 1913 Dingo and Marsupial Destruction Act 1918
(ii) Definitions ..	*Marsupial* includes kangaroo, wallaroo, wallaby, or paddymelon *Native Dog* includes any dingo or native dog or dog which has become wild *Noxious Animals* include marsupials and native dogs and any animals which the Governor, on petition from a Board, may declare to be such	*Vermin* includes rabbits, foxes, dingoes and dogs run wild or at large, and any kind of animal or bird declared by the Governor to be vermin *Wild Dog.*—A dingo or any undomesticated dog generally known as a wild dog inhabiting the bush and apparently having no owner and being under no control *Wombats* have been declared to be vermin	*Marsupial*, any wallaby, kangaroo, paddymelon, bandicoot, or kangaroo rat. Under the *Marsupial Proof Fencing Act* dingo is included *Dingo.*—A dingo or half-bred dingo or any undomesticated dog generally known as a wild dog inhabiting the bush, or a fox (*Canis vulpes*)
(iii) Constitution of Districts	The Governor may constitute Pastures Protection Districts, and may divide such districts into two or four subdivisions	There are no provisions for the constitution of districts, but for the purposes of the fencing provisions of the Act, special areas comprising a part or the whole of any shire may be formed	(*a*) The Governor may constitute any part of Queensland a Rabbit District (*Rabbit Act*) (*b*) The Governor must divide the State into districts and constitute each district a Dingo District (*Dingo and Marsupial Destruction Act*)
(iv) Boards ..	There is a Pastures Protection Board, consisting of eight elected Directors, for each district	There are no provisions for Boards, but municipal and shire councils have certain powers with respect to the purchase and sale of wire netting	(*a*) *Central Rabbit Board*, consisting of the Minister and not more than six members appointed by the Governor (*b*) *Rabbit Boards*, consisting of so many elected members as may be prescribed. Inspectors are *ex officio* members (*c*) *Dingo Boards*, consisting of five members, one appointed by the Governor and four elected
(v) Qualifications of Members of Boards	Any person, who is liable to be assessed, whose name is on the roll, and who has paid all rates due by him to the Board	..	*Rabbit Board.*—Any owner, part owner, general manager, or resident manager in the district assessed at not less than 50 head of cattle or 250 sheep *Dingo Board.*—Any resident, owner, or manager of a holding in respect of which the prescribed return of stock has been made of not less than 25 head of cattle or 125 sheep or a proportionate number of each

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
GENERAL.		
Vermin Act 1914, 1916, 1919 Wild Dogs Act 1912, 1914, 1919 Sparrow Destruction Act 1889	Rabbit Act 1902 Vermin Boards Act 1909, 1915 Vermin Act 1918, 1919. (This Act applies only to the south-west portion of the State, west of No. 1 rabbit-proof fence and south of No. 3 rabbit-proof fence) Wild Cattle Nuisance Act 1871. 1878, 1883 Destructive Birds and Animals Act 1893	Rabbits Destruction Act 1889, 1893 Wire Netting Act 1910
Vermin includes rabbits, wild dogs and foxes, and any other animals proclaimed by the Governor to be vermin *Wild Dog* includes a dingo and any cross of the native dog, also a dog run wild *Sparrow.*—The common house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) only	*Vermin* means rabbits and wild dogs and any other animals declared by the Governor to be vermin (*Vermin Boards Act*) *Vermin* means rabbits, foxes, dingoes, dogs run wild or at large, sparrows, starlings, and any other animals or birds proclaimed by the Governor (*Vermin Act*) *Wild Cattle.*—All horses and horned stock not branded with a registered brand *Destructive Birds and Animals.*—Sparrows and any animal or bird proclaimed by the Governor	..
(*a*) The Governor may, upon the petition of the holders representing one-half of the ratable property (exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands) constitute such area, if not within a municipality, a Vermin-fenced District (*Vermin Act*) (*b*) Governor may declare the district of a municipal corporation or district council to be a Sparrow District (*Sparrow Act*)	The Governor may constitute any definite part of the State a Vermin District	Every municipal district is deemed to be a Rabbit District
(*a*) *Vermin Boards*, consisting of four members, one of whom is a Government officer and the other three are elected (*b*) The council of every municipality is the Local Authority for carrying out the provisions of the *Sparrow Act*	*Vermin Boards*, consisting of not less than six nor more than twelve elected members as the Governor may determine, unless the district is divided into wards, when the number must not exceed twice the number of wards. When the boundaries of a Road District and Vermin District are conterminous, the Governor may appoint the Road Board to be the Vermin District Board	There are no provisions for the constitution of Boards, but municipal councils must carry out the provisions of the Rabbits Act
Any male ratepayer of a District, and any person who is a resident representative of a ratepayer, if nominated by such ratepayer, when he has reached 18 years of age, and any officer or shareholder in a company which is a ratepayer in the District	Any owner, part owner, or manager of a holding within the District, if such holding is ratable under the Act Under the *Vermin Act*, such ownership or part ownership of a holding is not a qualification where the manager is qualified in respect of such holding	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—GENERAL
(vi) Qualifications and Voting Power of Electors	On notification of a District, the Minister prepares a roll of all persons entitled to vote, and such roll is revised from time to time by the Board. Any person who has been assessed or is liable to be assessed for payment of rates under the Act is entitled to a vote	..	*Rabbit Boards.*—Same qualification as for membership. Number of votes allowed for 50 and under 2,000 cattle, one; 250 and under 10,000 sheep, one; 2,000 and under 5,000 cattle, two; 10,000 and under 25,000 sheep, two; 5,000 cattle or 25,000 sheep and upwards, three *Dingo Boards.*—Same qualifications as for membership, one vote allowed to each elector
(vii) Functions of Boards	A Board may (*a*) erect on any land a rabbit-proof fence, deemed to be a barrier fence; (*b*) specify dates for simultaneous destruction of rabbits and the means to be employed therefor; (*c*) pay bonuses for scalps; (*d*) destroy rabbits on public lands when money has been voted for that purpose	..	(*a*) *Central Rabbit Board.*—To advise the Minister upon matters relating to the administration of the Act and with respect to any measures for preventing the incursion and migration of rabbits or for their destruction (*b*) *Rabbit Board.*—A Board may (i) order fences to be erected; (ii) affix wire netting to fences; (iii) erect, alter, or repair fences; (iv) search for and destroy rabbits (*c*) *Dingo Board.*—A Board may make by-laws with respect to the destruction of dingoes and marsupials and employ scalpers
(viii) Funds of Boards	*Pastures Protection Funds.*—All subsidies, fines, penalties, rates, and other moneys received by a Board The Governor may subsidise a Board in respect of public land in its District The Governor may require a Board to pay a sum not exceeding 3 per cent. of its revenue to cover the cost of administering the Act	..	(*a*) *Central Rabbit Board.*—Endowed from the Consolidated Revenue with not exceeding £10,000 annually (*b*) *Rabbit Boards.*—Funds consist of (*a*) rates, (*b*) endowment not exceeding twice the amount actually raised in a year, (*c*) loans from Government not exceeding five times the rates raised during the preceding year (*c*) *Dingo Funds.*—Assessments, licence fees, and endowment

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
—*continued.*		
Every ratepayer of the age of 18 years and upwards may vote, provided that he is the owner of not less than one-quarter of a square mile of land within the District. One vote is allowed for every 50 square miles or part thereof up to 200 square miles, and then one vote additional for every additional 200 square miles or part thereof	(*a*) Any person who is an elector under the Roads Act, if his land is ratable under the Act. Voting power— Acreage of holding. No. of votes. Not exceeding 10,000 acres .. .. one Exceeding 10,000, not exceeding 100,000 acres .. .. two Exceeding 100,000 acres .. .. three (*Vermin Boards Act*) (*b*) Any person who on the 13th January is the owner of a holding in the District, if such holding is ratable and his name is on the electoral list. Voting power for pastoral holdings— Not exceeding 10,000 acres .. .. one Exceeding 10,000, not exceeding 100,000 acres .. .. two Exceeding 100,000, not exceeding 500,000 acres .. .. three Exceeding 500,000 acres .. .. four Other holdings.—The same number of votes calculated on the unimproved capital value (*Vermin Act*)	..
A Vermin Board may (*a*) carry out all works and undertakings and do all acts necessary for the suppression of vermin by erecting vermin fencing; (*b*) require water supplies to be fenced in; (*c*) purchase any fence along its boundaries; (*d*) contribute to the cost of fences on its boundaries	(*a*) A Board may (i) erect fences or improve existing fences; (ii) alter, maintain, repair, or renew fences; (iii) affix wire netting to fences; (iv) search for and destroy vermin (*Vermin Boards Act*) (*b*) A Board may (i) erect vermin fences and rabbit-proof fences and improve existing fences; (ii) alter, maintain, repair, or renew fences (*Vermin Act*)	..
(*a*) *Vermin Boards.*—Revenue consists of (*a*) rates, (*b*) fines and penalties, (*c*) all other moneys received by a Board, (*d*) loans from Government repayable in 20 annual instalments with interest (*b*) *Wild Dogs Fund* consists of (*a*) rates, (*b*) £1 for £1 subsidies from the Treasury not exceeding £4,000 in one year, and (*c*) advances from General Revenue not exceeding £2,000	*Vermin Boards.*—Funds derived from rates and loans from Government	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—GENERAL
(ix) Rates leviable by Boards, etc.	Every owner or occupier who has 10 head or more of large stock or 100 sheep or more must be assessed and rated Assessment must not exceed 4d. per head of large stock or ⅜d. per head of sheep Unstocked or partly stocked land must be assessed according to its carrying capacity, agricultural land being assessed at one sheep to 3 acres Owners of rabbit-proof fenced holdings only pay half rates	..	(a) *Rabbit Boards* may levy an assessment of not less than 1s. nor more than 5s. on every 20 head of cattle or 100 sheep depastured within the District. The assessment on Crown land must not be on a less number of cattle or sheep for every square mile than the Governor fixes, which may be 10 or less cattle or 50 or less sheep. No assessment is made on an owner of less than 50 cattle or 250 sheep, except on Crown leases, nor on owners of rabbit-proof fenced holdings nor on holdings outside of and to the south or west of the border fence (b) *Dingo Boards.*—Assessment not less than 1s. nor more than 6s. on every owner of 25 head of cattle or 125 sheep or more
(x) Returns to be furnished by owner or occupier	Every owner or occupier liable to be rated and every owner of large stock or sheep must make an annual return to the Board shewing the area of his land and the number of his large stock or sheep	..	Under the *Stock Returns Act*, every owner of stock must furnish annually the Clerk of Petty Sessions of his District with a return of the number and description of stock kept by him. Assessments are based on these returns
(xi) Appointment of Inspectors	The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector for New South Wales and Inspectors for any one or more districts Each member of a Board is an *ex officio* Inspector District Inspectors are paid out of District Funds	(a) The Governor may appoint, subject to the *Public Service Act*, a Chief Inspector for the Suppression of Vermin (b) The Governor may appoint Inspectors either generally or within a prescribed area	Under the *Rabbit Act*, the Governor may appoint Inspectors. Every Inspector is *ex officio* a member of every Board, except the Central Board, but not more than two may attend at any meeting of a Board
(xii) Powers of Inspectors or authorized persons to enter land, etc.	Any authorized person may enter any land in order to search whether any rabbits or noxious animals are on such land, and to erect or repair barrier fences and gates or to examine and inspect land	Any Inspector may at any time enter upon any land and may search whether vermin are on such land, and, on giving notice previously, may take one dog with him	Any member of the police force, who has reasonable grounds for suspicion, may, under authority of a warrant, enter any premises and seize any skins and cyanide of potassium, and if person possessing them does not account for them he may be fined up to £5, or, in case of cyanide, up to £20
			B.—DESTRUCTION OF
(i) Notification by Owner	..	Any owner or occupier of land within 25 miles of an Inspector's usual place of abode may call on him to visit such land to ascertain whether any vermin are thereon	..

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
—*continued.*		
(*a*) *Vermin.*—A Board may levy a rate not exceeding 5s. on each full quarter of a square mile of ratable property, but owners of less are exempt as well as those of holdings enclosed with a vermin-proof fence. A District Council may levy a rate not exceeding 3d. in the £1 for the purpose of destroying vermin, but land within a rabbit-proof fence is exempt (*b*) *Wild Dogs.*—A rate may be levied on certain lands, not exceeding 1s. on every square mile, or half the amount of annual rental on land leased from the Crown, whichever is the less. Occupier of less than 3 square miles exempt (*c*) *Sparrows.* — Municipalities and District Councils may levy a rate not exceeding 2d., or, with consent of the ratepayers, 6d. in the £1	A Board may levy a rate on pastoral holdings not exceeding 1s. for every 100 acres, and on other holdings an amount equal to one half of the rate which might be levied on the unimproved capital value by a Road Board Owners of holdings of less than 100 acres and of rabbit-proof holdings exempt	A municipal council may levy a special rate for the destruction of rabbits
..	..	Occupiers of land in an infested district must furnish, every six months, a return shewing the methods adopted and the number of persons engaged in destroying rabbits
(*a*) The Commissioner of Crown Lands may appoint Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, and officers, and a Board may appoint Inspectors, Rangers, and other officers (*Vermin Act*) (*b*) A Local Authority may appoint Inspectors and officers within its district (*Sparrow Act*)	(*a*) The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector, Inspectors, and other officers (*Rabbit and Vermin Boards* and *Vermin Acts*). (*b*) A Board may appoint Inspectors, and any member thereof may be appointed an Inspector without remuneration (*Vermin Act*)	(*a*) The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector and Inspectors and officers (*b*) A municipal council must appoint Inspectors, but no member of a council may continue to be an Inspector under such council
(*a*) Any authorized person may enter upon any land or any Crown lands at any time and search to ascertain whether any vermin are to be found upon such land (*Vermin Act*) (*b*) Any Inspector, after 48 hours' notice, may enter between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. upon any land or building to ascertain if sparrows or sparrows' eggs or nests are thereon (*Sparrow Act*)	Any Inspector or authorized persons may enter any land or holding to search whether any rabbits or vermin are thereon or to patrol and inspect any fence	An Inspector or person authorized by the Chief Inspector may at all reasonable hours enter upon any Crown land and upon the lands of any person in an infested district for the purpose of seeing whether there are rabbits upon such land

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

..	(*a*) Occupier on finding rabbits upon his land must forthwith notify the nearest Inspector, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for the first offence and not exeeding £50 for subsequent offences (*Rabbit Act*) (*b*) Occupier, upon whose holding there are vermin or signs of vermin, must forthwith give notice to the nearest Inspector or to the Secretary of the local Vermin Board or to the Minister under a penalty not exceeding £20 (*Vermin Act*)	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			B.—DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS
(ii) Proclamation of Infested Areas	The Governor may proclaim any Pastures Protection District to be rabbit infested When any District within the Western Division is proclaimed to be rabbit infested, the provisions of the Western Lands Acts relating to rabbits are suspended	..	The Governor may, under the *Marsupial Proof Fencing Act*, constitute any part of Queensland which is grievously infested with marsupials an infested area
(iii) Destruction of Noxious Animals by Owners or Occupiers of land	(*a*) The owner or occupier of land must suppress and destroy all rabbits and noxious animals upon his land and upon any roads bounding or intersecting the same, unless such roads are vested in a municipality or shire (*b*) A Board may give an owner or occupier notice to destroy all rabbits and noxious animals upon his land (*c*) A Local Authority under the *Local Government Act* may cause owners and occupiers to destroy noxious animals	(*a*) Every occupier or owner of land must suppress and destroy all vermin on his land and on the half width of all roads adjoining (*b*) An Inspector on finding vermin may notify the owner or occupier to destroy all vermin upon his land and upon the half width of adjoining roads and keep them clear of vermin	The Minister may require the owner of a rabbit-proof fenced holding to forthwith take effective measures for the destruction of rabbits upon his holding
(iv) Penalty on Owner or Occupier for failing to destroy Noxious Animals	(*a*) Owner or occupier failing to fully and continuously destroy rabbits and noxious animals on his land, first conviction not exceeding £10, second not exceeding £25, and subsequent convictions not exceeding £100 (*Pastures Protection Act*) (*b*) Owner neglecting to destroy rabbits or noxious animals within 28 days of notice, not exceeding £50 (*Local Government Act*)	Owner or occupier failing within 14 days of service of notice to take means to destroy vermin, first offence not exceeding £10, subsequent offences, not exceeding £50	Owner failing within 30 days of notice to comply with the requirements thereof, not less than £10 nor more than £100
(v) Procedure when Owner or Occupier fails to destroy Noxious Animals	(*a*) The owner or occupier is summoned before a Board, and, unless his explanation is satisfactory, any person authorized by the Board may enter his land and take measures to destroy noxious animals at the expense of such owner or occupier (*Pastures Protection Act*) (*b*) A municipal council may cause noxious animals to be destroyed at the expense of the owner or occupier of the land (*Local Government Act*)	If after 14 days' notice the owner or occupier has not complied with the notice, in addition to any other proceedings, any Inspector may enter upon his land and remain thereon in order to take or destroy or suppress vermin at the expense of such owner	If an owner fails within 30 days to comply with a notice the Minister may authorize any person to enter upon his holding and take measures to destroy the rabbits thereon at the owner's expense

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
ANIMALS—*continued.*		
A District Council may declare any Crown lands within its District, but which are not within a Vermin-fenced District, to be vermin-infested	The Governor may proclaim that any area is vermin-infested, in order that all water supplies therein may be enclosed with rabbit-proof fencing	The Governor must, upon the report of the Chief Inspector, declare any district to be an infested district or a clear district
(*a*) Every owner and occupier of land must destroy all vermin upon such land and upon the half width of all adjoining roads (*b*) Where an authorized person finds vermin upon any land he may require the owner or occupier to forthwith destroy all vermin thereon and upon the half width of roads adjoining same	(*a*) The owner or occupier of any land must suppress and destroy all rabbits upon such land and upon any roads bounding or intersecting same. An Inspector may give notice to an owner or occupier to suppress and destroy rabbits (*Rabbit Act*) (*b*) A Vermin Board may notify an owner of a holding to forthwith take effective steps for the destruction of vermin thereon (*Vermin Boards Act*) (*c*) The owner and occupier of a holding must destroy all vermin upon such holding and upon any roads bounding or intersecting same. The Minister or a Board may notify the owner or occupier of any holding to destroy vermin thereon (*Vermin Act*)	An Inspector may serve upon the occupier of any land in an infested district notice requiring him forthwith to destroy the rabbits upon such land
Owner or occupier not destroying all vermin within the time prescribed, or during the simultaneous vermin destruction months, first offence not exceeding £5, subsequent offences not exceeding £20	(*a*) Owner or occupier failing to fully and continuously destroy rabbits, first conviction, not exceeding £10, subsequent convictions, not exceeding £50 (*Rabbit Act*) (*b*) Owner or occupier not destroying vermin, not exceeding £10 (*Vermin Act*) (*c*) Owner or occupier not commencing to destroy vermin within 7 days of notice, not exceeding £50 (*Vermin Act*)	Occupier not commencing within 7 days after service of notice to destroy rabbits, not less than £2 nor more than £25
When an owner or occupier does not forthwith commence to comply with a notice to destroy vermin and continue to comply therewith, any authorized person may enter upon his land and take measures to destroy vermin at their expense	(*a*) An owner or occupier failing to comply with a notice is summoned before the Minister, who may authorize any person to enter upon the land and destroy rabbits, the cost thereof, with 5 per cent. interest, to be paid by owner, etc. (*Rabbit Act*) (*b*) If owner fails within 30 days to comply with notice, a Board may authorize any person to enter upon his holding and destroy vermin at his expense (*Vermin Boards Act*) (*c*) If owner fails to comply with notice, any Inspector may enter upon his land and destroy vermin at his expense (*Vermin Act*)	If an occupier fails for 7 days to comply with a notice to destroy rabbits, an Inspector makes a complaint, and two Justices in Petty Sessions may authorize him to enter upon the land and destroy rabbits at the occupier's expense

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			B.—DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS
(vi) Recovery of cost of destruction by Tenant from Landlord	..	Any occupier who, while occupying any land under any agreement with a landlord, has incurred expense in destroying vermin may, unless otherwise provided by such agreement, recover from such landlord one-half the amount of such expense if such agreement terminates within 12 but not within 6 months, and two-thirds if it terminates within 6 months	..
(vii) Destruction of Noxious Animals on Crown Lands	Where money has been voted by Parliament for the destruction of rabbits on public lands, the Minister may authorize a Board to apply such money on such terms and conditions as he may think fit	In the event of the owner or occupier of land being the Board of Land and Works, any owner or occupier of land within 1 mile thereof may require the said Board to forthwith destroy all vermin upon its land and half width of road and keep them clear, and if the Board fails to do so within 14 days it may be fined up to £10 for first offence, and to £50 for subsequent offence, such fines to be paid to the shire in which the land is situated	..
(viii) Destruction of Noxious Animals by Local Authorities, etc.	(*a*) The Council of a Municipality or Shire is deemed to be the occupier of all land vested in or held by them, and trustees of commons are deemed to be the occupiers thereof (*Pastures Protection Act*) (*b*) A Municipal Council must destroy all noxious animals on land vested in or leased by it (*Local Government Act*)	All lands permanently or temporarily vested in or occupied or managed by any municipality, council, or trustees are deemed to be owned by such bodies Any municipality, council, or trustees, who are owners of land, may apply the funds under their control to defraying any expenses incurred under the *Vermin Destruction Act*	..
(ix) Simultaneous Destruction of Noxious Animals	A Board may specify (*a*) the dates on which owners or occupiers must commence to suppress and destroy rabbits and noxious animals, and (*b*) the periods during which such work must be continued, and (*c*) the means to be adopted. One month's notice at least must be given for such destruction	The Governor may proclaim any specified day on which simultaneous destruction of vermin must be commenced and continued in any specified part of Victoria	..
(x) Laying Poison ..	(*a*) When a Board destroys rabbits and noxious animals in default of the occupier so doing, poison must not be used unless previous notice has been given to the occupier (*Pastures Protection Act*) (*b*) Any occupier of land stocked with sheep, cattle, or horses may lay poisoned baits for native dogs, but a lessee of Crown land may not lay baits within ½ mile of a public road, nor an occupier of freehold land within 100 yards of a road or boundary. Notice must be posted upon a road (*Native Dogs Destruction and Poisoned Baits Act*)	An Inspector who destroys vermin in default of the owner or occupier may lay poison, but must give such owner or occupier 14 days' notice, stating the land upon which such poison is to be laid	It is not lawful to use cyanide of potassium for the destruction of dingoes or marsupials, nor for a scalper to possess such cyanide. Penalty for contravention, not exceeding £20

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
ANIMALS—*continued.*		
Every occupier of land alienated from the Crown, who pays the cost of the destruction of vermin upon land held by him as lessee or tenant for a term having less than 5 years to run, is entitled to be repaid so much of the cost as would be payable for the difference between a term of 5 years and the time so to run of his lease or tenancy	..	Where a tenant has incurred expense in destroying rabbits, he may recover from the landlord, in case of a lease not exceeding 1 year, four-fifths of such expense; and if the term exceeds 1 but not 3 years, three-fifths: and if it exceeds 3 years two-fifths. A person in occupation of pastoral Crown land may recover one-half of such expense provided that he may not recover a larger sum than 1 year's rent
When any Crown lands, not within a vermin-infested district, have been declared by a District Council to be vermin-infested, an annual rate may be declared not exceeding £1 per square mile, which is to be expended on the destruction of vermin on such Crown lands, otherwise the Crown is under no liability for the destruction of vermin on Crown lands	Where money has been voted by Parliament for the purpose of rabbit destruction, the Minister may apply such money for that purpose as he thinks fit (*Rabbit Act*)	Any Inspector or person authorized by the Chief Inspector may enter upon any Crown land and destroy the rabbits thereon, and all expenses incurred must be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund
All Boards, Municipal Corporations, District Councils, and other corporate bodies must, at their own expense, destroy all vermin on the lands vested in them or under their control Two or more contiguous Councils may form an Associated District Councils' Vermin Board	A Road Board may defray out of its ordinary revenue any expenses incurred in the performance of its duties under the *Vermin Act* in respect of land of which it is the owner	Every Municipal Council must take measures to ensure the destruction of all rabbits within the Municipality
Simultaneous destruction of vermin must, within the district of every District Council, Vermin Board, or Associated Board, be proceeded with during January to April in each year or during such other period as fixed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands	The Minister or a Board may specify (*a*) dates on which owners or occupiers must commence destroying vermin, and (*b*) the period during which such destruction is to be continued, and (*c*) the means to be adopted for carrying out such work	..
(*a*) Any Vermin Board or Municipal Corporation or District Council may lay poison on any land within its district or on any adjoining Crown lands (*b*) Any occupier may lay poison on his land (*c*) No poison may be laid within 100 yards of a public road, and notice of laying poison must be exhibited (*d*) The use of poison for the destruction of sparrows may be authorized subject to regulations for the prevention of accident (*Sparrow Act*)	An Inspector who destroys rabbits where the owner or occupier fails to do so must give notice (7 days in *Vermin Boards Act*) to the occupier of his intention to use poison (*Rabbit and Vermin Acts*)	An Inspector who destroys rabbits in default of the occupier must give such occupier 7 days' notice of where poison is to be laid

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			B.—DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS
(xi) Special Provisions for the Destruction of Dingoes, Marsupials and Destructive Animals and Birds	Any occupant of land stocked with sheep, cattle, or horses may tender to the nearest Court of Petty Sessions for drawing trails and laying poisoned baits for the destruction of native dogs. The cost of such destruction is to be distributed proportionately among owners benefited	..	No person may destroy dingoes or marsupials within a Dingo District unless he holds a permit as scalper or is the owner or manager of a holding or is authorized by them No permit is issued in respect of any holding which is fenced with dog-proof fencing Annual fee for permit 2s. 6d.
(xii) Bonuses for the Destruction of Noxious Animals	A Pastures Protection Board may, and, if the Minister directs, must, pay bonuses for the scalps of noxious animals at such rates as the Board may determine	Every municipal council must pay a bonus of 2s. 6d. for every fox and 20s. for every wild dog destroyed within its boundaries, but is not compelled to pay more than £200 in one year for the destruction of wild dogs, and may increase such amounts. The Government refunds one-half the difference between the bonuses paid and the amount received from the sale of skins, but not exceeding 1s. 3d. for foxes and 10s. for wild dogs, and the total for wild dogs must not exceed £500 in one year. One-half bonus only is to be paid for wild dogs under 6 months old. A council may also pay for the destruction of vermin whether killed within or without its boundaries such sum as it deems fit	(a) Any person, without a license, paying a bonus for rabbit scalps is liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 (b) The rates of bonus for the destruction of dingoes (including foxes) are fixed annually by the Dingo Boards, but must be not less than 20s. each The payment of a bonus in the case of marsupials is optional, and of dingoes compulsory Government makes an annual endowment, not exceeding £5,000, paid in proportion to the amount actually expended by each Board on bonuses
(xiii) Protection of Natural Enemies of Noxious Animals	The Governor may proclaim any animal, bird, or reptile to be a natural enemy of the rabbit, and prohibit within any area the killing thereof under a penalty not exceeding £5. The iguana, native cat, tiger cat, ferret, mongoose, and stoat are declared to be natural enemies, and in certain districts domestic cats which have become wild	The Governor may proclaim any animal, bird, or reptile to be a natural enemy of vermin, and prohibit within any proclaimed districts the killing, etc., thereof under a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £10	The Governor may proclaim any animal to be a natural enemy of the rabbit, and prohibit the killing or capturing thereof in a defined district under a penalty not exceeding £10
(xiv) Penalty for introducing or keeping Noxious Animals	(a) Liberating or attempt-into to liberate, or possessing any live rabbit, not exceeding £100 (b) Having in one's possession or wilfully liberating any noxious animal, not exceeding £10	Possessing or wilfully setting loose any live vermin, not less than £5 nor more than £50, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for not more than 6 months	(a) Introducing any live rabbit into Queensland a misdemeanour, penalty £100 and in addition imprisonment with or without hard labour up to 2 years (b) Possessing or keeping on one's premises any live rabbit, first offence not less than £10 nor more than £50, second offence not less than £20 nor more than £100

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
ANIMALS—*continued.*		
An occupier of land, after notice from an Inspector, must within 21 days destroy all sparrows' eggs and prevent sparrows from building nests or increasing thereon. In default an Inspector, after 48 hours' notice, may, not earlier than one hour before sunrise nor later than one hour after sunset, enter such premises and destroy sparrows and their eggs at the owner's or occupier's expense	(*a*) Any person may destroy any destructive bird or animal within the State (*b*) Any police officer or constable and any authorized person may enter upon any land, houses, or buildings and destroy any destructive birds or animals found thereon (*c*) Licenses for the destruction of wild cattle are issued by the Board for licensing public houses	..
(*a*) The Treasurer must pay out of the Wild Dogs Fund a bonus for the scalp of any wild dog killed on ratable lands or on Crown lands, except in certain scheduled lands, such bonus to be not less than 5s. (*b*) A Local Authority in a Sparrow District may pay bonuses for the destruction of sparrows and sparrows' nests therein	(*a*) Any person, without the license of the Minister, who pays or offers to pay any bonus for the destruction of rabbits is liable to a penalty under the *Rabbit Act* not exceeding £50, and under the *Vermin Act* not exceeding £20 (*b*) A Board may grant bonuses for the destruction of vermin (rabbits excepted under the *Vermin Act*) within its district (*c*) A Vermin Board may pay a bonus not exceeding 10s. each for the scalps of wild dogs and foxes, and under special circumstances may pay bonuses up to £5. When a Board has paid a bonus of 10s. or upwards, the Department of Agriculture may refund 5s. when outside and 10s. when inside the South-Western Division	..
..	The Governor may declare any animal, bird, or reptile to be a natural enemy of the rabbit, and prohibit within any specified area the killing, etc., thereof under a penalty not exceeding £5	The Governor may proclaim any animal to be a natural enemy of the rabbit, and prohibit within certain proclaimed districts the killing of any native cat (*Dasyurus viverrimus*), tiger cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*), domestic cat, or other proclaimed enemy under penalty of not less than £2 nor more than £10
(*a*) Letting loose vermin in any part of the State, not exceeding £100 or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour (*b*) Importing into or letting loose or keeping alive vermin on Kangaroo Island or other islands on the coast, not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for 6 months with or without hard labour (*c*) Letting loose sparrows in any part of the State, not exceeding £10 or imprisonment for 3 months with or without hard labour	Liberating or possessing any live rabbit, not exceeding £100. Selling any dead rabbit west of No. 1 fence, unless imported or killed west thereof, not exceeding £50 (*Rabbit Act*) Passing live vermin through vermin or rabbit proof fence, not exceeding £100 or 6 months' imprisonment (*Vermin Act*) Importing, possessing, or setting free destructive animals or birds, first offence not exceeding £50, subsequent not exceeding £100	Setting at large or attempting to set at large live rabbits, not less than £5 nor more than £20 for each rabbit

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			C.—VERMIN-PROOF
(i) Description of Rabbit-proof or Vermin-proof Fence	*Rabbit-proof Fence.*—(*a*) A substantial fence hung with galvanized wire netting at least 36 inches wide, not less than 18 gauge, mesh not wider than 1½ inches; or (*b*) a fence reasonably sufficient in the opinion of a Board for the purpose of excluding rabbits	The Governor may proclaim any wire netting or other vermin-proof or rabbit-proof fence described therein to be such fence within the meaning of the Act, and every fence erected in the manner so proclaimed, if at least 42 inches in height, is deemed to be a "sufficient fence" within the meaning of the *Fences Act*	*Rabbit-proof*, used with reference to fencing, is defined as of such a character as to prevent the passage of rabbits
(ii) Erection of Fences by Government, Boards, etc.	(*a*) A Board may erect a rabbit-proof fence or barrier fence on any land, public or private, within or without its District, or co-operate with another Board in such work (*b*) Boards must maintain barrier fences (*c*) When a barrier fence is within or on the boundary of Crown lands, any purchaser or lessee thereof (other than an annual lessee) must pay the value of the fence situated within his land	On the application of two or more owners of adjoining properties in a special area who have been furnished with materials for fencing, a Shire Council may, at their cost, erect a rabbit or vermin-proof fence, such owners entering into a bond to repay the cost thereof	(*a*) A Rabbit Board may apply money towards defraying the cost of the erection or maintenance of rabbit-proof fences (*b*) A Rabbit Board may direct that a fence be erected from one place to another within its district, and owners of holdings along the boundaries of which such fence is to be erected must erect fences capable of supporting wire netting and maintain them (*c*) A Rabbit Board may affix wire netting to any fence
(iii) Fencing Crown Lands	Where a private rabbit-proof fence forms a common boundary between public and private lands, the same contribution is payable by the Crown as would be payable by a private owner	The Government may erect and maintain vermin-proof fencing to enclose any Crown lands not owned or occupied otherwise than by the Board of Land and Works, and when such land is sold or leased the purchaser or lessee must repay the Crown the cost thereof	..
(iv) Advances by Government to Boards or Councils	When money is voted by Parliament for the purchase of wire netting and other materials, the Minister may (*a*) purchase and distribute the same among Boards, or (*b*) lend the money to Boards for the purchase by them of such netting, etc. A Board must repay the cost by instalments over a period not exceeding 20 years with interest	(*a*) The Governor may grant loans to Shires for the purchase of wire netting for supplying to owners of land in a special area, repayable within 10 years without interest (*b*) The Government may grant loans, not exceeding £50,000, from Trust Funds at 3% interest (*c*) The Minister may sell wire netting to any municipal council which undertakes to make arrangements with landowners. Council pays 10% cash, and balance in nine equal annual instalments with 4% interest	..

LATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
FENCING.		
Rabbit-proof Fence.—Strainers not less than 5 inches thick, 150 yards apart, 30 inches in ground, 42 inches out. Posts not less than 3 inches thick, 20 feet apart, 18 inches in, 39 inches out of ground. Wire netting not less than 18 gauge, minimum width 36 inches, maximum mesh 1½ inches, 4 inches in ground. Two plain wires 16 inches and 32 inches above ground, one barbed wire 3 feet above ground. *Vermin Fence.*—Strainers 6 inches thick, 150 yards apart, 33 inches in and 54 inches out of ground. Posts 5 inches thick, 20 feet apart, 24 inches in, 54 inches out of ground. Wire netting 18 gauge, minimum width 42 inches, maximum mesh 1½ inches, 4 inches in and 38 inches out of ground. Two barbed wires 3½ inches and 13 inches above netting. Two No. 10 plain wires 19 inches and 46 inches above surface	*Rabbit-proof Fence.*—Strainers 6 inches thick, not more than 128 feet apart, 36 inches in ground. Posts not less than 4 inches thick (jam or mulga 3 inches thick), not more than 18 feet apart, not less than 21 inches in ground. Wire netting at least 42 inches wide, maximum mesh 1½ inches, minimum gauge 17, sunk 6 inches in ground. Two wires 22 inches and 36 inches above ground. *Vermin Fence.*—Strainers not less than 6 inches thick, 150 yards apart, 3 feet in ground, 54 inches out of ground. Jam or mulga posts, 3 inches, others 4 inches thick, or iron standards not less than 1½ inches x ¼ inch, not more than 20 feet apart, 24 inches in ground, not less than 54 inches out of ground. Wire netting same as for rabbits. Barbed wires 3½ and 15 inches above netting, with plain wire between. Two plain wires 19 inches and 42 inches above surface	..
(*a*) A Vermin Board may do everything necessary for the suppression of vermin by the erection of vermin fencing (*b*) The Government may erect vermin-proof fences, the cost of which is to be borne by the owners or occupiers benefited, payable in 20 equal annual instalments with interest, or by rates (*c*) The dog-proof fence from Morgan to Nackara was erected by Government at the expense of owners on each side, and is maintained by the District Councils of the areas benefited	(*a*) The Minister may, out of moneys voted by Parliament, erect, maintain, and repair fences on any Crown land or private land in order to protect any part of the State from the incursion of rabbits (*b*) A Vermin Board may erect fences for preventing the incursion or migration of vermin	..
The Government may fence any vermin-infested Crown lands with a rabbit-proof fence, upon which they cease to be ratable	The Minister may erect and maintain fences on Crown lands	..
A Vermin Board or District Council may borrow from the Government for the purpose of purchasing wire netting and supplying same to occupiers of land in a special area. The loan is to be repaid in 20 equal annual instalments, with interest	..	The Minister may sell wire netting to any municipal council which undertakes to make arrangements with land-owners to buy the same for holdings situated in an infested district. The council pays 10% cash, and the balance in nine equal instalments, with 4½% interest

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			C.—VERMIN-PROOF
(v) Advances by Boards or Councils to Land-owners or Occupiers	(a) An owner of land may purchase from a Board wire netting, etc., the cost of which with interest and all expenses in connexion therewith must be repaid in instalments spread over a period not exceeding that within which the cost is to be paid by the Board (b) An occupier of a holding may purchase wire netting, etc., from a Board for cash if the Minister consents	(a) In a special area, a Shire Council must furnish or offer to furnish owners of land with netting and notify the amount of value, whereupon such amount (whether the materials are accepted by such owner or not) becomes a debt due by such owner. Repayment to be made in ten equal annual instalments with 8% interest (b) A Municipal Council may grant an advance of wire netting, not exceeding 5 lineal miles, to any owner of land, such owner to pay 4½% interest on the amount unpaid	..
(vi) Advances by Government to Land-owners or Occupiers	..	The Minister may advance up to 6 lineal miles of netting to any owner on such terms as to security as may be arranged (a) if such land is held under a license or conditional purchase lease as an agricultural or grazing allotment or under a lease as a selection purchase allotment, or (b) if such land is licensed under the *Land Act*, or (c) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in a municipality Where a fence is on a boundary between private and unoccupied Crown land, only one-half of the value need be paid A mortgage or lien over the land must be given	(a) The owner of a holding in a Rabbit District or infested Dingo District may apply for wire netting to the Minister, who may provide same. The cost thereof is to be a charge on the estate or interest in the holding, and be repaid by equal annual instalments in 10, 15, 20, or 25 years, as agreed on, with interest at 4% for rabbit proof and 5% for marsupial proof fencing (b) An owner may obtain wire netting from the Minister on his own account for marsupial-proof fencing in a proclaimed infested district and the Minister may advance him the cost on the same terms on which he obtained the netting
(vii) Erection of or Contributions to Cost of Fencing by Owner or Occupier	(a) The occupier of a holding of Crown land under an occupation license or lease may notify the local Land Board that he intends to make such holding rabbit-proof, and, when the fence is completed, such holding is deemed to be rabbit-proof as far as regards the payment for improvements in connexion with land withdrawn from occupation license or lease by becoming the subject of any purchase or lease from the Crown (b) The owners or occupiers of adjoining properties must share the cost of rabbit-proof fencing on their boundaries (c) The holder of a license or lease from the Crown, having less than 5 years to run, need only pay a rental equal to 5% of the half of the cost of erection of the fence	(a) In a special area for which a Shire Council has borrowed money for the purpose of netting, an owner must be given notice to fence by the Shire which furnishes him with netting, and if such owner fails to comply the Council may erect the fence at his expense, and the owner is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 (b) Councils may erect fences in special areas on the request of two or more owners of adjoining properties at their expense (c) All land in a special area, unless already sufficiently fenced must be chargeable with the payment of all materials which the Council furnishes or offers to furnish	(a) When a Rabbit Board orders a fence to be erected the owner of every holding along the boundaries of which such fence passes must erect and maintain a fence capable of supporting wire netting. The cost is distributed as follows:—(i) Owner of holding within such fence, one-fourth; (ii) owners of holdings bounded by such fence, one-fourth each; (iii) owners of holdings benefited, the balance (b) The owner of a holding using a fence erected at the expense of a Board or the Crown must maintain such fence and pay 4% per annum upon the cost of the wire netting
(viii) Miscellaneous	The following means are sanctioned for the destruction of rabbits and noxious animals:—Poisoning, trapping, fumigation, destruction of harbour, hunting and shooting, killing the females as caught and letting the males go alive, but only in wire-netted areas	(a) Any owner or occupier may burn off, without notice, from May to September (b) Any Inspector may notify an owner or occupier to destroy fences or timber which give harbour to vermin	Marsupial-proof fences must be inspected annually by a Land Commissioner or Crown Lands Ranger

RELATING TO NOXIOUS ANIMALS—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
FENCING—*continued.*		
(*a*) A Vermin Board or District Council may supply occupiers of land in a special area with wire netting, such occupiers to repay in 20 equal annual instalments, with interest at ½% more than the Board or Council pays for the loan (*b*) All land of an occupier in a special area is to be chargeable with the payment of all netting which a Board or Council furnishes or offers to furnish, whether the same is accepted or not	Any owner or occupier may apply to a Vermin Board for wire netting and other appliances for vermin fences; the Board may provide same and defray the cost out of its funds. Applicant to execute a mortgage to the Agricultural Bank and repay the cost in annual instalments over a period not exceeding 20 years, with interest at the prescribed rate (*Vermin Act*)	A Municipal Council may advance wire netting up to 5 lineal miles to any land-owner for fencing his land (not being less than 5 acres in area or leased Crown lands). Owner to repay cost in 10 annual instalments with 4½% interest, and to give the Council a mortgage over his land
(*a*) The cost of barbed wire and netting for vermin-proof fencing a boundary fence may be advanced to the lessee of land outside of District Councils' and Vermin-fenced Districts by the Government. Repayment to be made by 20 equal annual instalments, with interest at a fixed rate (*b*) The Governor may lend money for fencing around agricultural or cultivated lands not situate within any District Council District. All persons interested therein are to form a Trust, and are jointly and severally liable for the repayment thereof in 20 equal annual instalments, with interest	The Minister, on application from any occupier or owner of land, may provide wire netting and defray the cost of delivery at the nearest railway station or port. The owner must mortgage the land and repay the cost with interest at the prescribed rate extending over a period not exceeding 20 years	An advance of wire netting not exceeding 6 lineal miles may be made by the Minister to any owner of land (*a*) if the land is held under lease (other than mining) under any Act relating to Crown lands, or (*b*) if the land immediately adjoins unoccupied Crown lands Repayment to be made in 10 yearly instalments, and such security is to be given as arranged
(*a*) A District Council may notify an occupier in a special area to erect wire netting furnished to him, otherwise it may do so at his expense (*b*) A District Council may, on the application of two or more occupiers of adjoining properties in a special area, erect netting at their expense (*c*) An occupier of land not within but abutting on a District must pay the Board owning the fence one-half the value thereof in 20 annual instalments, with interest (*d*) An occupier of land abutting on the vermin fence of a Board must pay 5% per annum on half the cost of such fence (*e*) An occupier of land outside a District Council's or Municipality's district must pay his share of the cost and maintenance of a fence erected by an adjoining owner	(*a*) Where a boundary is fenced with a rabbit-proof fence the owner or occupier of the adjoining holding must contribute to the cost thereof according to the length of time he has a right of occupation on the following scale: 10 years or more, four-fifths; 6 years and less than 10, three-fifths; 4 years and less than 6, two-fifths; 2 years and less than 4, one-fifth; less than 2 years, one-tenth (*b*) Where a fence erected by a Vermin Board is made use of by the owner of a holding, such owner must pay annually to the Board a prescribed percentage of the value of the fence to such owner (*c*) Owners in a vermin-infested area must fence in water supplies provided that Government or a Board is prepared to supply wire netting	..
..	No destructive bird or animal may be imported into Western Australia	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE RELATING

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(i) Acts in force ..	Prickly Pear Destruction Act 1901 Local Government Act 1919	Thistle Act 1915	Prickly Pear Destruction Act 1912, 1913 Local Authorities Act 1902, 1910, 1912, 1913
(ii) Definitions ..	(a) *Prickly Pear.*—Opuntia vulgaris, O. brasiliensis, O. monocantha, O. tuna, O. inermis, O. aurantiaca, O. *nigricans*, O. *imbricata*, O. microdasys (b) Governor may declare any plant to be a noxious plant (c) A Council may declare a plant to be a noxious plant within its area	*Thistle.*—Carduus marianus, Carduus benedictus, Carduus lanceolatus, Onopordum acanthium, Xanthium spinosum (Bathurst burr), Carduus arvensis (Canadian thistle), and any other plant declared by the Governor to be a thistle. Numerous plants have been declared noxious, some for the whole State and others for portions thereof	*Noxious Weed or Plant.*—Any weed or plant growing within any Local Authority area which has been declared to be a noxious weed or plant and to be a nuisance under the Local Authorities Act. Prickly-pear and water hyacinth are declared to be noxious weeds
(iii) Inspectors and Persons authorized to give notices	The Minister may authorize any person to act as Inspector	A Justice or municipal officer gives notices	Notices are served by a Local Authority
(iv) Powers of Inspectors, etc.	Any Inspector may at all reasonable hours enter upon any Crown land or private land to ascertain if any prickly pear is growing thereon, and must do so on being required by any owner or occupier	Any person authorized by a Justice or municipal officer may enter upon any lands to ascertain if thistles are growing thereon	A Local Authority may cause the extirpation and destruction of any noxious weed within its area, and may enter upon and dig up the soil of any unoccupied Crown land, public reserve, or private land therein
(v) Noxious Weeds on Unoccupied Crown Lands	(a) When prickly pear is found on Crown land, an Inspector must give notice to the Minister, who must forthwith authorize the employment of all necessary labour to eradicate the same, but he may instead offer for lease such land by auction or tender, or let it in areas not exceeding 640 acres for a period not exceeding 21 years conditionally upon the lessee eradicating prickly-pear thereon (b) A Municipal Council may destroy noxious weeds on any unoccupied Crown lands or may notify the Crown to do so	Notice to be given to the Board of Land and Works in Melbourne, and such Board may eradicate thistles on unoccupied Crown lands not within the boundaries of any shire or borough	(a) The Secretary for Public Lands may make an agreement with any person having for its object the freeing of Crown land heavily infested with prickly-pear, and for the grant or disposal of such land when so freed, the maximum area allowed in one agreement being 100,000 acres (b) Land heavily infested with prickly-pear may be leased at a nominal rental for 50 years conditionally on the lessee destroying all prickly pear thereon (c) The Treasurer, on notification from a Municipal Council, must extirpate noxious weeds on unoccupied Crown land from moneys appropriated by Parliament
(vi) Noxious Weeds on Land occupied by a Municipality	(a) A Municipal Council, on receipt of notice, must forthwith eradicate prickly-pear on its land, streets, and roads (b) A Municipal Council must destroy all noxious plants upon land vested in it, on reserves and upon rivers not privately owned (c) A Council may require an adjoining Council to destroy noxious weeds for 40 chains from the boundary	A Municipal Council must eradicate thistles on land within its boundaries vested in it, or occupied by it, other than unoccupied Crown lands. Any expenditure in excess of £100 in any one year may be refunded by the Government	A Local Authority must extirpate and destroy any noxious weeds existing upon any roads or land under its control
(vii) Noxious Weeds on Land vested in Trustees	Where any common or land is vested by the Crown in trustees other than a Municipal Council, (a) if prickly-pear is not eradicated within 3 months of notice, or (b) if trustees are unable to eradicate, or (c) there are no trustees, the Minister may lease same for not exceeding 21 years conditionally on lessee eradicating prickly-pear	..	Trustees must eradicate noxious weeds on land vested in them, and are liable for the expense of so doing if they fail to eradicate

TO NOXIOUS WEEDS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Thistle and Burr Act 1862, 1887 Noxious Weeds Destruction Act 1891	Noxious Weeds Act 1904 ..	Californian Thistle Act 1883, 1884, 1887
(a) *Thistle.* — Star Thistle, Bathurst Burr (b) *Noxious Weeds* include all plants and weeds for the destruction of which any statutory provision is made (c) The Governor may, after resolutions have been carried by both Houses of Parliament, declare any weed to be a noxious weed	*Noxious Weeds.*—Such plants as the Minister, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, may declare to be noxious weeds either generally or in any particular locality	*Thistle.*—Cnicus arvensis (Californian Thistle). Xanthium spinosum (Bathurst Burr)
Notices are signed by a Chairman or Clerk of a Local Authority within its District, or by a Justice or Crown ranger or police officer or person authorized by the Commissioner of Crown Lands	The Governor may appoint Inspectors	Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Sheep appointed under the *Scab Act*
Any person authorized by a Justice or Crown Lands Ranger may enter upon land and search for noxious weeds, but no authority can be given to enter into any gardens, orchards, or growing crops	An Inspector may, at all reasonable times, enter upon any land for the purpose of ascertaining if any noxious weeds are growing thereon	An Inspector may, at any reasonable hour in the day time, enter upon any lands for the purpose of ascertaining if any thistles are growing thereon
Noxious weeds growing on waste lands of the Crown are to be eradicated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, otherwise the Governor may direct the Treasurer to pay for the expenses of such eradication by any person authorized to do so	On a report to the Minister by any Municipal Council or by the Advisory Board of the Department of Agriculture that any noxious weed is growing on any Government railway reserve, stock route, camping ground, or unoccupied Crown land within one mile of cultivated land, all such lands must be cleared by the Minister for Lands and the Commissioner for Railways respectively	The Minister of Agriculture must cause all thistles growing on unoccupied waste lands to be cut down before blossoming
Noxious weeds upon waste lands of the Crown under the management of District Councils and Municipal Corporations must be eradicated by such Councils	(a) A Local Authority must clear all lands under its control and defray the cost out of its general revenue (b) A Road District Board may, and, if required by the Minister must, clear any road, reserve, or common of noxious weeds (*Road Districts Act*)	A Municipal Council must cause all thistles growing on streets and roads under its control to be cut down before blossoming
..	..	Trustees must cut down all thistles before blossoming on all land vested in them

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE RELATING

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(viii) Noxious Weeds on Private Lands	(a) An Inspector may serve a notice on any owner or occupier of private lands on which prickly-pear is found, requiring him forthwith to eradicate the same (b) A Municipal Council may give notice generally or to an owner in particular to destroy within two months all noxious plants on his land and at least 1 chain back from his boundary and keep such land free from noxious plants	(a) An owner, lessee, or occupier, on receipt of notice, must forthwith destroy and eradicate all thistles on his land and the adjacent half width of road and keep them clear for six months (b) An occupier of land leased from the Crown may receive a refund from the Crown of any amount over £100 expended in any one year for the eradication of thistles	(a) Notice sent to occupier or person in charge, or failing these to owner, to extirpate and destroy noxious weeds within one month and keep the land clear for one year (b) An occupier of land fronting a water-course must extirpate all water hyacinth to a distance of 2 chains or to the centre of the water-course if less than 2 chains distant
(ix) Penalty for Failure to Eradicate Noxious Weeds	(a) Failure to commence and continue to eradicate prickly-pear, first offence, maximum £10; subsequent offences, maximum £20, minimum £5 (b) Failure to take reasonable steps to destroy noxious weeds, maximum £50	Failure to effectually clear land and half width of road within 14 days of notice and to keep clear for 6 months, first offence, maximum £5; subsequent offences, maximum £20, minimum £2	Permitting water hyacinth to be on land, maximum £50
(x) Procedure when Owner or Occupier Fails to Eradicate Noxious Weeds	(a) An Inspector may enter upon the land and do all things necessary to eradicate prickly-pear at the cost of the owner or occupier (b) A Municipal Council may eradicate noxious weeds at the owner's expense	On neglect or refusal to destroy thistles within seven days, any person authorized by a Justice or Municipal Officer may enter and eradicate such thistles at the expense of the owner, lessee, or occupier	If at the end of one month noxious weeds are not extirpated or land kept free for one year, a Local Authority may expend money on the extirpation thereof, such expense to be a charge on the land and recoverable from the occupier or owner
(xi) Procedure when Owner or Occupier is unknown or outside the State	If the cost of eradicating prickly-pear cannot be recovered and remains unpaid for 12 months, the Minister may let the land for a term not exceeding 21 years	The Supreme Court may make an order for the payment of the cost of eradication, such order to be advertised four times in the *Government Gazette*, and if within 18 months no payment is made, the Sheriff may sell the land or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the cost	..
(xii) Contribution between Landlord and Tenant	Where on the 1st September, 1886, a lease was held and has since then been and is now held of any land, except Crown land, for an unexpired period, and no provision is made with respect to the cost of eradicating prickly-pear, the landlord and tenant must each contribute an equitable share of such cost	..	..
(xiii) Miscellaneous	(a) Any person authorized to enter upon land and to destroy prickly-pear may take such indigenous timber growing thereon for the purpose of burning or destroying such prickly-pear and may dig pits and bury same therein (b) Penalty for growing, cultivating, or disseminating prickly-pear, not exceeding £20	..	The Governor may declare that an area be entirely freed from prickly-pear, and then the Local Authority and every occupier and owner must extirpate it. If, after the time prescribed, any prickly-pear is found, both the owner and occupier are liable to a penalty of not less than £5 nor more than £50

TO NOXIOUS WEEDS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
(*a*) Owner or occupier, on receipt of notice, must within 21 days destroy all noxious weeds on his land and on one-half of the adjacent roads (*b*) An owner or occupier, on notice from a District Council or Municipal Corporation, must, within 30 days, destroy all shrubs, plants, or bushes known as acacia, briar, furze, prickly-pear, African boxthorn, and blackberry on his land and the adjacent half roads	(*a*) An occupier, on receipt of notice from an Inspector, must clear his land of noxious weeds within the time specified in the notice (*b*) A Road District Board may make by-laws for requiring the owner or occupier of land to keep the roads abutting on such land clear of poisonous plants after such plants have been so cleared by the Board	(*a*) An occupier of land must cut down all thistles thereon to prevent them from blossoming (*b*) An Inspector on finding thistles on land must give the occupier thereof notice to cut same down within 14 days (*c*) An occupier of land infested with thistles must make an annual return of the estimated area of such infested land
Failure to destroy noxious weeds after notice, maximum £10	Failure to clear land in accordance with notice, maximum £50	Failure to cut down all thistles before blossoming, maximum £20
If within 21 days an occupier or owner refuses or neglects to destroy weed, any authorized person may do so at his expense	If an occupier fails or neglects to clear his land in accordance with the notice, an Inspector may do the work at his expense	If occupier fails to take steps to cut down thistles within 14 days, an Inspector may authorize any person to do so at the expense of such occupier
If there is no occupier, notice may be given by advertisement in the *Government Gazette*	If an owner is absent from Western Australia, notice must be served upon his agent	An Inspector, without serving any notice, must forthwith take steps for cutting down thistles and may proceed *ex parte* to recover the expense thereof, and the amount so recovered remains a charge upon the land
..	If the occupier has the right of occupation for 6 years or more, he must bear the whole expense; if for 4 years and less than 6, two-thirds; if for 2 years and less than 4, one-third; and if for less than 2 years, the owner must pay the whole expense	..
Where noxious weeds are growing, and statutory powers have not been fully exercised, the Commissioner of Crown Lands must give notice to a Local Authority to exercise such powers within not less than 30 days, and in case of its failure to do so may exercise such powers himself at the expense of such Local Authority	..	(*a*) Any person removing or selling any hay, straw, grass seed or any kind of grain in which are any thistle seeds is liable to a penalty of not less than £2 nor more than £25 (*b*) A Municipal Council may make by-laws prescribing the means to be adopted for the destruction and extirpation of any noxious weed (*c*) A Municipal Council may levy a special rate for the eradication of noxious weeds

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. **General.**—The importation of animals from foreign countries is under the control of the Commonwealth, and the following are the chief provisions of the Acts and Regulations governing the same :—

2. **Acts in Force.**—Quarantine Act 1908, 1912.

3. **Diseases in Animals.**—Glanders, farcy, pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax, Texas or tick fever, hog cholera, swine plague, mange, scab, surra, dourine, rabies, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, variola ovina, and any disease proclaimed from time to time by the Governor-General.

4. **Prohibition of Importation, &c.**—The Governor-General may—

(*a*) declare any ports to be ports where imported animals may be landed,

(*b*) appoint quarantine stations,

(*c*) prohibit the importation of any animals,

(*d*) prohibit the removal of any animals from any part of the Commonwealth in which disease exists,

(*e*) declare any part of the Commonwealth to be a quarantine area,

(*f*) declare any animals to be subject to quarantine.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(i) Acts in Force ..	Stock Act 1901 .. .. Stock Diseases (Tick) Act 1901, 1915	Stock Diseases Act 1915 ..	Diseases in Stock Act 1915
(ii) Definitions ..	(*a*) *Stock.* — Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, and other proclaimed animals (*Stock Act*) (*b*) *Stock.*—Horses, cattle, asses, mules, camels, sheep, swine, or goats, or other proclaimed animals (*Stock Diseases Act*) (*c*) *Infectious or Contagious Disease.*—Cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, sheep-pox, and any other proclaimed disease (*Stock Act*) (*d*) *Disease.*—Any proclaimed disease not being scab in sheep, and includes cattle ticks (Ixodes bovis, and Boophilus Australis) (*Stock Diseases Act*) (*e*) *Diseased* means that stock have Texas or tick fever or have cattle ticks on them (*Stock Diseases Act*) (*f*) *Infected* means that the stock are diseased or are in a herd in which are diseased stock or have been upon any land upon which diseased stock have been within the preceding 3 months (*Stock Diseases Act*)	(*a*) *Stock* includes bull, cow, ox, calf, bison, buffalo, stallion, mare, gelding, foal, ass, mule, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, hogget, boar, sow, barrow, sucker, pigeon, goose, fowl, duck, turkey, pea-fowl, guinea-fowl, dog, bitch, camel, goat, deer, antelope, elephant, cat (*b*) *Disease.* — Proclaimed diseases are actinomycosis, anthrax, avian diphtheria, bacillus necrophorus, blackleg, cattle tick, contagious abortion, dourine, farcy, foot and mouth disease, fowl cholera, glanders, hog cholera, hog plague, infectious pneumo-enteritis, influenza, mange, pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, poultry tick, rinderpest, roup, scab, scabies, sporadic urticaria, surra, swine erysipelas, swine fever, swine measles, tick fever, trichina, tuberculosis (*c*) *Diseased Stock.* — All stock proclaimed to be diseased	(*a*) *Stock* includes horses, cattle, sheep, swine, camels, and goats, and other proclaimed animals (*b*) *Disease.* — Actinomycosis, anthrax, malignant growths (cancer), foot and mouth disease, glanders and farcy, pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, rinderpest, tuberculosis, variola, scab, malignant catarrh, rabies, contagious pneumonia in swine, swine fever, swine plague, epizootic lymphangitis, dourine or equine syphilis, strangles, surra, sheep fly, maggot disease, contagious mammitis, cattle tick, Texas or tick fever, and any other infectious or contagious disease affecting stock or any other proclaimed disease (*c*) *Diseased Stock.*—Stock actually suffering from or affected with disease (*d*) *Infected Stock* includes stock which has been in contact with diseased stock during the preceding 3 months

5. **Provisions for landing imported Animals.**—The following provisions must be observed when animals are imported from other countries :—

(*a*) they may be landed only at proclaimed ports,
(*b*) they may not be landed without a permit from a quarantine officer,
(*c*) they must be carefully inspected by a quarantine officer,
(*d*) at least seven days' notice of the arrival must be given to the Chief Quarantine Officer, except in the case of animals from New Zealand, when three days' notice is sufficient,
(*e*) the master of the ship on which are imported animals must make a declaration as to the health of the animals while on board,
(*f*) a declaration from the owner or a certificate from a veterinary surgeon or both, according to the animal, must be forwarded to the Chief Quarantine Officer.

6. **Quarantining imported Animals.**—The quarantining of imported animals is subject to the following provisions :—

(*a*) if the imported animals (other than camels, horses, or dogs) come from a country which is free from disease, and are accompanied by a certificate of cleanness, they may be landed without quarantine,
(*b*) if any imported animal is not suffering from any disease it may be placed under quarantine surveillance and treated as prescribed,
(*c*) in all other cases the animal is to be quarantined for a period ranging from 14 to 60 days, according to the class of animal.

7. **Destruction of imported Animals.**—If a quarantine officer certifies that an animal is diseased and is a source of danger, the Minister may order it to be destroyed, but if any animal so destroyed is found not to be diseased compensation is to be paid to the owner thereof.

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO STOCK GENERALLY.		
Stock Diseases Act 1888, 1903, 1915, 1918	Stock Diseases Act 1895, 1906	Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act 1861, 1880, 1896, 1901, 1909, 1912, 1918 Diseased Animals Importation Act 1883, 1887, 1910
(*a*) *Stock.*—Camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, deer, dogs, swine, and other proclaimed animals (*b*) *Disease.*—Glanders, farcy, equine fever, rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, anthrax, scab, sheep-pox, foot and mouth disease, catarrh, swine fever, trichinosis, rabies, lice, tick, cancer, contagious pneumonia (called pants), affecting swine, actinomycosis, tick fever, and any other proclaimed disease (*c*) *Diseased Stock.*—All stock actually suffering from or affected with disease (*d*) *Infected Stock.*—All stock not actually diseased, which forms or during the preceding 3 months has formed part of a lot containing diseased stock or which has been in contact with diseased stock or with stock treated for the cure of any disease	(*a*) Stock — Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, camels, deer, antelope, llamas, buffaloes, and other ruminants, dogs, poultry, and other proclaimed animals (*b*) *Disease.*—(i) *Horses :* anthrax, glanders, farcy, influenza, epizootic lymphangitis, tick, South African horse sickness, dourine ; (ii) *Cattle :* actinomycosis, pleuro-pneumonia, warbles, anthrax, cattle tick or Texas fever, cancer, rinderpest, tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease ; (iii) *Sheep :* anthrax, catarrh, ticks, lice, footrot, sheep-pox, foot and mouth disease, variola ovina ; (iv) *Pigs :* anthrax, swine fever, foot and mouth disease, contagious pneumonia, hog cholera, tuberculosis, trichinosis ; (v) *Goats, Deer, Antelopes :* anthrax, foot and mouth disease ; (vi) *Camels :* surra, mange, dourine ; (vii) *Dogs :* rabies, mange ; (viii) *Poultry :* roup, cholera, ticks, lice (*c*) *Infected Stock.*—Stock suffering from disease or which has been in contact with diseased stock or has been treated during the preceding 3 months	(*a*) *Cattle.*—Bull, ox, bullock, steer, cow, heifer, calf (*Contagious Diseases Act*) (*b*) *Animal.*—An animal of any kind except mankind (*Diseased Animals Importation Act*) (*c*) *Disease.*—Anthrax (anthrax, splenic fever, splenic apoplexy), cattle plague (rinderpest), contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, bovine tuberculosis, and any proclaimed disease (*d*) *Poultry Disease.* — Fowl diphtheria (roup), favus (Lophophyton gallinæ), canker, chicken-pox, fowl tick (Argas persicus), enteritis, tuberculosis, and the itch mite (Sarcoptes mutans) (*e*) *Diseased* means infected with disease

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(iii) Proclaimed Districts	(Sheep Districts only) ..	(Sheep Districts only) ..	The Governor may constitute any part of the State a Stock District, and assign one or more districts to an Inspector
(iv) Stock Funds ..	..	..	(a) The Stock Diseases Fund consists of all assessments, penalties, and other moneys received (b) The Minister may levy an annual assessment on each owner, not exceeding 2s. 6d. on every 100 head of horses or cattle or 6d. on every 100 sheep or branded or earmarked goats. Owners of less than 50 head of cattle or horses or 250 sheep or goats are exempt from assessment
(v) Returns of Stock to be furnished by Owners	(Sheep only)	(Sheep only)	Returns furnished under the *Stock Returns Act* are to be used for the purpose of making assessments
(vi) Appointment of Inspectors	(a) The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector for New South Wales and Inspectors for one or more districts. Inspectors under the *Postures Protection Act* must be certificated (b) The Governor may appoint Inspectors of horned cattle at the various ports	The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector of Stock, Inspectors of Stock, and other officers	The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector of Stock, Inspectors of Stock, and Honorary Inspectors, who, except the last-named, must pass an examination before being appointed
(vii) Powers of Inspectors with respect to Stock	An Inspector may at any time (a) enter upon any land, building, etc., for the purpose of examining stock; (b) take possession of infected or suspected stock; (c) order an owner to muster stock; (d) detain travelling stock for examination; (e) order any person in charge of infected travelling stock to take them back whence they came if under a distance of 40 miles	An Inspector of Stock has the power to enter at any time into any ship, land, or building, not being a dwelling house, for the purpose of inspecting any stock or enforcing the provisions of the Act or Regulations thereunder	An Inspector may at any time (a) enter upon any holding to inspect stock; (b) detain travelling stock for examination; (c) examine and detain travelling stock; (d) order travelling stock to be forthwith taken back to whence they came; (e) impound or quarantine diseased or infected stock
(viii) Prohibition of Introduction of Stock from other States	The Governor may absolutely prohibit for a specified time the introduction of any stock, fodder or fittings from any other State in which there is reason to believe any infectious or contagious disease exists	(a) The Governor may prohibit the introduction of any infected stock and of the hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any stock (b) The introduction by land or sea of diseased stock is prohibited.	The Governor may prohibit the introduction from another State of infected or suspected stock
(ix) Provisions under which stock may be introduced by sea from other States. (For importations from Foreign Countries, see Commonwealth Act in text)	(a) Cattle which are not infected must be quarantined for not less than 14 days. Cattle which are infected on arrival or within one month thereafter must be destroyed, with all fodder, fittings, and effects within 48 hours (b) No imported stock or fittings may be landed until examined by an Inspector and a permit for removal granted	(a) The introduction of stock by sea is permitted in clean vessels only. (b) Stock newly introduced must not travel until it has been examined by an Inspector, who must be satisfied that it is free from disease (c) Introduced diseased stock may be seized by an Inspector and destroyed or quarantined and treated (d) Stock introduced contrary to a prohibition may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister directs	(a) A declaration and certificate of cleanness must be delivered to an Inspector on arrival, who forthwith examines such stock (b) If an Inspector is in doubt whether any stock is infected, he may temporarily detain such stock on board ship or quarantine them and cause them to be treated

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO STOCK GENERALLY—*continued.*		
..	(Sheep Districts only).. ..	The Governor may proclaim Cattle Districts, and any municipality or two more municipalities jointly may be declared a District
..	..	The Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Fund is supported by a contribution not exceeding 3d. per annum for each head of cattle over 6 months of age and 2s. per horse; but where one or more municipalities are declared a District the maximum rate for cattle is 6d. The sum of ½d. per head is to be deducted and paid to the Chief Inspector of Stock. Owners of less than 4 head are exempt
..	(Sheep only)	Every cattle owner must furnish an annual return of the number and description of cattle in his possession
The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector of Stock, a Deputy Chief Inspector of Stock, Inspectors of Stock, and temporary Inspectors, all of whom must be certificated	The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector of Stock and other Inspectors of Stock, and he may also appoint in sub-districts Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Sheep. The power of appointing Assistant Inspectors of Sheep may be delegated to any Government Resident or Resident Magistrate	The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector of Sheep and other Inspectors of Sheep, who are also to act as Inspectors of Stock
An Inspector may enter any conveyance or land for the purpose of inspecting any stock, and may direct the owner of diseased or infected stock to place such stock in a quarantine ground and to treat them. He may also kill one head, or, if there are over 100 head, two head per hundred for the purpose of deciding whether they are diseased	An Inspector may enter any vessel or conveyance or upon any land or into any building, not being a dwelling-house, for the purpose of inspecting stock or enforcing the provisions of the Act or Regulations thereunder	..
The Governor may prohibit the introduction of any stock, fodder, or fittings from any other State, during such periods as may appear to be necessary for preventing the introduction of disease	The Governor may prohibit the introduction of any stock from any place either by land or sea	(*a*) The Governor may prohibit the importation of cattle from any infected country, or may permit them to be landed only at certain ports (*b*) The importation of any packing likely to introduce Queensland cattle tick (Ixodes bovis) is prohibited
(*a*) Cattle or sheep may not be introduced by sea without a certificate from an Inspector or veterinary surgeon at the port of shipment that they are clean (*b*) Horses and swine must be accompanied by a declaration of health from the owner certified to by an Inspector or veterinary surgeon (*c*) Diseased or infected stock may be destroyed or removed to quarantine and treated	(*a*) No stock may be imported unless accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that they were free from disease when placed on board (*b*) No imported stock may be landed until examined by an Inspector and a permit granted (*c*) Non-infected stock must be quarantined (*d*) Stock which on arrival or within 3 months thereafter is infected must be destroyed by the owner within 48 hours, together with fodder, fittings, etc. Swine from Queensland may be landed only at Fremantle and must be quarantined for 30 days	(*a*) Fourteen days' notice must be given of the importation of cattle (*b*) Cattle may only be landed at certain specified ports (*c*) Cattle must be accompanied by a certificate of cleanness from an Inspector, and a certificate from a veterinary surgeon that they were recently subjected to the tuberculosis test and be quarantined on arrival for not less than 90 days (*d*) Three days' notice of the arrival of poultry must be given, and a declaration and certificate of freedom from disease furnished

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(x) Duties of Masters of Vessels carrying Stock	The Master of any vessel in which are imported stock must make a declaration to an officer of Customs regarding the stock shipped	..	..
(xi) Provisions under which Stock may be introduced by Land	Stock may not be introduced until examined by an Inspector and a permit for removal granted	(a) Stock may only be introduced at certain scheduled places, and not less than 24 nor more than 96 hours' notice must be given to an Inspector (b) An Inspector must be satisfied that stock is free from disease before authorizing its introduction, and such stock must not travel until it has been inspected. (c) An Inspector may order stock and fittings to be disinfected or treated before introduction	(a) Stock may only be introduced at appointed places (b) The owner of stock must obtain from an Inspector a permit to travel such stock, which must not be removed from their place of destination within 3 months except under a fresh permit (c) No stock may be introduced without a certificate of cleanness from the Inspector in the other State contiguous to the crossing place (d) Stock must be examined by an Inspector, who may refuse admission until they have been observed and treated in the State of origin
(xii) Exportation of Stock, etc.	An Inspector of Horned Cattle must examine all cattle intended for export, and, if they are found free from disease, give a certificate of cleanness, and see that they are embarked	..	Hides may only be exported when accompanied by a declaration that they have been salted and stacked and remained in the stack for not less than 7 days, and have been examined by an Inspector
(xiii) Quarantine Stations	The Governor may proclaim any ground to be a quarantine station	..	The Minister may establish quarantine stations in all necessary places
(xiv) Proclamation of Infected Areas	The Governor may declare any of the Australian States or parts thereof to be infected, if there had existed therein within the previous twelve months any disease in stock	..	The Governor may declare any part of Queensland to be an infected area
(xv) Notification of Diseased Stock	Notice must be given to the nearest Inspector and to the nearest member of the police force within 48 hours when the stock is kept on any land by the occupier or his manager, agent, or superintendent, and within 24 hours by the person in charge of travelling stock	The owner of infected stock must forthwith give notice to the Chief Inspector or to the Inspector for his district	(a) An owner of stock must notify the nearest Inspector when disease appears in stock upon his holding or in his travelling stock (b) An owner of swine must similarly notify within 24 hours
(xvi) Isolation of Diseased Stock	An owner, on the discovery of disease, must have the diseased stock drafted out and kept separate, as far as practicable, from stock which are not diseased	Any stock which has been in direct or indirect contact with any stock affected with anthrax must be forthwith isolated	An owner must, when disease appears in his stock, forthwith draft out and continue to keep separate all diseased stock from stock not suffering from disease
(xvii) Quarantining Diseased Stock	An Inspector may order an owner of infected stock to remove them to any other locality, and may, with the approval of the Minister, place them in quarantine, and declare any land where such stock are or recently have been to be a quarantine area	When an Inspector finds any disease (except scab or influenza in sheep) he may declare the premises where it is found to be a quarantine district	(a) An Inspector may define the boundaries of any infected area and place it in quarantine, from which stock must not be removed unless authorized by the Minister (b) An Inspector may impound or quarantine any stock which are or are suspected to be diseased

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO STOCK GENERALLY.—*continued.*		
The Master of a vessel having on board any stock must give notice to an Inspector within 24 hours of arrival, and must not land stock, etc., without his permission	The Master of a vessel on which are imported stock must make a declaration with regard thereto and deliver it to an Inspector	The Captain of a vessel having cattle on board to be landed must notify the Inspector of Stock at the port of landing
(*a*) No stock may be introduced except at proclaimed points of entry (*b*) Twelve hours' notice must be given of the introduction by rail (*c*) The importer of cattle must have a certificate of health from an Inspector or a declaration from the breeder or owner (*d*) Camels from Western Australia must be treated and dressed and placed in quarantine for not exceeding 3 months, and not released therefrom unless healthy and free from mange	(*a*) Same provision as for stock introduced by sea (*b*) Cattle may only be introduced from the Eastern States when accompanied by a certificate that they are free from tuberculosis (*c*) An owner of stock must give at least 7 days' notice of their introduction (*d*) Swine may only be landed at Fremantle and must be quarantined for 30 days	..
..	..	Sheep may not be exported unless certified to be clean Three days' notice to be given to an Inspector
The Governor may appoint quarantine grounds for the reception and detention and treatment of diseased or infected stock	The Governor may set apart land for quarantine stations	The Chief Inspector of Stock may rent or purchase and the Chief Inspector of Sheep may rent land for quarantine grounds, with the consent of the Governor
The Governor may appoint areas within the State from which no stock may be removed except in accordance with regulations, and may prohibit the removal of stock from one part of the State to another part	(*a*) Any district in which there are or have been within 6 months any infected sheep is an infected area (*b*) East Kimberley District is a quarantine area, and cattle may only leave at Wyndham after having been dipped	The Governor may declare "Clean Sheep Districts" and "Quarantine Sheep Districts"
(*a*) An owner of diseased stock must, within 24 hours of the discovery thereof, notify the nearest Inspector, and the Chief Inspector at Adelaide (*b*) An owner of swine affected with disease must give immediate notice thereof to the nearest Inspector	An owner of infected or suspected stock must, as soon as he has discovered that they are infected, forthwith give notice to the nearest Inspector	Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected cattle must forthwith give notice to an Inspector
An owner must keep diseased stock from coming into contact with stock belonging to other persons	An owner of infected or suspected stock must keep such stock from coming into contact with other stock until otherwise ordered by an Inspector	Every person having in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected animal must, as far as practicable, keep any such animal separate from animals not so affected
(*a*) An Inspector may direct the owner of diseased or infected stock to place such stock in a quarantine ground to be appointed by such Inspector (*b*) The Commissioner of Lands may order infected stock to be quarantined	If it appears to an Inspector that disease exists or has within the preceding 30 days existed on any land he must declare such land to be an infected holding in which diseased stock must be kept until released, and notify the Chief Inspector	When it appears to the Minister that disease exists in a shed, field, or other place, he must declare such place to be a place infected with disease, and animals must not be moved into, within, or out of any place infected with disease

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(xviii) Treatment of Diseased Stock	(a) An Inspector may order the owner of infected stock to disinfect, dress, inoculate, or otherwise treat such stock under the supervision of an Inspector (b) All infected stock must be branded with red paint	The Chief Inspector may direct the owner of infected stock to treat such stock in order to prevent the spread of disease	(a) An Inspector may order stock infected with disease to be treated (b) An Inspector may order that all stock, before being removed from an infected area, must be treated to his satisfaction (c) An owner may appeal to the Minister against the decision of an Inspector
(xix) Inoculation of Stock	(a) Only certificated inoculators may practice inoculation (b) Notice of inoculation must be given to the Government Veterinary Surgeon and the District Inspector of Stock (c) Inoculated cattle must not be removed for 30 days (d) The carcass of stock dying within 30 days of inoculation must be burned (e) The results of inoculation must be reported to the Government Veterinary Surgeon	..	Only qualified veterinary surgeons or other persons approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock may practise the protective inoculation of stock against disease, except stock-owners inoculating their own stock against pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, Texas fever or blackleg
(xx) Destruction of Diseased Stock	(a) The Minister may order the destruction of infected stock whenever such destruction would tend to prevent the spread of disease or the cause of disease (b) Any stock moved contrary to any order or regulation may be seized by an Inspector or Officer of Police, and, at the discretion of the Minister, sold or destroyed	Whenever the Governor is satisfied, upon the report of an Inspector, that any stock is diseased he may order the destruction of such stock	The Minister may order the destruction of infected stock whenever such destruction would tend to prevent the spread of disease, also of any diseased stock which has been impounded or quarantined by an Inspector
(xxi) Procedure with regard to Straying Stock	Stock straying within a quarantine area must be examined and treated. If the owner is known, he must take them to a secure paddock, and if unknown, they are to be disposed of as directed by the Minister	..	A Local Authority may destroy any diseased stock suffering from malignant growths (cancer) tuberculosis or pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa found straying upon any road or land under its control, without compensating the owner, and must notify an Inspector
(xxii) Compensation for the Destruction of Stock	..	The owner of diseased stock, which is destroyed, has no claim for compensation for their destruction	Compensation equal to one-half of the value for Australian-bred stock or full value for imported stock is paid when the animal destroyed is found to be free from disease, the value of products from boiling-down being taken into consideration when estimating compensation

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO STOCK GENERALLY—*continued.*		
(*a*) An Inspector may direct the owner of diseased stock to take measures regarding their treatment or to do such acts as are necessary to eradicate or check the spread of disease (*b*) If pleuro-pneumonia is found in a herd of cattle, the Chief Inspector may cause such herd to be inoculated	An Inspector of Stock may require that anything which is in contact with diseased or infected stock be cleansed and disinfected	..
Inoculation may only be carried out by a competent person	It is unlawful for any person, without the consent of the Chief Inspector, to inoculate or cause any stock to be inoculated with the virus of any disease, whether such virus be in an attenuated form or not	..
(*a*) The Commissioner of Lands, whenever any stock is diseased, and it is desirable in order to eradicate disease or prevent its spread, may order such stock to be forthwith destroyed by the owner (*b*) Diseased swine must be destroyed	(*a*) Stock infected with any infectious or contagious disease may be destroyed (*b*) If there is no efficient means of isolation of diseased stock, the Chief Inspector may order such stock to be killed (*c*) Diseased swine must be destroyed	The Minister may cause all animals to be destroyed which are (*a*) affected with disease, (*b*) in contact with diseased animals, (*c*) suspected of being affected with disease or of being in an infected place, (*d*) within a prescribed distance of an infected place
An Inspector may seize and destroy diseased stray stock	..	..
(*a*) No compensation is payable for stock destroyed under authority except that full compensation is paid to the owner of stock destroyed for examination which is found to be free from disease (*b*) When apparently infected swine after destruction are found free from disease, the Governor must compensate the owner with three-fourths of the value less the amount realized from the sale of the carcass	No compensation is paid to the owner of any stock destroyed owing to being diseased when imported or within 3 months thereafter	The Minister must pay compensation for animals slaughtered to the extent of three-fourths of their value but not exceeding £20, and may withhold compensation if the owner has been guilty of an offence against the Act. Any insurance is to be deducted from the amount of compensation

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			A.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(xxiii) Provisions with regard to Travelling Stock	An owner must obtain a permit from an Inspector to travel stock, but for less than 20 miles in certain districts a statement signed by the owner is sufficient. Not less than 12 nor more than 48 hours' notice must be given before crossing a run. When diseased stock are being travelled, notice must be given to the owner of a holding through which they will pass, and they must only travel by daylight, and every precaution must be taken to avoid contact with the stock on the run	..	(a) An owner, before starting to travel stock, must obtain a permit from the nearest Inspector, who notifies all the Inspectors in such districts through or adjacent to which the stock will travel (b) A drover must give not less than 24 nor more than 48 hours to the owner before entering his holding (c) Diseased travelling stock are to be quarantined and treated at the nearest convenient place
(xxiv) Powers of Local Authorities under Local Government Acts	A Municipal Council may provide, control, and manage tanks for the dipping of sheep and cattle	A Municipal Council may construct and maintain dipping places and portable dipping tanks for sheep	..
			B.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(i) Acts in Force ..	Pastures Protection Act 1912, 1918, 1920. (This Act also relates to the Destruction of Rabbits)	Stock Diseases Act 1915 .. Sheep Dipping Act 1915	No special Act relating to sheep, the provisions of the Diseases in Stock Act 1915 relate to all kinds of stock
(ii) Definitions ..	(a) *Infected Sheep.*—Any sheep affected with scab, influenza, or catarrh, or which have formed part of a flock so affected, or which have been in contact within 6 months with such sheep or which have been dressed or treated within the same period (b) *Destroy.*—To entirely consume by fire or bury not less than 3 feet underground, or, having burnt the wool and skin, boil down the carcass	(a) *Infected Sheep* (with catarrh or influenza) include sheep which have mixed with sheep infected with catarrh or influenza within the preceding 6 weeks (b) *Infected Sheep* (with scab) includes all sheep which (i) are actually infected with scab, (ii) have been within the preceding 4 months treated for scab, (iii) are branded with S, (iv) have been dipped or treated without authority during the preceding 4 months except in a clean district, (v) are on a run or travelling with sheep infected as (i) to (iv) (c) *Lice.*—The insects Trichodectes sphœrocephalus (d) *Ticks* — Melophagus ovinus (e) *Destroy.*—Bury not less than 2 feet deep or consume by fire or boil down	*Destroy.*—Consume by fire, or bury under the ground, kill, or otherwise destroy to the satisfaction of an Inspector
(iii) Proclaimed Sheep Districts	The Governor may constitute Pastures Protection Districts	The Governor may divide Victoria into districts for the purposes of the Part of the Act relating to Scab in Sheep	..

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO STOCK GENERALLY—*continued.*		
(*a*) Any person with stock desirous of crossing a run or leased Crown lands or Crown lands within any hundred must give not less than 24 hours' nor more than 7 days' notice to the proprietor or nearest police constable or Crown Lands Ranger, as the case may be (*b*) A proprietor of land may detain and examine travelling stock if suspicious of disease, and may detain them for examination by an Inspector	..	..
(*a*) A District Council may make by-laws to enforce the destruction of infected cattle which, if slaughtered, would be unfit for human food (*b*) A Municipal Corporation or District Council may construct dipping places or portable dipping tanks	..	(*a*) A Local Authority may make by-laws providing for the establishment, control and management of dips (*b*) Where a district is proclaimed on application of one or more Municipalities, the cattle tax is paid into the Municipal Fund for the purpose of paying for a veterinary surgeon
TO SHEEP ONLY.		
No special Act relating to sheep, the provisions of the Stock Diseases Act 1888, 1903, 1915, 1918, relate to all kinds of stock	Scab Act 1888, 1891, 1893, 1894	Diseased Animals Importation Act 1838 Stock Act 1875, 1877, 1879, 1883, 1889, 1905, 1914
Destroy.—Entirely consume by fire, or bury not less than 3 feet deep, or consume the wool and skin by fire and boil down the carcass	(*a*) *Infected Sheep.*—(i) any sheep infected with scab, (ii) any sheep in a flock in which are infected sheep, (iii) any sheep which have been in contact during the preceding 6 months with infected sheep, (iv) any sheep depastured on the same land as infected sheep, (v) any sheep on board a vessel or in a yard, truck, etc., in which there have been within 3 months infected sheep unless such are disinfected, (vi) all infected sheep until a clean certificate is granted (*b*) *Destroy.*—Bury not less than 2 feet underground or consume by fire or boil down	(*a*) *Diseased* means actually infected with scab or where the Acarus or scab insect has been found (*b*) *Infected* applies to all diseased sheep, to sheep in a flock containing diseased sheep or which have been during the preceding 2 months in such a flock, and to all sheep that within the preceding 2 months have been dipped for scab (*c*) *Lice.* — Trichodectes sphœrocephalus (*d*) *Ticks.*—Melophagus ovinus (*e*) *Destroy.*—Bury at a depth of not less than 2 feet or consume by fire or boil down
..	The Governor may proclaim Scab Districts	The Governor may divide the State into Sheep Districts

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			B.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(iv) District Boards	One Pastures Protection Board is constituted for each district, consisting of eight directors elected by persons whose names are on the roll	The Governor may appoint for one or more districts a Board of Advice consisting of five or more members, each of whom must reside in the district and own at least 500 sheep. No member may act if he owns sheep with scab	..
(v) Functions of District Boards	A Pastures Protection Board may (*a*) sanction the occupation of Crown land for the detention of sheep, and (*b*) hear and determine appeals from the decisions of Inspectors	(*a*) Inspectors must confer with the Board (*b*) A Board must meet at least once a month in a scab district to consider the Inspector's report, and at least once a year in other districts, and report thereafter to the Minister (*c*) A Board must consult with and advise the Inspector	..
(vi) Sheep Funds ..	The Funds of a Board consist of rates not exceeding 4d. per head of large stock and ½d. per head of sheep, subsidies, fines, penalties, and other moneys received	..	..
(vii) Returns of Sheep to be furnished by Owners	Every owner or occupier liable to be rated must make an annual return of his land and large stock or sheep in the district or travelling in any other district	(*a*) An Inspector may require from an owner of sheep a correct account of all sheep on his run (*b*) An owner must make a return of all sheep dipped within one month of such dipping	..
(viii) Powers of Inspectors with regard to Sheep	(*a*) An Inspector may enter at any time upon any run in order to (i) inspect any sheep; (ii) take possession of and detain any sheep until the requirements of the Act have been complied with; (iii) carry out, at the owner's expense, any of the provisions of the Act which he fails to comply with; (iv) exercise the powers delegated to him (*b*) Where the owner disputes infection an Inspector may kill one sheep in each flock for evidence, except imported sheep	(*a*) An Inspector may enter, between sunrise and sunset, into any land or place in the execution of his duty (*b*) Where infection is disputed, an Inspector may kill one sheep for evidence	..
(ix) Prohibition of introduction of Sheep from other States	The Governor may absolutely prohibit the introduction of sheep from an adjoining State for a period not exceeding 6 months	The Governor may prohibit the introduction of sheep from New South Wales or South Australia, unless under such conditions as are described in an order	..

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO SHEEP ONLY—*continued.*		
..	..	..
..	..	..
..	An annual contribution of not more than £2 for every 1,000 sheep owned by each owner	..
..	(*a*) Every sheep-owner must make an annual return of the number of sheep kept by him (*b*) A list of infected runs is to be published monthly in the *Government Gazette* (*c*) An owner of sheep in the South-West Division must make a declaration as to the number of sheep dipped and send same to the nearest police officer in charge of a station	(*a*) Every sheep-owner must make an annual return of the number of sheep in his possession, also at any time when required to do so by an Inspector (*b*) A return of the number of sheep dipped must be sent to the Chief Inspector after such dipping
..	An Inspector may enter upon any run and inspect and examine any sheep, and an owner must muster sheep if required to do so	(*a*) An Inspector may enter at reasonable times upon any land or premises and examine sheep, and may require the owner to muster same; but such mustering is not compulsory between the 1st May and the 30th September (*b*) The Chief Inspector must advertise infected runs (*c*) The Chief Inspector, with the consent of the Governor, may erect and maintain public dips
..	..	The Governor may prohibit the importation of sheep without a permit

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			B.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(x) Provisions under which Sheep may be introduced by sea from other States. (For Importation from Foreign Countries, see text)	(a) Notice of the arrival of sheep must be given to an Inspector, and the sheep examined before being landed (b) Infected sheep must be quarantined and dressed and detained for 21 days after the last dressing (c) Uninfected sheep must be quarantined for such time and dressed as prescribed	Sheep introduced by sea, whether infected or not, must not be driven inland without the authority of an Inspector	..
(xi) Provisions under which Sheep may be introduced from other States by land	(a) Owner to give not less than 48 nor more than 96 hours' notice to an Inspector (b) Sheep may be introduced at specified crossing places only (c) Certificate of cleanness from Inspector of State of origin required (d) Travelling permit required, and sheep cannot leave their place of destination for 6 months except under a fresh permit (e) Inspector may refuse to admit sheep until they have been quarantined for 3 months and dressed	..	..
(xii) Notification of Infected Sheep by Owner, etc.	An owner of infected sheep must within 24 hours (a) post up notices that his run is infected, (b) insert similar notice in the nearest local newspaper for 3 weeks, (c) notify the nearest Inspector, (d) notify the nearest resident director, (e) notify the proprietors of adjoining runs, (f) brand all infected sheep with a red S	(a) An owner of infected sheep must (a) notify an Inspector, (b) within 3 days post up notices on roads intersecting his run, (c) advertise for two succeeding weeks, (d) brand sheep with red S	..
(xiii) Isolation of Infected Sheep	An owner must cause infected sheep to be shepherded by day and yarded at night	Infected sheep, unless in a well-fenced paddock, must be shepherded by day and folded at night	..
(xiv) Quarantining Infected Sheep	An Inspector may quarantine an infected run or part thereof, and must define the boundaries, and such quarantine must extend for one mile at least beyond such boundaries	(a) The Governor may order that any portion of Victoria be a quarantine district from which or into which no sheep may travel without the permission of an Inspector (b) Sheep infected with catarrh or influenza must not be depastured within a quarter of a mile of a road or on land not the owner's or driven along any road	..
(xv) Treatment of Infected Sheep	Sheep infected with scab, influenza, or catarrh which are not ordered to be destroyed must be dressed · but no sheep may be dressed without having been examined by an Inspector	An owner of infected sheep must dip them within 14 days, and, if he fails to do so, an Inspector may apply to a Court of Petty Sessions, and, on the conviction of the owner, may seize and cleanse such sheep	..

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO SHEEP ONLY—*continued.*		
(*a*) Sheep may not be introduced by sea without a certificate of cleanness from an Inspector or veterinary surgeon at the port of shipment (*b*) Sheep from a clean State may be landed without quarantine or dipping (*c*) Sheep introduced without a certificate of cleanness must be quarantined for not less than 60 days and dipped and disinfected	(*a*) The owner of imported sheep must report to the Resident Magistrate or an Inspector, and not remove them until they are declared clean, nor until they have been dipped (*b*) Sheep from Queensland may be landed at Fremantle only, and must be quarantined for 14 days	(*a*) No sheep arriving at any port may be landed until inspected by an Inspector, and if found infected with catarrh must be destroyed (*b*) Sheep may be landed at certain ports only, and must be accompanied by a declaration of health from the owner and a certificate of cleanness from an Inspector at the port of shipment, and must have a landing permit; if carrying lice or ticks, they must be dipped
..	The Governor may appoint places on the inland boundaries of districts at which all sheep must be introduced	..
..	An owner of infected sheep must (*a*) give notice to owners of adjoining runs within 48 hours, and to an Inspector and Resident Magistrate (if any) within a specified time according to distance; (*b*) post up a notice on his run; (*c*) brand infected sheep with S	An owner of sheep affected with ticks or lice must forthwith notify the Chief Inspector
..	Infected sheep not depasturing within secure enclosures must be shepherded by day and folded by night	..
Infected sheep must be kept in quarantine until clean	Any run on which are infected sheep must be quarantined until clean	..
Sheep affected with tick or lice must be dipped after being shorn	Infected sheep must be dipped within 4 weeks from the service of notice from an Inspector, or forthwith if affected with ticks or lice	Sheep carrying ticks or lice must be dipped within 14 days, but unshorn sheep need not be dipped between the 1st May and the 30th November

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			B.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(xvi) Destruction of Infected Sheep	(a) If an Inspector decides that sheep (i) are affected with scab, or (ii) have within the preceding three months been so affected, or (iii) have during that period formed part of an infected flock, he must make a memorandum of their value, and notify the owner to destroy such sheep (b) An owner may appeal to the Board against the decision of an Inspector	(a) An owner may elect to have sheep to which an order for cleansing relates destroyed (b) Sheep still infected after 15 months may be destroyed by order of a Court of Petty Sessions (c) An owner may appeal to the Board of Advice against an order for the destruction of sheep	..
(xvii) Procedure with regard to Straying Sheep	Any owner or proprietor may seize and destroy any infected sheep (not exceeding 200 in number) straying off their own run, and must give notice thereof to the nearest Inspector within 24 hours	Infected stray sheep may be destroyed by an Inspector or by the owner or occupier of the land on which it is straying, who must notify an Inspector of such destruction	..
(xviii) Compensation for Destruction of Sheep	An owner of sheep which are destroyed as being infected with scab is to be compensated by the Pastures Protection Fund to the extent of two-thirds of their value, less any amount received from the sale of products from boiling down	..	..
(xix) Provisions with regard to Travelling Sheep	(a) Travelling sheep starting from an infected district or one adjoining, or a district adjoining an infected State, must obtain a certificate of cleanness from an Inspector (b) Travelling sheep must be branded with the letter T (c) Drover to give not less than 12 nor more than 48 hours' notice to owners of runs on his route	(a) Notice of travelling sheep, if 500 or over, must be given to the occupier of a run or to the commoner of a common through which they will pass not less than 12 nor more than 24 hours previously (b) Infected sheep may not travel on any road or upon any land not in the actual occupation of the owner (c) An Inspector may destroy any infected flock of travelling sheep	Travelling sheep must be branded with the letter T
(xx) Detention of Travelling Sheep	An owner of a run through which travelling sheep pass may detain such sheep on suspicion of their being infected until they have been examined by an Inspector	(a) An owner of a run may examine sheep driven through his run and detain suspected ones pending an examination by an Inspector, and if they are infected they are to be destroyed (b) Any Inspector may detain and examine travelling sheep	..
(xxi) Compulsory Dipping of Sheep	..	Every sheep-owner must dip all his sheep immediately after shearing as well as his lambs; but if it is not possible to do so immediately, they must be kept in a secure paddock and dipped within 60 days	..

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO SHEEP ONLY—*continued.*		
..	If infected sheep are not dipped in accordance with the instructions of an Inspector, the owner is guilty of an offence, and Justices may order the sheep to be destroyed	..
..	Any person may seize and destroy stray infected sheep, and any Inspector may seize and destroy stray suspected sheep	(*a*) An occupier of land upon which diseased or infected stray sheep are found may detain them for examination by an Inspector (*b*) Any Inspector may detain such sheep found on a street, road, or reserve (*c*) The Chief Inspector may order such sheep to be dipped, and, if no owner is found within 14 days, to be destroyed or sold
..	*No compensation* is payable for any sheep destroyed under the authority of the *Scab Act*	..
Sheep infected with ticks or lice must not be removed without a permit, and must not stray on public roads, etc.	(*a*) Travelling sheep from an infected area must have a permit from an Inspector, and give the owners of runs through which they pass not less than 12 nor more than 48 hours' notice (*b*) Sheep passing out of an infected into a clean district to be branded with a V	..
..	An owner of a run may detain and examine travelling sheep, and if found infected may detain them for examination by an Inspector, who may destroy any infected sheep	An occupier of land may examine travelling sheep passing through his land, and, if diseased, detain them for examination by an Inspector pending the decision of the Chief Inspector, who may order them to be returned whence they came or to proceed to their destination
Every sheep-owner in certain districts must dip his sheep during the period from 1st September to 31st January in each year, and in other proclaimed districts during the period notified by the Commissioner for Crown Lands	(*a*) Sheep in the South-West district must be dipped after shearing before 30th April if south of the Eastern railway and before 31st January if north thereof (*b*) Every sheep-owner must dip his sheep whenever ordered to do so by an Inspector	(*a*) All sheep must be dipped immediately after shearing unless the owner holds a clean certificate (*b*) A sheep-owner not in a clean district must dip his sheep twice after shearing at intervals of not less than 10 nor more than 14 days

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
			C.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING
(1) Acts in Force ..	Dairies Supervision Act 1901 Pure Food Act 1908	Dairy Supervision Act 1915	Dairy Produce Act 1920 ..
(ii) Notifiable Diseases	Actinomycosis, anthrax, cancer, hæmaturia (redwater), pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, puerperal fever or puerperal septic conditions, tuberculosis, inflammations, eruptions and abscesses of the udder	Anthrax, blackleg or symptomatic anthrax, contagious mammitis, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, contagious abortion, swine fever, tuberculosis, variola vaccinia, and any proclaimed disease	Abscesses, actinomycosis, anthrax, contagious abortion, blackleg, foot and mouth disease, malignant catarrh, malignant growths (cancer), mammitis (udder and teat inflammation), pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, rinderpest, Texas or tick fever, tuberculosis, variola
(iii) Procedure when Disease is discovered or suspected	(*a*) A diseased animal must be separated from the milking herd (*b*) Animals with tuberculosis must be destroyed (*c*) The milk of a diseased or suspected cow must not (i) leave the premises, (ii) be used for the food of man whether cooked or not, (iii) be used to feed other animals unless it has been thoroughly boiled	(*a*) The owner must immediately notify a supervisor or a member of the police force, and must isolate the diseased animal (*b*) Any supervisor may prohibit for not exceeding two weeks the use of any cow if he is of opinion that the produce thereof would be deleterious to health, may temporarily brand such cow, and must notify the authority which confirms or cancels such prohibition, and may reduce or extend the period thereof. An owner may appeal to the Minister against a decision of the authority	(*a*) The owner must forthwith notify the Under-Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Stock (*b*) An Inspector may order diseased stock to be isolated forthwith for examination, and on receiving a certificate from veterinary surgeon the Minister may order such stock to be destroyed (*c*) If a *post-mortem* examination by a State veterinary surgeon shews such destroyed stock to be free from disease, the full market value is to be paid as compensation

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(i) Acts in Force ..	Apiaries Act 1916, 1917 ..	Bees Act 1915	(No Legislation) ..
(ii) Definitions ..	*Disease* means foul-brood, bee-moths, and any other diseases or pests proclaimed by the Governor *Frame-hive.*—A hive containing movable frames in which the combs are built and which may be readily removed from the hive for examination	*Diseases.* — Foul-brood (Bacillus alvei), brood pest (Bacillus larvæ), sour brood (Streptococcus apis), the larger bee-moth (Galleria mellonella), the lesser bee-moth (Achrœca grisella) *Frame-hive.*—A hive the combs of which are in frames and capable of easy removal for the purpose of inspection	..
(iii) Provisions with respect to keeping, removing Bees, etc.	(*a*) No bee-keeper may keep bees, other than native or indigenous, in any hive other than a frame-hive under penalty not exceeding £20 (*b*) No bee-keeper may sell or otherwise than in a prescribed manner dispose of any bees or appliances from an apiary which is infected, under penalty not exceeding £20	(*a*) The Governor may declare any area in which any disease affecting bees exists to be a "proclaimed area," and may prohibit the bringing into or removal out of such area of bees, comb, or hives likely to spread disease (10 Boroughs and 24 Shires have been declared "proclaimed areas") (*b*) No bee-keeper may keep bees in any other kind of bee-hive than such as is prescribed	..

RELATING TO DISEASES IN STOCK—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
TO DAIRY CATTLE ONLY.		
..	..	Dairy Produce Act 1910, 1919
..	.	Abscesses, anthrax, cancer, mammitis (udder and teat inflammation), pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, and any proclaimed disease of an infectious or contagious nature likely to contaminate dairy produce
..	..	The owner must notify the nearest supervisor forthwith, keep diseased stock separate from other stock, and not mix the produce of diseased stock with that of other stock, nor sell such produce for the food of man or any animal

RELATING TO DISEASES IN BEES.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Ligurian Bee Act 1885 .. Foul-brood among Bees Act 1887	Contagious Diseases (Bees) Act 1899	(No Legislation)
Disease.—Foul-brood ..	*Diseases.*—Foul-brood or other contagious diseases among bees	..
No person may have, breed, keep, or import into Kangaroo Island any bees other than pure Ligurian or Italian, under penalty not exceeding £10 for the first offence, and not exceeding £50 for a subsequent offence	..	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(iv) Appointment of Inspectors	The Governor may appoint Inspectors and other officers	The Governor may appoint Inspectors under the *Public Service Act*	..
(v) Powers of Entry of Inspectors and Authorized Persons	An Inspector may enter and inspect any premises where bees are kept and inspect bees, hives, etc.	An Inspector may enter and inspect any premises where bees are kept and inspect bees, hives, etc.	..
(vi) Registration of Bee-keepers	A bee-keeper must, unless he was already registered on the 1st November, 1917, apply to the Under-Secretary of Agriculture to have his apiary registered, and in case of removal of such apiary give notice thereof within 14 days	..	..
(vii) Notification of Disease	A beekeeper immediately upon becoming aware of the presence of disease must notify the Minister for Agriculture or an Inspector	..	..
(viii) Eradication of Disease	A beekeeper must immediately take steps to cure or eradicate diseases, and, on order from an Inspector, must cleanse and disinfect all articles liable to spread disease	A beekeeper, when ordered by an Inspector, must cleanse and disinfect hives, appliances, etc.	..
(ix) Destruction of diseased Bees, etc.	(*a*) On receipt of a certificate from an Inspector that any bees are a source of danger to other bees, the Minister may order a beekeeper to destroy them (*b*) An Inspector may destroy materials up to the value of £5, and, with the Minister's approval, over £5 if they cannot be disinfected	(*a*) On receipt of a certificate from an Inspector that any bees are a source of danger to other bees, the Minister may order a beekeeper to destroy them (*b*) An Inspector may destroy materials up to the value of £5, and, with the Minister's approval, over £5 if they cannot be disinfected	..
(x) Failure on part of Owner to eradicate or destroy diseased Bees.	If a beekeeper fails to destroy bees within seven days when ordered, an Inspector may do so at his expense	If a beekeeper fails to destroy bees within seven days when ordered, an Inspector may do so at his expense	..
(xi) Compensation for the Destruction of diseased Bees, etc.	No person is entitled to any compensation in consequence of any measures taken for the eradication of disease or in respect of any damage, unless the same was occasioned wilfully or without necessity	No person is entitled to any compensation in consequence of any measures taken for the eradication of disease or in respect of any damage, unless the same was occasioned wilfully or without necessity	..

RELATING TO DISEASES IN BEES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
..	The Governor may appoint bee experts to carry out the duties necessary for the administration of the Act	..
(*a*) A police officer or person authorized by a Justice may enter any house, ship, etc., on Kangaroo Island and search for bees other than Ligurian or Italian (*b*) An Inspector or person authorized by the Commissioner of Crown Lands may enter any land or premises where bees are kept and inspect all bee-hives and materials used for bee-keeping	An Inspector or person authorized by the Department of Agriculture may enter upon any land or premises where bees are kept and inspect all bee-hives and materials used for bee-keeping thereon	..
..	..	..
..	Any person who has in his possession or under his care any colony, hive, or swarm of bees affected with foul-brood or other contagious disease must forthwith report to the Department of Agriculture	..
Any person having in his possession any colony, hive, or swarm of bees affected with foul-brood must forthwith destroy all comb and disinfect any box or hive or material used in connexion therewith	A beekeeper must take such steps for the eradication of disease as the Department of Agriculture may direct	..
..	..	..
Any person after one week's notice knowingly failing to eradicate disease or knowingly having on his premises any comb infected with foul-brood is liable to a penalty of not less than 5s. and not more than £10	Any person after one week's notice knowingly failing to eradicate disease or knowingly having in his possession any comb affected with disease is liable to a penalty of not less than 5s. and not more than £5	..
..	..	..

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. **General.**—The importation of plants from foreign countries is under the control of the Commonwealth, and the following are the chief provisions of the Acts and Regulations governing the same.

2. **Acts in Force.**—Quarantine Act 1908, 1912.

3. **Diseases in Plants.**—Any disease or pest declared by the Governor-General by proclamation to be a disease affecting plants.

4. **Prohibition of Importation, etc.**—The Governor-General may—

(*a*) declare any ports to be ports where imported plants may be landed,
(*b*) appoint quarantine stations,
(*c*) prohibit the introduction of any pest,
(*d*) prohibit the introduction of any plants,
(*e*) prohibit the removal of any plants from any part of the Commonwealth in which disease exists,
(*f*) declare any part of the Commonwealth to be a quarantine area.
(*g*) declare any plants to be subject to quarantine.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE RELATING TO

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(i) Acts in Force ..	Vine and Vegetation Diseases and Fruit Pests Act 1912	Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1915	Diseases in Plants Act 1916
(ii) Definitions ..	(*a*) *Disease.*—Any disease affecting plants proclaimed by the Governor, whether or not caused by insects or fungus (*b*) *Fruit Pest.* — Codlin moth (Carpocapsa pomonella), and any species of Fruit Fly (Tephritidœ) (*c*) *Fungus.*—Any fungus or vegetable parasite proclaimed by the Governor (*d*) *Insect.*—Any insect proclaimed by the Governor	(*a*) *Disease.*—Any disease affecting trees, plants, or vegetables, proclaimed by the Governor, whether or not caused by insects or fungus (*b*) *Fungus.*—Any fungus or vegetable parasite proclaimed by the Governor (*c*) *Insect.*—Any insect proclaimed by the Governor	(*a*) *Disease.* — Any disease affecting trees, plants, fruit, or vegetables caused by or consisting of the presence of any insect or fungus and any other such disease proclaimed by the Governor (a large number of diseases have been so proclaimed) (*b*) *Fungus.*—Any fungus or vegetable parasite proclaimed by the Governor (*c*) *Insect.*—Any insect proclaimed by the Governor (*d*) *Pest.*—Any plant, insect, or fungus proclaimed by the Governor in a fruit district
(iii) Prohibition of Importation of Plants, etc. (For Commonwealth Act, see text)	(*a*) The Governor may prohibit the introduction into New South Wales, or into any portion thereof specified in the proclamation, of any plant likely to introduce or spread any disease or insect (*b*) No person may introduce any insect or fungus, except for scientific purposes with the consent of the Minister	(*a*) The Governor may prohibit the introduction into Victoria of any tree, plant or vegetable likely to introduce any disease or insect (*b*) No person may introduce any insect or fungus, except for scientific purposes, with the consent of the Minister	(*a*) The Governor may prohibit the introduction into Queensland from another State of any tree, plant or vegetable likely to introduce any insect, fungus or disease (*b*) No person may introduce into Queensland any insect, fungus, tree, plant or vegetable contrary to the Act
(iv) Penalty for introducing Diseased Plants, etc.	Not exceeding £20 ..	Not exceeding £20 ..	Not exceeding £20 ..

5. **Provisions for Landing imported Plants.**—The following provisions are to be observed when plants are imported from other countries :—

(*a*) plants may be landed only at proclaimed ports,
(*b*) no imported plants may be landed without a permit from a quarantine officer,
(*c*) all imported plants must be carefully inspected by a quarantine officer,
(*d*) notice of importation of plants must be given to a quarantine officer.

6. **Quarantining imported Plants.**—The quarantining of imported plants is subject to the following provisions :—

(*a*) if imported plants are free from disease a quarantine officer may authorize their delivery to the importer,
(*b*) if the plants are not free from disease they are ordered into quarantine.
(*c*) plants in quarantine are to be treated.

7. **Destruction of imported Plants.**—If a quarantine officer certifies that any plants ordered into quarantine are diseased and a source of danger, the Minister may order them to be destroyed.

VEGETATION (EXCLUSIVE OF VINE) DISEASES.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Vine, Fruit, and Vegetable Protection Act 1885, 1910	Plant Diseases Act 1914 ..	Codlin Moth Act 1888, 1891, 1900, 1912 Vegetation Diseases Act 1898 Potato Diseases Act 1909 (2), 1910, 1914 San José Scale Act 1915
(*a*) *Disease.* — Any disease caused by insects, or any other disease affecting trees, plants or vegetables proclaimed by the Governor (*b*) *Insect.*—Any of the insects Phylloxera vastatrix, Carpocapsa pomonella (Codlin moth), Aspidiotus aurantii (Round Orange Scale Insect), Doryphora decemlineata (Colorado Beetle), or any other insect proclaimed by the Governor (*c*) The following diseases have been proclaimed:—Tylenchus spp. (Eelworms), Phytophthora infestans (Irish potato blight), Fusarium oxysporum, (Dry rot Fungus), Oospora scabies (Potato scab), Macrosporium solani (Early blight or leaf curl of potato), Bacillus solanacearum (Bacteriosis of Potato), also the insect Lita solanella (Potato moth)	*Disease.*—Any parasite, whether of vegetable or animal nature, which commonly attacks or is found on plants	(*a*) *Disease.* — Any disease affecting plants, whether or not caused by or consisting of the presence of insects or fungus proclaimed by the Governor (*b*) *Fungus.*—Leaf curl of Peach (Exoascus deformans), Potato bacteriosis (Bacillus solanacearum), Wet rot (Bacillus spp.), Potato dry rot (Fusarium oxysporum), Potato scab (Oospora scabies), Canker of the apple tree (Nectria ditissima), Irish potato blight (Phytophthora infestans), Mildew and blight (Peronosporeæ spp.) (*c*) *Insect.*—Codlin moth (Carpocapsa pomonella), Tomato fly (Lonchea splendida), Fruit flies, etc. (Ceratitis, Tephritis, and Limnophora spp.), Vine louse (Phylloxera vastatrix), Pear tree slug (Selandria cerasi), San José scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus), Aphis, plant lice (Aphidæ spp.), Apple and orange moths (Cacæcia spp.), Tomato moth (Heliothis armigera), Potato moth (Lita solanella), Eelworm (Anguillulidæ spp.), Mussel scale (Nytilaspis pomorum) (*d*) *Potato* includes tomato
The Governor may prohibit the introduction into the State of— (*a*) Any insect or disease (*b*) Any tree, plant or other thing likely to introduce any disease or insect	The Governor may prohibit the bringing into the State of— (*a*) Any specified kind of plant, fruit or thing likely to introduce disease (*b*) Any coverings in which such have been packed or with which they have come in contact (*c*) Anything which is infected with any specified disease	(*a*) The Governor may prohibit the introduction of any plant likely to introduce any disease or insect (*b*) No person may introduce any fungus or insect, except for scientific purposes with the consent of the Minister
Not less than £5 nor more than £100 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months	Not less than £5 nor more than £100	Not exceeding £10

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(v) Treatment of Diseased Plants, etc., introduced in contravention of the Act	Any insect, fungus, or plant introduced contrary to the Act or a proclamation, and any diseased plant introduced and any package containing same may be forthwith seized by an authorized person and destroyed or otherwise dealt with	Any insect, fungus, or plant, introduced contrary to the Act or a proclamation, and any diseased plant introduced, and any package containing same may be forthwith seized by an authorized person and destroyed or otherwise dealt with	Any insect or fungus, diseased tree or plant or package containing same introduced into Queensland contrary to the Act, and every infected container may be seized and dealt with by destruction or otherwise as the Minister or an Inspector may direct
(vi) Conditions under which Trees, Fruit, etc., may be introduced	Fruit, vegetables and plants may be imported from the Australian States only under the following conditions :— (a) the packages containing them must be new, except for pumpkins, peas, beans and similar vegetables; (b) their arrival must be notified to an Inspector at the place of entry and a permit for removal obtained from him ; (c) every package must be branded ; (d) the inspection fees must be paid	No tree, plant, or vegetable may be imported from the Australian States unless— (a) the package is new ; (b) each package is branded ; (c) the arrival is notified to an Inspector ; (d) such tree, etc., has been examined by an Inspector and a permit for removal obtained (e) such tree, etc., has been imported only through certain ports or border towns ; (f) the prescribed inspection fees have been paid	A. Imported trees and plants, other than fruit and potatoes, must— (a) be received only at proclaimed places of entry ; (b) be marked with the name of the place where grown ; (c) be received only when their arrival is notified within 24 hours : (d) be detained for inspection ; (e) be ordered into quarantine and— (i) if found to be subject to a new disease, to be destroyed ; (ii) if diseased otherwise to be disinfected and detained fourteen days, and if not then clean, to be destroyed ; (f) if accompanied by certificate that they have been fumigated, they may be admitted on inspection only B. Packages must be new or accompanied by a certificate that they were cleansed
(vii) Treatment of imported Trees, Fruit, etc.	Where imported fruit which has been condemned contains fruit free from disease and slightly diseased fruit, it may be sorted into— (a) fruit free from disease which may be repacked in clean cases (b) Slightly diseased fruit, which may be disposed of to fruit preservers (c) unfit fruit, which must be destroyed	Any imported fruit, vegetables, etc., of which a part only is diseased may be sorted subject to the following conditions :— (a) the fruit, etc., must be removed as directed by an Inspector ; (b) it must be sorted or cleaned and repacked in clean packages (c) packages which contained diseased fruit must be disinfected or destroyed (d) diseased fruit must be reshipped to the country of origin or destroyed	Where imported fruit which has been condemned contains fruit free from disease and slightly diseased fruit, it may be sorted into— (a) fruit free from disease which may be repacked in clean cases (b) slightly diseased fruit, which may be disposed of to fruit preservers ; (c) unfit fruit, which must be destroyed
(viii) Conditions under which Potatoes may be imported	Potatoes imported from other States must— (a) be packed in new bags or cases, branded and marked "Potatoes" ; (b) be inspected by an Inspector at the port of export and certified by him as free from Irish Blight ; (c) be again inspected at the place of entry, and if free from Irish Blight or other proclaimed disease, be removed on payment of the inspection fees	The conditions are the same as for other vegetables (see (vi)), but potatoes and tomatoes must be accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector of the country of origin that they are free from disease	Potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector of the country of origin that they are free from any injurious insect or plant disease to which potatoes are subject

VEGETATION (EXCLUSIVE OF VINE) DISEASES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Any tree, plant, insect or other thing introduced in contravention of a proclamation or regulation, together with any package containing same, may be seized by an authorized person and destroyed by fire or otherwise without compensation to the owner	Any plant, fruit, covering or other thing introduced contrary to any proclamation, may be seized by an Inspector and disinfected, destroyed or otherwise disposed of	Any insect, fungus or plant introduced contrary to a proclamation, or any diseased plant imported and any package containing such may be seized by an Inspector and destroyed or otherwise dealt with. The Director of Agriculture may destroy any tree, etc., infected with San José Scale
A. Trees, plants and fruits may only be introduced from other States on the following condions :— (*a*) they may be introduced only at places where there is an Inspector (*b*) they may not be landed without the permission of an inspector ; (*c*) packages must be new and branded ; (*d*) receptacles must be disinfected and accompanied by a certificate of disinfection B. Trees and plants from a State infected with Phylloxera must be accompanied by sworn declaration that they came from a clean nursery, and were grown not less than 50 yards from any grape vine	..	(*a*) Imported plants from the Australian States must be accompanied by a certificate that they have been fumigated with hydrocyanic gas for one hour, or have been immersed in or sprayed with Bordeaux mixture ; (*b*) Imported fruits, other than citrus fruits, cucumbers, nectarines and peaches must be accompanied by a certificate that they have been examined and found fit for export and that the cases are new (*c*) All packages must be branded ; (*d*) Notice of landing must be given to an Inspector
Inspector examines all imported trees and plants and may sort, disinfect, or destroy them	..	(*a*) Fruit affected with any disease other than fruit fly must be treated as follows :— (i) removed to a quarantine station and sorted (ii) fruit which is not diseased may be repacked in clean cases (iii) diseased fruit must be reshipped or destroyed or manufactured into jam ; (*b*) Fruit suspected of being affected with fruit fly must be quarantined for 14 days for citrus fruits, and 7 days for others, and if so affected reshipped or manufactured into jam forthwith
Potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector of the State of origin that they are free from Irish Blight, fungus or other potato disease or insect	..	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE RELATING TO

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(ix) Treatment of imported potatoes	Diseased potatoes must be condemned and reshipped at the consignee's expense, provided that potatoes only slightly affected may be resorted and the diseased portion reshipped or used for ship's stores	Same as for fruit (see vii) ..	..
(x) Districts, Boards, etc.	..	..	The Governor may declare any District to be a Fruit District (nine Districts have been proclaimed)
(xi) Appointment of Inspectors	The Minister may appoint Inspectors	The Governor may, subject to the *Public Service Act*, appoint Inspectors	The Governor may appoint qualified persons to be Inspectors
(xii) Powers of entry of Inspectors and other Authorized Persons	(*a*) An Inspector may enter upon any land or building and search for fruit pests and plants and packages likely to convey any fruit pest; (*b*) Any person authorized by the Minister may at any time enter upon any ship, vessel or place and search for insects and fungi and diseased plants and packages likely to convey disease	(*a*) If proof be given to the Minister that trees, plants or vegetables suspected to be diseased are upon any land, an Inspector or authorized person may enter upon such land at any time to search for diseased trees, plants, or vegetables; (*b*) An Inspector may, at all times when any tree, plant or vegetable is exposed for sale inspect them and may direct the owner to take steps to eradicate disease, but may not without the consent of the owner or authority of the Minister direct the destruction thereof	(*a*) An Inspector may at all reasonable times enter upon any land upon which any diseased tree, plant or vegetable or pest is or is suspected to be for the purpose of searching for and examining them; (*b*) An inspector may seize and detain any tree, plant, or vegetable suspected to be diseased, which is being introduced into Queensland or removed from one part of the State to another, together with any packages containing same, and remove and examine same
(xiii) Notification of Occurrence of Disease	..	..	..
(xiv) Procedure when Disease is discovered	(*a*) An Inspector must report to the Minister, who notifies the owner or occupier to take such measures to eradicate the disease as are specified in the notice, but the owner or occupier may appeal to two Justices or a Stipendiary Magistrate against such notice; (*b*) If the Minister considers that destruction is a matter of necessity and extreme urgency he may make an order therefor; (*c*) Fruit trees, which in the opinion of an Inspector are likely to convey any fruit pest, must, if ordered by the Minister, be destroyed by the occupier or owner	(*a*) The Minister or an authorized person who finds diseased trees, plants or vegetables may notify the occupier or owner to eradicate all disease from and destroy all insects and fungi on all trees, plants or vegetables growing on his land; (*b*) The Minister may order the destruction of any tree, plant or vegetable	(*a*) An Inspector, finding diseased trees, plants or vegetables on any land may order the occupier, or failing him the owner, to take all necessary measures to eradicate the disease; (*b*) If a disease can be eradicated only by the destruction of the trees, etc., the Inspector reports to the Minister, who may order them to be destroyed; (*c*) An Inspector finding any pests must order occupier to destroy such pests.

VEGETATION (EXCLUSIVE OF VINE) DISEASES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
..	..	Imported potatoes must be removed to a quarantine station and sorted into— (*a*) not diseased potatoes, which may be repacked into clean receptacle; (*b*) diseased potatoes which must be reshipped or destroyed or denaturated (in Hobart destroyed only)
..	..	(*a*) Under the *Codlin Moth Act* the Governor may declare Fruit Districts under the control of Municipal Councils which may levy Codlin Moth rates not exceeding 6s. per acre for fruit-bearing, and 3s. for non-fruit-bearing orchards; (*g*) Under the *Potato Diseases Act* the Governor may establish Potato Districts, every city and ward of a Municipality being a District. Maximum rate 2s. per acre
The Minister may appoint such persons as he may deem fit to be Inspectors	The Governor may, subject to the *Public Service Act*, appoint Inspectors and temporary Inspectors	The Governor may appoint Inspectors
An Inspector may at all times enter upon any land and buildings or any vessel, in which any tree or plant is or is suspected to be diseased and may examine and remove such tree or plant for the purpose of ascertaining if the same is injuriously affected by insect or disease	(*a*) An Inspector may at any time enter any orchard, land or premises used for the storage of fruit, or conveyance and examine for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are infected; (*b*) An Inspector may at any time board any vessel and search same and examine plants, fruit, coverings, goods and other things thereon	(*a*) Under the *Codlin Moth Act*, an Inspector may at any reasonable time enter any orchard for the purpose of inspecting the trees and verifying the acreage; (*b*) Under the *Vegetation Diseases Act* an Inspector may any time enter upon any vessel or place and search for insects and fungi and diseased plants and packages likely to convey disease: (*c*) An Inspector under the *Potato Diseases Act* may at any time enter and examine any land or building containing potatoes and search for disease
..	The occupier of an orchard in which disease appears must give notice within 24 hours to an Inspector or the Under-Secretary for Agriculture under a penalty of not less than £5, nor more than £100	(*a*) The occupier of an orchard in which no codlin moth or infected tree has previously been found must notify an Inspector or Board under penalty not exceeding £10; (*b*) An occupier of land upon which potato disease appears must notify an Inspector or the Minister under penalty not exceeding £5
Whenever the Inspector is of opinion that a tree or plant is affected by any insect or disease, he must notify the occupier to take the steps specified in the notice for the destruction of the insect or eradication of the disease, and must at the same time report to the Minister	(*a*) Whenever an Inspector finds that disease exists in any land, orchards or premises, or that any plant, covering, etc., is infected, he may require the owner or occupier of the land, etc., or the owner of the infected article to eradicate such disease and prevent it from spreading; (*b*) An Inspector may destroy any infected plants, fruit or coverings	(*a*) A Codlin Moth Board may require the occupier of an orchard to cut down and burn decayed trees; (*b*) An occupier in a Codlin Moth District in which spraying is compulsory, must, if required, bandage his trees; (*c*) An occupier of potato land must do whatever is necessary to eradicate disease and must spray at least twice in each season; (*d*) An inspector may destroy diseased potatoes; (*e*) An owner or occupier of an orchard infected with San José Scale must eradicate it and prevent it from spreading

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE RELATING TO

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(xv) Procedure when Owner or Occupier fails to take steps to eradicate Disease	An Inspector may enter the land or building and do all the acts mentioned in the notice at occupier's or owner's expense	After 21 days an authorized person may summon the occupier or owner before a Court of Petty Sessions, which may make an order authorizing any person to enter upon the land and eradicate diseases and destroy all insects and fungi on all trees, plants and vegetables thereon. at occupiers' or owner's expense	The owner or occupier is summoned before a Court of Petty Sessions, which may authorize any Inspector to enter the land and take steps for the eradication of disease or destruction of trees, plants, vegetables or pests at the owner's or occupier's expense
(xvi) Penalty for Failure or Neglect to eradicate Disease	Not exceeding £20 ..	Not exceeding £20 ..	Not exceeding £20 ..
(xvii) Compensation for Destruction of Plants, etc.	No person is entitled to receive compensation for the treatment or destruction of fruit, etc., unless occasioned wilfully, negligently or without necessity	No person is entitled to receive compensation for the treatment or destruction of fruit, etc., unless occasioned wilfully, negligently or without necessity	Compensation, as the owner and the Director of Fruit Culture may agree upon is payable where any tree, plant or vegetable not diseased is destroyed under the direction of the Minister for preventing the spread of any virulent disease
(xviii) Isolation of diseased Trees, etc.	(a) The Governor may order that certain trees, plants or vegetables must not be removed from any nursery, orchard or place ; (b) The Governor may prohibit the bringing into one part of the State from another part of any plant likely to introduce or spread any disease or insect	(a) The Governor may prohibit the bringing into any portion of Victoria from any other portion of any plant or vegetable likely to spread disease ; (b) No potatoes or onions may be removed from one District within the State to another until examined by an Inspector and pronounced free of disease	The Governor may absolutely prohibit or permit as prescribed the removal of any plant or vegetable from any nursery, orchard or place
(xix) Treatment of Diseases, etc.	*Codlin Moth.*—(a) All apple, pear and quince trees to be sprayed not less than three times with arsenate of lead ; (b) all infected fruit to be collected and destroyed at least once every two days *Fruit Fly.*—All infected fruit to be collected and destroyed at least once every 24 hours	..	*Codlin Moth.*—(a) All apple, pear, and quince trees to be sprayed three times and bandaged, and bandages inspected every seven days; (b) infected apples, pears and quinces to be collected and destroyed at least once every four days. (Applies only to Stanthorpe District) *Fruit Fly.*—All fallen fruit to be collected every three days and infected fruit to be boiled or burned
(xx) Miscellaneous ..	The Minister may give a certificate that a nursery is free from fruit pest or other disease	Any person selling or attempting to sell or exposing for sale any diseased tree, plant or vegetable is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10	(a) Every occupier or owner of an orchard or nursery must register same annually under penalty of for first offence not less than £1 nor more than £5, and for subsequent offences, not less than £2 nor more than £10 ; (b) Registered nurseries must be inspected at least twice a year ; (c) Potatoes for export must be accompanied by a certificate that they are free from disease

VEGETATION (EXCLUSIVE OF VINE) DISEASES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
If a notice is not complied with in the time specified therein, the Minister may direct any Inspector to take steps to destroy or eradicate the insect or disease, at the occupier's or owner's expense, including the destruction of trees and plants	In case of default in compliance with any requisition any Inspector may do all the things required of the owner or occupier at the expense of the person guilty of default	The Governor or a Board may authorize an Inspector to enter an orchard and perform all such acts as the Act or Regulations direct at the expense of the occupier
Not exceeding £50 or imprisonment for three months	Not less than £5 nor more than £100	Not less than 10s. nor more than than £5 (*Codlin Moth Act*) Not exceeding £5 (*Potato Disease* and *San José Scale Acts*)
No compensation is allowed in consequence of any measures taken for the eradication of any insect or disease or in respect of any loss or injury resulting therefrom	No compensation is allowed in consequence of any measures taken for the eradification of any insect or disease or in respect of any loss or injury resulting therefrom	..
The Governor may prohibit (*a*) the removal within the State of any disease, or insect, or tree, plant, or other thing likely to spread any disease or insect; (*b*) the growing or planting of any tree or plant in any area defined in a proclamation	(*a*) The Minister may declare an orchard to be infected, together with an area around it, and no plants or fruit may be removed therefrom without permission of an Inspector; (*b*) The Governor may prohibit the bringing into any portion of the State from another portion thereof of (i) any specified kind of fruit or plant likely to introduce disease, (ii) any covering in which such fruit or plant has been in contact or any infected thing	(*a*) No person may carry infected fruit or containers from one part of the State to another unless previously cleansed; (*b*) The Governor may (i) prohibit the removal within the State of any potatoes; (ii) quarantine any building, land, or place in which diseased potatoes have been found. (*c*) No potatoes may be planted in an infected district within half-a-mile of a clean district; (*d*) No person may remove trees, etc., infected with San José scale without the authority of the Director of Agriculture
Orange Red Scale.—Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas *Codlin Moth.*—(*a*) Scraping off dead bark, (*b*) bandaging and examining bandages from time to time, (*c*) treating affected fruit as directed, (*d*) spraying as Inspector may prescribe	..	*Fumigation* with hydrocyanic gas for the destruction of coccids, aphis, etc. *Immersion* in a solution of formaldehyde for potatoes and packages *Spraying* with or immersion in Bordeaux mixture for fungus diseases and packages *Boiling* in water for not less than one hour for codlin moth
The Minister may hear and determine any appeal from the decision or direction of an Inspector	(*a*) Penalty for selling or offering or exposing for sale diseased or infected fruit, not less than £5 nor more than £100; (*b*) The Governor may appoint specified ports of entry; (*c*) If an orchard is abandoned, the Minister, after three months notice, may order all plants and trees to be destroyed; (*d*) Prunings must be destroyed if required by an Inspector; (*e*) No young plants intended for sale may be grown within a prescribed distance of fruit trees in bearing	(*a*) Penalty for selling or exposing for sale fruit infected with codlin moth, not less than 10s. nor more than £5; (*b*) Potatoes must be exported in new packages and accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector; (*c*) A Municipal Council may make by-laws regarding the introduction and prevention of pests

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(i) Acts in Force ..	Vine and Vegetation Diseases and Fruit Pests Act 1912	Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1915 Mildura Vineyards Protection Act 1918	Grape Vine Diseases Act 1877 (not repealed but superseded by the Diseases in Plants Act 1916) Diseases in Plants Act 1916
(ii) Definition of Disease	The disease in grape vines caused by the insect Phylloxera vastatrix	The disease in grape vines caused by the insect Phylloxera vastatrix or any disease in grape vines proclaimed to be a disease	Any disease affecting grape vines caused by or consisting of the presence of any insect or fungus or any other proclaimed disease
(iii) Prohibition of Importation	The Governor may prohibit the introduction from any place of vines, grapes, or packages containing or which have contained or been in contact with vines or grapes the introduction of which has been prohibited	The Governor may by order prohibit or restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes either generally or from any particular place	The importation is prohibited of plants or portions of plants of all species of Vitis, but the Minister may import any plants, all of which, when so imported, are to be suitably disinfected and, if deemed advisable, detained and grown in close quarantine
(iv) Procedure with respect to prohibited Imports. (For Commonwealth Act see text)	..	While prohibition order is in force, all vines or vine cuttings or grapes brought into Victoria are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister directs	All grape vines and grapevine cuttings introduced contrary to any proclamation may be seized and destroyed by fire
(v) Penalty for introducing prohibited Vines, etc.	No claim for compensation can be entertained for the destruction of prohibited introduced vines, etc.	Not more than £100 or imprisonment for not more than six months	Not less than £10 and not more than £50
(vi) Districts ..	The Governor may proclaim (a) any portion of New South Wales a Vine District; and (b) upon a report of an Inspector that disease is found in any vineyard not within a District, and upon proof that disease exists therein, a Vine District including such vineyard	(a) The Governor may proclaim any portion of Victoria to be a Vine Disease District (b) The Shire of Mildura has been proclaimed a Vineyards Protection District under the *Mildura Vineyards Protection Act*	The Governor may declare any District to be a Fruit District
(vii) Constitution of Boards	A Board for each Vine District consisting of 5 members, vine-growers on the roll of the District, elected by such vine-growers, each elector being entitled to the prescribed number of votes If no candidates are elected the Governor may appoint a Board	The Mildura Vineyards Protection Board consists of 9 members elected by owners of ratable land. One vote is allowed for every 10 acres of vineyard (a portion exceeding 1 acre counting as 10 acres), but no person is entitled to more than three votes	..
(viii) Rates leviable by Boards	A Board may levy an annual rate not exceeding 1 per centum on the value of each vineyard The Minister may subsidise rates, but such subsidy must not exceed the amount collected during a year Unless expressly provided by agreement, a tenant may recover half the rate from his landlord	The Mildura Board may levy an annual rate per acre on all vineyards exceeding 1 acre of not more than (a) 1s. after the vines attain the age of 2 years, (b) 2s. when a vineyard has been planted for 4 but less than 8 years, (c) 2s. 6d. on vineyards planted for 8 years or over Wine makers and distillers pay a rate of not more than 6d. per ton of grapes purchased	..

RELATING TO VINE DISEASES.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection Act 1885, 1910 Phylloxera Act 1899, 1911	Plant Diseases Act 1914 ..	Importation of Diseased Grape Vines Prohibition Act 1879 Vegetation Diseases Act 1898
The disease in grape vines known as Phylloxera vastatrix, also the fungus anthracnose of the grape vine (Manginia ampelina)	Any parasite, of whatsoever kind, whether of animal or vegetable nature, which commonly attacks or is found on plants	Any disease affecting plants which may be declared to be a disease by the Governor. Vine louse (Phylloxera vastatrix) has been so declared
The Governor may prohibit (a) the introduction of any vine or grapes or package which has been in contact therewith; (b) the importation of any insect; (c) the introduction of anything likely to introduce disease or insects	The Governor may prohibit the bringing into the State, either generally or from any specified place, of any specified kinds of plants or coverings for same or anything which is infected with disease. The introduction of grape vines from the other States is absolutely prohibited	The Governor may prohibit or restrict the importation of grape vines or cuttings either generally or from specified places
Anything introduced in contravention of a proclamation or regulation may, together with its container, be seized and destroyed by fire or otherwise	Any plant, covering, etc., which is introduced in contravention of any proclamation may be seized by an Inspector and disinfected, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of	Grape vines imported contrary to a proclamation, and every package or covering must be forfeited and destroyed or otherwise disposed of
Not less than £5 nor more than £100 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months	Not less than £5 nor more than £100	Not more than £10 for offences against the *Vegetation Diseases Act*
The State is divided into six Phylloxera Districts	..	..
A Board consists of 8 members, 2 appointed by the Minister and 1 elected for each District by vignerons on the roll. If the area of a vineyard exceeds 1 acre but not 10 acres, one vote is allowed; if it exceeds 10 but not 25 acres, two votes; if it exceeds 25 but not 50 acres, three votes; and one additional vote is allowed for every additional 50 acres	..	..
The Board may declare an annual rate per acre on all vineyards exceeding 1 acre in extent of (a) 3d. when vines have attained the age of 2 years, (b) 6d. when a vineyard has been planted for 4 but less than 8 years, (c) 1s. on vineyards planted for 8 years or longer. Wine makers and distillers must pay a rate of 6d. for every ton of grapes annually purchased	..	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(ix) Returns by Occupiers or Owners of Vineyards	The owner or occupier of a vineyard within a District must forward annually to the Board or to an officer appointed by the Governor a return shewing the area planted with vines, under a penalty not exceeding £5	Every occupier of vineyards within the Mildura District must give the Secretary of the Board notice stating his name and address, and such particulars as are necessary in order to identify his vineyard, under a penalty not exceeding £5	Every owner or occupier of an orchard within a Fruit District must register his orchard annually, stating the number of acres under vines, under a penalty of, for the first offence, not less than £1 nor more than £5, and for subsequent offences not less than £2 nor more than £10
(x) Appointment of Inspectors	(*a*) The Minister may appoint Inspectors of Vineyards; (*b*) A Board may appoint District Inspectors	(*a*) The Governor may appoint a Certifying Inspector and Inspectors of Vineyards; (*b*) The Mildura Board may appoint Inspectors for its District, and every member of the Board is an Inspector *ex officio*	The Governor may appoint Inspectors.
(xi) Powers of Entry of Inspectors	An Inspector may (*a*) enter at any time any vessel, building, land, or place containing any vines or grapes introduced into the State and examine them in quarantine, and, if they are diseased, destroy them; (*b*) enter any vineyard and examine vines and grapes therein, and temporarily isolate a vineyard in which he finds signs of disease; (*c*) periodically inspect vineyards in Districts and report the failure of any Board to give effect to the provisions of the Act	(*a*) Under the *Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act*, an Inspector must immediately after being appointed inspect all vineyards within is District, and may at all reasonable hours in the daytime enter into any vineyard for the purpose of ascertaining whether disease exists in such vineyard; (*b*) Under the *Mildura Vineyards Protection Act*, an Inspector may (i) between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. enter into any land or place in which he suspects that vines or grapes have been brought into the District and examine them and destroy them if diseased; (ii) between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. enter any vineyard and examine vines and grapes and quarantine temporarily any vineyard in which he finds any signs of disease	An Inspector may (*a*) seize any plant suspected to be diseased which is being introduced into Queensland or removed from one part thereof to another, also suspected boxes, packages, etc.; (*b*) enter at all reasonable times upon any land upon which any diseased plant is or is suspected to exist for the purpose of searching for and examining such plant
(xii) Notification of Disease by Occupier or Owner	The owner, tenant or person in charge of a vineyard must immediately notify an Inspector, District Inspector or the Minister of the appearance of any sign which may reasonably be suspected to be caused by disease	The owner, tenant, lessee or person in charge of a vineyard must immediately on the first appearance of any disease notify an Inspector or the Minister. In the Mildura District the owner, occupier or person in charge must notify an Inspector of the Board	..
(xiii) Penalty for not notifying Disease	Not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for not more than six months, and no claim for compensation is entertained	All claim to compensation is forfeited and a penalty of not more than £100 or six months' imprisonment imposed. Maximum penalty in Mildura District, £50	..
(xiv) Procedure when a Vineyard is found to be infected with Disease	The Governor or a Board may— (*a*) isolate the vineyard and all vineyards within a radius of 1 mile thereof; (*b*) prohibit the removal of any vines, grapes, packages or things; (*c*) cause all vines within a radius of 1 mile to be rooted up, the land thoroughly trenched, all vines destroyed by fire, and other precautionary measures taken to prevent the spread of disease	(*a*) All vines planted or growing in a vineyard reported as diseased or within a radius of 3 miles thereof, if the Minister so directs, must be completely rooted up and destroyed by an Inspector; (*b*) The Mildura Board may cause all vines in an infected quarantined area to be destroyed by bisulphide of carbon and afterwards uprooted and burned and may take other precautionary measures to prevent the spread of disease	The occupier or owner of the land upon which are diseased plants may be ordered to eradicate the disease; or if it cannot be eradicated otherwise than by the destruction of the plants the Minister may order the occupier or owner to destroy such plants, and, if they fail to do so, they may be summoned and an Inspector authorized to eradicate the disease at their expense

RELATING TO VINE DISEASES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
The owner of every vineyard exceeding 1 acre in extent must furnish the Secretary of the Board annually with a return shewing the area planted with vines and the age of such vines, under a penalty not exceeding £20	..	..
(*a*) The Minister of Agriculture may appoint Inspectors under the *Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection Act*; (*b*) The Board may appoint Inspectors under the *Phylloxera Act*, and every member of the Board is an Inspector *ex officio*	The Governor may, subject to the *Public Service Act*, appoint Inspectors and temporary Inspectors	The Governor may appoint officers of Customs and other persons to be Inspectors
(*a*) Under the *Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection Act*, an Inspector may enter at all times upon lands, buildings, vessels, etc., and remove any plant for the purpose of ascertaining if it is diseased; (*b*) Under the *Phylloxera Act* an Inspector may between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. (i) enter into and examine any vessel, land, etc., suspected to contain any vines or grapes brought into the State and search for disease, and remove diseased vines into quarantine and destroy them; (ii) enter any vineyard and examine any vine or grapes and temporarily quarantine any vineyard in which he finds any sign of disease	An Inspector may at any time enter upon any orchard, land, premises, conveyance, or vessel and search and inspect them for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same is infected, and examine fruit, coverings, etc., and dig up plants, open packages, etc.	An Inspector may at any time enter upon any ship, vessel, or place and search for insects and fungi, and diseased plants and packages likely to convey disease
If any sign appears which may reasonably be suspected to be caused by disease, the owner, occupier or person in charge of the vineyard must immediately notify an Inspector or the Board or the Minister	Every occupier of an orchard in which any disease appears must within 24 hours of its discovery give notice to an Inspector or to the Under-Secretary for Agriculture	..
Not exceeding £50	Not less than £5 nor more than £100	..
(*a*) Under the *Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection Act*, an Inspector may serve the occupier with a notice directing that, within the period of time therein stated, steps must be taken for the destruction of the insect or the eradication of the disease, otherwise an Inspector may do so at occupier's or owner's expense; (*b*) Under the *Phylloxera Act*, the Board may cause all vines in a quarantined area to be destroyed with bisulphide of carbon and afterwards uprooted and burnt and take precautionary measures to prevent the spread of disease	An Inspector may require the owner or occupier to eradicate disease and prevent the spread thereof, in default he may do so at their expense. An Inspector may also destroy infected plants and coverings	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(xv) Neglected or abandoned Vineyards	If the owner, lessee or occupier of a vineyard ceases for two years to cultivate it, any Inspector may serve him with a notice to root up all vines therein, and if he fails to do so within three months, the Minister or a Board may do so at his expense	In the Mildura District all vines in vineyards which have remained unused or abandoned for two years may be destroyed at the cost of the owner by the Board, or an Inspector or other authorized person	..
(xvi) Replanting diseased Vineyards	No vines may be planted in land from which diseased vines have been removed, for a period of four years from such removal. Penalty for contravention not exceeding £100 and all such vines destroyed	No vines may be planted on land from which diseased vines have been removed or within a radius of 3 miles thereof for such time as may be proclaimed after such removal. Penalty for contravention not exceeding £100 or six months' imprisonment. In Mildura District the period is 10 years and the maximum penalty £50	..
(xvii) Isolation of diseased Vines	The Governor may— (a) prohibit the removal from one place to another of vines, grapes, etc., likely to convey disease ; (b) declare any parcel of land or building a quarantine ; (c) isolate any quarantine or place whereupon there are or have recently been diseased vines or grapes	(a) The removal of any vine or part of a vine from any Vine Disease District is prohibited ; (b) The Mildura Board, upon report that disease exists in a vineyard, may— (i) quarantine any area of such vineyard (ii) cause all quarantine areas to be clearly indicated by flags, etc.	The Governor may prohibit the removal of any plant from any place
(xviii) Compensation for the Destruction of Vines	Compensation may be claimed— (a) in respect of the rooting up of any vineyard in which there is no disease, to an amount not exceeding the ratable value of the vine yard ; (b) in respect of the rooting up of diseased vines to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the ratable value of the vineyard	The owner of vines in a vineyard which has been rooted up, none of which are diseased, is entitled to an amount not exceeding the estimated value (after deducting the full cost of cultivation) of three years' crops of such vines. In the Mildura District such compensation is only payable on the recommendation of the Board and is assessed on the basis of the actual damage sustained	Compensation is only payable where any plant not diseased is destroyed by direction of the Minister for the purpose of preventing the spread of any virulent disease
(xix) Miscellaneous..	(a) Grape vine cuttings must not be removed from the counties of Camden and Cumberland without having been immersed in water for six hours and then for twelve hours in a solution of sulphocarbonate of potassium ; (b) When a vine district is proclaimed the Minister must cause a list of vignerons therein to be made ; (c) Penalty for selling or offering or exposing for sale diseased vines or grapes, not exceeding £5 in addition to any other penalty	(a) After the rooting up and destruction of vines, no tenant of land used exclusively as a vineyard, is bound by any agreement or lease entered into by him ; (b) The Mildura Board may propagate and sell phylloxera resistant vines and conduct experimental and research work in connexion with vine diseases ; (c) Penalty for selling or offering for sale diseased grapes or vines in Mildura District, not exceeding £50	Penalty for selling or offering or exposing for sale diseased grapes or vines, not exceeding £50

RELATING TO VINE DISEASES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
All vineyards which have remained unused or abandoned for two years may be destroyed, at the cost of the owner, by the Board or any Inspector or other person authorized by the Board	An Inspector, on an order of the Minister, may destroy all plants in an orchard which is habitually or has for a long period been left uncultivated or neglected	..
Except with the sanction of the Board no vines may be planted on land from which any diseased vines have been removed for a period of ten years after such removal. Penalty for contravention not exceeding £50 and all such vines destroyed without compensation. Under the *Vine, Fruit and Vegetable Protection Act*, the period is fixed at five years and the penalty at not less than 10s. nor more than £10 or imprisonment up to one month		..
(*a*) The Board may quarantine an area within a radius of 2 chains from a diseased vineyard and indicate such area by flags, etc. (*b*) The Governor may— (i) prohibit the removal within the State of any thing likely to convey disease ; (ii) declare any land or building a quarantine ; (iii) quarantine any place where diseased vines or grapes have been found or have been recently	(*a*) The Governor may appoint quarantine grounds ; (*b*) The Minister may declare an orchard to be infected and no plants or fruit may be removed therefrom except with the permission of an Inspector	Imported plants may be removed into quarantine if an Inspector is not satisfied that they are free from disease
Compensation is paid on the recommendation of the Board in respect of all vineyards destroyed under the *Phylloxera Act*, but no compensation is paid in respect of— (*a*) any vineyard unused or abandoned for two years, or (*b*) any loss sustained in connexion with diseased vines or grapes introduced into the State	No person is entitled to any compensation in respect of anything done by any Inspector in discharge of any duty or in respect of any measure taken to eradicate or prevent the spread of disease	..
Penalty for selling or offering or exposing for sale diseased grapes or vines, not exceeding £50	Penalty for selling or offering or exposing for sale infected or diseased plants or fruit, not less than £5 nor more than £100	All plants when landed are to be unpacked and examined by an Inspector at the port of entry, with the exception of those from the Australian States which are accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector in the country of origin that they have been fumigated with hydro-cyanic gas or sprayed with Bordaux mixture