

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## § 1. Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs.

1. *Patents.*—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–21, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Comparatively small fees, totalling £8, are now sufficient to obtain for an inventor protection throughout Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea, 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.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1920 to 1924 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of patents sealed in respect of applications made in each year.

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY, 1920 TO 1924.

Particulars.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
No. of applications .. ..	5,481	5,072	5,431	5,306	5,432
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications .. ..	2,875	3,378	3,643	3,454	3,637
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,033	2,573	3,273	2,464	2,313

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patents Office during the years 1920 to 1924 is shown hereunder :—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE, 1920 TO 1924.

Particulars.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under—					
States Patents Acts .. ..	31	5	4	3	..
Patents Acts 1903–21 .. ..	27,100	28,516	30,912	27,995	26,259
Receipts from publications	417	385	561	599	1,004
Total .. ..	27,548	28,906	31,477	28,597	27,263

2. *Trade Marks and Designs.*—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905, the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1922. 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 the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910, and the Designs Act 1912, 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.”

(iii) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars of applications for trade marks and designs received and registered under the Commonwealth Acts from 1920 to 1924:—

#### TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY, 1920 TO 1924.

Applications.			1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
RECEIVED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	3,045	2,410	2,763	2,773	2,829
Designs	..	..	278	357	427	488	498
REGISTERED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	1,651	2,542	1,991	2,038	1,801
Designs	..	..	226	300	380	377	453

(iv) *Revenue.* The following table shows the revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1920 to 1924:—

#### TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE, 1920 TO 1924.

Particulars.	1920.			1921.			1922.			1923.			1924.		
	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	£ 9	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts	12,607	368	107	10,557	427	122	9,282	499	131	9,263	530	102	8,710	561	238
Total	12,616	368	107	10,558	427	122	9,283	499	131	9,263	530	102	8,710	561	238

## § 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act of 1912, details of which will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 8, p. 1066), while, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted as law and declared to be in force within Australia.

Reciprocal protection was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States under which copyright may be preserved in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and facilities therein contained.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table gives particulars of applications for copyright received and registered, and the amount of revenue received for the years 1920 to 1924 :—

**COPYRIGHT, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY, 1920 TO 1924.**

Particulars.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Applications received—					
Literary .. .. No.	922	953	1,027	1,133	1,145
Artistic .. .. No.	203	146	185	186	150
International .. .. No.	..	5	14	3	2
Applications registered—					
Literary .. .. No.	879	809	942	1,105	1,059
Artistic .. .. No.	185	138	160	190	138
International .. .. No.	..	4	..	13	2
Revenue .. .. £	287	292	312	339	336

### § 3. Local Option, and Reduction of Licences.

1. **General.**—Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in all the States, the States being divided into areas generally coterminous with electoral districts, and a poll of the electors taken from time to time in each district regarding the continuance of the existing number of licensed premises, the reduction in number, or the closing of all such premises. Provision is made for giving effect to the results of the poll in each district in which the vote is in favour of a change.

2. **New South Wales.**—(i) *Local Option.* The Liquor Act of 1912 made provision for taking a vote of the electors on the parliamentary rolls on the question of continuance of existing licences, the reduction of the same, or that no licence be granted of public houses, wine-shops, and clubs. This vote was to take place simultaneously with that for a general election. Three such polls were taken, but in 1919, by an Amending Act, further taking of polls was suspended pending a referendum on the question of prohibition, to be taken within eighteen months after the passing of this Act. This referendum was not held, and a later amendment of the Act in 1923 fixed the first Saturday in September, 1928, as the day on which the vote is to be taken.

(ii) *Licences Reduction Board.* The Liquor (Amendment) Act of 1923 provided for the reconstitution, as from 1st July, 1924, of the Licences Reduction Board and of the Licensing Courts which control the issue of licences. Three Licensing Magistrates constitute the Licensing Court in each licensing district, as well as the Licences Reduction Board, so that one tribunal controls all matters relating to the issue and withdrawal of licences. The funds for compensation are obtained by a levy at the rate of 3 per cent. on the value of all liquor purchased during the preceding year, of which the licensees pay one-third and the owners two-thirds. Since the beginning of 1923 the Board has also

been empowered to reduce the number of Australian wine licences, the holders of which are liable to pay fees into the compensation fund at the rate of 1 per cent. of their purchases.

The Board, which was established by the Liquor (Amendment) Act of 1919, commenced operations in 1920, and up to 31st December, 1924, had terminated 240 publicans' licences and 56 wine licences, and had accepted the surrender of 56 publicans' licences and 1 wine licence. The compensation awarded was £452,825 in respect of 295 publicans' licences and £49,600 for 57 wine licences, while compensation had not been claimed in respect of one publican's licence in the Sydney electoral district. The reductions made by the Board in the Sydney electoral district were 69 hotel licences, and the compensation awarded amounted to £152,500, and in the Newcastle electoral district the reductions were 23 hotel licences and the compensation awarded £29,470. The other reductions were in country districts. The fees payable into the compensation fund amounted to £1,011,344. During the years 1920 to 1924, 59 hotel licences were terminated by other than the Board's action, and 9 new licences were granted, and during 1923 and 1924, 6 wine licences were terminated.

3. *Victoria.* (i) *Local Option.* Under the Licensing Act of 1922, the previous system of local option was abolished, and provision was made for a vote of the electors for the Legislative Assembly to be taken once in every eighth year, the first of such votes to be taken in the year 1930. The resolution to be then submitted is:—"That licences shall be abolished." If that resolution is carried, the following resolution shall be submitted to the electors at each subsequent vote, until carried:—"That licences shall be restored." This provision makes the vote State-wide instead of being restricted to the individual licensing districts.

The Act also prescribes that each licensing district shall consist of an electoral district, instead of the subdivisions which under the previous Acts formed licensing districts. The Licensing Court is also empowered to reduce the number of licences (i.e., victuallers' licences, grocers' licences, Australian wine licences, spirit merchants' licences, and registered clubs) which in its opinion is greater than the number necessary for the convenience of the public or the requirements of the locality; such reduction, however, is not to exceed one-fourth of the number of licences of each description which the Court was empowered to renew in the licensing district at the commencement of the Act, nor shall it exceed the extent to which there are moneys available for compensation in the Licensing Fund.

(ii) *Licences Reduction Board.* This Board was established in 1906 with power to reduce the number of licensed victuallers' premises in districts in which there were more than the statutory number of licences. It has also the duty of fixing and awarding compensation to the owners and licensees of closed hotels. The compensation fund is derived from vendors of liquor who must all pay in proportion to the benefit they derive from their licences. The amount charged to the wholesale trade is 4 per cent. of 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 licences, who are charged 4 per cent. The expenses of operating the Licensing Act are a charge on the Compensation Fund, and, in addition, £23,000 is paid annually to the Police Superannuation Fund, and £68,000 to the municipalities which formerly granted licences. The balance is available for compensation purposes, but any surplus at the end of the financial year over an increment in the funds of £20,000 annually is carried to Consolidated Revenue.

The maximum compensation, so far as victuallers' licences are concerned, is now governed by the trading results for the ten years ending on the 31st December, 1916, and that payable to any of the holders of other licences is based on the loss accruing on a lease for a period not exceeding 3 years. In fixing the amount, allowance must be made for the percentage fees paid in respect of the licence for the 3 years following the passing of the Licensing Act 1916. Compensation is payable to both owners and licensees of hotels closed by the Board, but only to licensees in any other closings.

Under the 1922 Act, the Court has held deprivation sittings each year in different licensing districts, and has taken away 58 victuallers', 21 Australian wine, 3 spirit merchants' and 2 grocers' licences. When the Board came into existence in 1906, the number of hotels licensed was 3,521, of which 73 were roadside victuallers', and up to the 30th June, 1925, the number closed was 1,546. Of these, 1,150 represented hotels delicensed, and 396 hotels surrendered, the compensation paid to owners and licensees amounting to £762,036 and £150,515 respectively.

(iii) *Mallee and Additional Licences.* Under the 1916 Act, special provisions were made for the granting of victuallers' licences in the Mallee, and by the 1922 Act these provisions as amended by that Act are extended to any area outside the Mallee country proclaimed for the purpose. Power is given to proclaim areas containing 500 resident electors when petitions signed by a majority of the residents are lodged, and where the Licensing Court after inquiry recommends 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 recognized, one-third of those enrolled must vote. A majority of those voting decides whether a licence is to issue or not. The annual value by which such licence adds to the annual value of the land and buildings is to be fixed by the Court, and the amount so fixed is to be paid by the licensee into the Licensing Fund. Under these provisions, 11 areas have been proclaimed, in 10 of which polls were taken and resulted in favour of licence. Licences have now been granted in 7 such areas.

4. *Queensland.* (i) *Local Option.* Local Option is regulated in Queensland by the Liquor Act of 1912, as amended by the Liquor Act Amendment Acts of 1920 and 1923. A vote on the question is to be taken on the request of one-tenth of the number of electors in an area, which is defined in the request, and such area may be (a) an electoral district, or (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 is wholly comprised within one and the same electoral district. A separate request is necessary for each resolution on which a vote is to be taken. The resolutions on which a vote may be taken are :—(a) that the number of licences in the area be reduced by one-fourth of the existing number, (b) that the number of licences be further reduced by one-fourth of the number existing when resolution (a) was carried, (c) that the number of licences be still further reduced by one-fourth of the number existing when resolution (a) was carried, (d) that the sale of intoxicating liquors in the area shall be prohibited, and (e) that new licences may be granted in the area. Any resolution shall be carried if at least 35 per cent. of the electors of the area have voted and if, in the case of resolutions (a), (b), or (c) the majority of votes has been given in favour of the resolution, or, in the case of resolutions (d) or (e), at least three-fifths of the votes have been given in favour of the resolution.

Provision is made by the amending Act of 1920 under which 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, and every request must be made before the first of December in the year next preceding the year in which the local option vote is to be taken. On the 16th May, 1925, 43 polls were taken as requested in local option areas defined by the petitioners on the questions of prohibition in 25 electoral districts, and new licences in 18 electoral districts.

Polls were taken in 1919, in which year there were 11 on the question of increase or new licences, and 1 on the question of reduction of licences. Increase was carried in 5 areas, but in 2 of these a sufficient number of electors did not vote. The poll in one area resulted in a majority against reduction.

For the polling on Saturday, 26th May, 1923, 13 requests were received by the Home Secretary, and the voting was on the question of increase or new licences. Increase was carried in 10 areas, but in only 3 cases a sufficient number of electors voted, and at least three-fifths of the votes given were in favour of new licences.

(ii) *State Management, Prohibition, or Continuance of the Present System.* The Liquor Act Amendment Act of 1920 provides that a poll shall be taken of the electors of every electoral district every three years 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 in July, 1925; (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 Liquor Acts Amendment Act 1923 provides that after the poll in October, 1923, no further poll under the Act of 1920 shall be taken.

The first poll was taken in October, 1920. Voting was compulsory under a compulsory preferential system, and 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. The second poll was held in October, 1923. In 4 areas majorities were recorded for (b), and in 68 areas continuance was carried with a majority for the whole State of 88,879 votes.

5. *South Australia.*—In this State the subject of local option is 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, by proclamation of the Governor, be divided into local option districts. A quorum of 500 electors, or of one-tenth of the total number of electors—whichever is the smaller number—in any district may petition the Governor for a local option poll. The persons entitled to vote are those whose names appear on the electoral roll and who reside in the local option district. A local option poll is taken on the same date as a general election. A poll was taken in the Local Option District of Encounter Bay on the 5th April, 1924. The voting resulted as follows:—

(a) That the number of licences be reduced	.. .. .	499 votes
(b) That the number of licences be not increased or reduced	.. .. .	951 ..
(c) That the Licensing Court may in its discretion increase the number of licences	.. .. .	100 ..

In order to settle any doubt as to the validity of the proclamation of 1917 relating to local option districts, an Act was passed in 1922 by which such proclamation was declared to be valid, and the local option resolutions in force in old districts at the time of the proclamation were declared to be still in force notwithstanding any alterations in the boundaries of the districts.

6. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* By an Amending Act No. 39 of 1922, the Local Option provisions of the Licensing Act 1911 were repealed, and in lieu thereof a Licences Reduction Board was constituted, and charged with the duty of reducing the number of licences throughout the State over a period of 6 years from 1st January, 1923, to the extent of the money for the time being to the credit of a fund to enable compensation to be paid to the lessors and licensees of premises deprived of a licence. The fund is formed by a levy of 2 per cent. per annum on the amount of liquor purchased for licensed premises, excluding duties thereon. The Licensing Magistrates (three in number) having jurisdiction throughout the State constitute the Reduction Board. Owners and licensees must be summoned before the Board to show cause why their premises should not be deprived of a licence; and in determining which licences shall cease to be in force the Board must consider the convenience of the public and the requirements of the locality, and, subject thereto, the character and accommodation afforded by the licensed premises, the manner in which the business has been conducted, and the distance between the premises and other licensed premises nearest thereto. Subject to the foregoing considerations, regard must be paid to convictions of the licensee within the preceding three years for offences against the licensing laws. The determination of the Board to deprive any premises of a licence is final; and on payment or tender of compensation the licence becomes void at the expiration of the current period for which it is granted. Compensation to an owner for the diminution in the value of the premises is limited to the difference in the rental value for 3 years; and to the licensee to the amount of net profits for 2 years, based on the average of the three years next preceding notice of deprivation. Provision is made to enable the lessee of premises deprived of a licence to surrender the

lease, or require the rent to be adjusted by arbitration. Provision is also made for an apportionment between lessor and licensee of the contribution to the compensation fund, if the Board thinks fit.

(ii) *Prohibition.* In addition to the above provisions, the Act of 1922 provides that in the year 1925 and in every fifth year thereafter on a day to be fixed by proclamation a poll shall be taken in each electoral district as to whether prohibition shall come into force. It also provides that where prohibition has been carried and is in force, the proposal shall be that the licences for sale of intoxicating liquor be restored. Every person entitled to vote at an election of members of the Legislative Assembly is entitled to vote at the poll. The proposal is carried if three-fifths at least of the number of votes given throughout the State are in favour thereof, provided that it shall not be carried unless 30 per cent. or more of the number of Assembly electors throughout the State vote for the proposal. If prohibition comes into force it takes effect at the expiration of the year in which the vote was taken, and all licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor cease, and the registration of all clubs is annulled, and until licences are restored no licences may be granted or certificates of clubs be registered. Nothing, however, shall prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor for use in arts or manufacture, or for medical, scientific, sacramental or industrial purposes. Where a resolution of prohibition is carried, no compensation will be payable to any person whomsoever. The poll shall not be taken on the same day as elections for the Legislature. A poll was taken on the 4th April, 1925, with the following result:—In favour of prohibition, 41,362; against, 77,113; informal, 658; total, 119,133. The percentage of persons voting on the number enrolled (200,212) was 59.5.

7. *Tasmania.*—(i) *General.* In this State the subject of Local Option is dealt with in Part V. (Sections 39 to 53) of "The Licensing Act 1908" as amended by the "Licensing Act 1917". The provisions of Part V. of the Act of 1908 did not come into force until 1st January, 1917. It was thereby provided that a poll of ratepayers was to be taken in each city and in each municipality in which more than one licensed house was situate, once in every third year. The most recent polls taken were in December, 1923, in Hobart and Launceston, and in April, 1924, in other municipalities. The resolutions submitted at the polls in accordance with the Act were (a) for continuance of the existing number of licences, (b) for reduction in such number. The Act provided that a resolution was carried if a majority in number of the votes was given in favour thereof, provided that such resolution should not be carried unless 25 per cent. or more of the number of the electors on the roll voted upon such resolution. In neither of the cities (Hobart and Launceston) was either resolution carried, the statutory proportion of the electors not having voted at either poll. In one municipality the resolution for continuance was carried. In each of the remaining 39 municipalities in which polls were taken, the statutory proportion of electors failed to vote, and accordingly no resolution was carried.

(ii) *Results of Polls.* The following table shows the results of the Local Option polls taken in each of the cities (Hobart and Launceston) in December, 1923, and in the municipalities in April, 1924:—

LOCAL OPTION POLLS.—TASMANIA, 1923 AND 1924.

Poll taken at—	Electors on Roll.	Votes for Continuance.	Votes for Reduction.	Informal Votes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hobart .. .. .	11,806	750	1,526	77
Launceston .. ..	6,520	579	1,252	146
Municipalities ..	37,973	3,612	2,950	316
Totals .. .. .	56,299	4,941	5,728	539

### § 4. Lord Howe Island.

1. **Area, Location, etc.**—Between Norfolk Island and the Australian coast is Lord Howe Island, in latitude  $31^{\circ} 30'$  south, longitude  $159^{\circ} 5'$  east. It was discovered in 1788. The total area is 3,220 acres, the island being 7 miles in length and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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.

### § 5. Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry.

1. **General.**—An account of the origin of the temporary Institute was given in Official Year Book No. 9, pp. 1135–8, while the progress of its activities has been outlined in succeeding issues.

The "Institute of Science and Industry Act 1920," assented to 14th September, 1920, provides for the establishment of the Institute on a permanent basis.

The Act also provides that the Institute shall establish (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 term for which the appointment of Director is made is five years, and any person so appointed shall at the expiration of his term of office be eligible for reappointment. The first director of the permanent Institute is Sir G. H. Knibbs, K.B., C.M.G., Hon. F.S.S., M.I.L.S., Hon. M.S.S., Paris, Hon. M. Amer., S.A., etc., etc., formerly Commonwealth Statistician, who was appointed on the 18th March, 1921.

Under the Act the Director shall co-operate, so far as is possible, with existing State organizations in the co-ordination of scientific investigations. The statutory powers and functions of the Director are as follow :—(a) the initiation and carrying out of scientific researches in connexion with, or for the promotion of, primary or secondary industries in Australia; (b) the establishing 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 recognized 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 various matters of importance to Australia, and has issued a number of bulletins and pamphlets. The subjects considered in previous years are briefly indicated on page 1037 of Year Book No. 15. The more important subjects studied in recent years are :—

- A. Agricultural and Pastoral Industries.* (i) Prickly Pear, (ii) White Ant Pest, (iii) Cereals, (iv) Viticultural Problems, (v) Sheep Blow-fly, (vi) Food Preservation, (vii) Cattle Tick, (viii) Castor Beans, (ix) Fruit By-products, (x) Dehydration of Fruit and Vegetables, (xi) Milk Products, (xii) Fertilizers, (xiii) Herbicides, (xiv) Animal Pests, (xv) Citrus Fruit Problems, (xvi) Bunchy-top of Bananas, (xvii) Seed Improvement, (xviii) Buffalo-fly pest.
- B. Forest and Vegetable Products.* (i) Paper Pulp, (ii) Tanning Materials, (iii) Preservation of Timber, (iv) Wood Borers, (v) Essential Oils, (vi) Wood Waste, (vii) Physical Properties of Australian Timbers.
- C. Manufacturing Industries.* (i) Leather and Tanning, (ii) Pottery, (iii) Engineering Standardization, (iv) Liquid Fuels, (v) Power Alcohol, (vi) Paints, (vii) Animal Products, (viii) Textiles, (ix) Building Materials, (x) Oils, Fats and Waxes, (xi) Refrigeration and Cold Storage Problems.
- D. Mining and Metallurgy.* (i) Malleable Iron, (ii) Economic Minerals, e.g., Magnesite, Barytes, etc., (iii) Pigments, (iv) Metals and Alloys, (v) Ores, (vi) Oil Shale.
- E. Miscellaneous.* (i) Carburetters, (ii) Power, (iii) Clays.

In addition to these investigations, the nucleus of a Bureau of Information has been established, with a library of scientific books and journals catalogued and indexed. A large amount of information has been disseminated among Government Departments, technologists, manufacturers and others vitally interested in Australian Industry.

3. *Publications.*—A list of the publications issued up to the 14th March, 1921, is given in Year Book No. 14, p. 1063, since which date the following bulletins have been issued :—(i) A Classification and detailed Description of the Barleys of Australia, (ii) A Classification and detailed Description of the Oats of Australia, (iii) The Production of Liquid Fuels from Oil Shale and Coal in Australia, (iv) The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper from Australian Woods, (v) A Classification and detailed Description of the more important Wheats of Australia, (vi) Australian Clays in the Manufacture of White Pottery Wares, (vii) Problems of the Viticultural Industry. A pamphlet has also been published on "The Co-operative Development of Australia's Natural Resources," as well as circulars on the following subjects :—(i) Weevils in Wheat Stacks, (ii) Leaks in Fruit Containers, (iii) Scientific Road-making, (iv) A Forest Policy for Australia, (v) Cotton, its Cultivation in Australia, (vi) The Water Hyacinth, (vii) New Tanning Materials. The publication of "Science and Industry," the Journal of the Institute, has been suspended since the end of 1920.

## § 6. The Commonwealth Solar Observatory.

1. *Reasons for Foundation.*—The Commonwealth Solar Observatory was established for the study of solar phenomena, for allied stellar and spectroscopic research, and for the investigation of associated terrestrial phenomena. It was founded to fill a gap in the chain of astrophysical observatories round the earth, and, with its completion, there will be stations separated by 90 degrees of longitude round the globe. Its situation in lat. 35° south places it in the unique position of being the only observatory making a feature of solar work south of the equator. It was founded chiefly for the purpose of advancing the knowledge of the Universe and the mode of its development, but also in the hope that the eventual discovery of the true relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena may lead to results which will prove of direct value to the country.

2. *History of Inauguration.*—The initial step towards the establishment of a Solar Observatory in Australia was taken on 4th March, 1907, when, as the result of a letter communicated to the press of South Australia, inquiry was made into the possibility

of the Adelaide Observatory undertaking this work. Subsequently the movement received the support of the International Solar Union, the Royal Society, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Australasian Society for the Advancement of Science, the Smithsonian Institution, and various other scientific bodies throughout the world, and in April, 1908, a memorandum was presented to the Prime Minister setting forth the reasons why a solar station in Australia is desirable. As the result of inquiries among the State Observatories, it was found that none of them had the necessary funds or equipment for undertaking the work. Committees for aiding in the establishment of a Solar Observatory in Australia were instituted by the British Association and by the Australasian Association for Advancement of Science.

The Committee of the last-mentioned body sent a deputation to the Minister for Home Affairs in April, 1909, and a public meeting was organized in the Melbourne Town Hall, presided over by the Governor-General, and supported by the Governor of Victoria and delegates from all the Australian Universities and Observatories. As a result of the public support which the movement had received, in December, 1909, the Prime Minister took the first official action towards the establishment of the Observatory by accepting the gift of a 9-inch refracting telescope from Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat, and by placing on the Estimates a sum of money sufficient for the erection of a temporary building within the Federal Capital area wherein to house the telescope in order that the suitability of this site might be examined. On 19th March, 1910, a conference of surveyors at Canberra, attended also by the Government Astronomer of Victoria, and by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, recommended that Mount Stromlo should be the site of the temporary observatory.

On 8th September, 1911, the temporary observatory on Mount Stromlo being ready, Mr. Baracchi, the Government Astronomer of Victoria, was commissioned to undertake observations to test the site, and two years later he reported that it was suitable for an observatory for solar and general astronomical research. In the meantime a sum of money, which had been collected for its partial equipment, was offered to the Commonwealth Government, on behalf of the subscribers, but the offer was not at the time accepted.

In May, 1913, a memorandum by the present Director, setting forth certain aspects of Australia's participation in the International scheme of solar research, was transmitted to the Government, and, in reply, the Secretary to the Department of External Affairs stated that, when Canberra became the seat of Government, provision would be made for the establishment, amongst general scientific studies, of a section to be devoted to solar physics. In 1914, the visit of the British Association to Australia was made the occasion of a deputation of overseas Astronomers to the Prime Minister, which resulted in a conference with the Works and Railways Department to discuss the probable cost of housing, on Mount Stromlo, the apparatus which had been offered. The Government ultimately agreed to accept the donations and to arrange that observations should be conducted when times were more favourable. The matter remained in abeyance during the war and until April, 1923, when the Government decided to proceed with the establishment of the observatory. As a first step, a committee of British Astronomers was invited to act as a selection committee to choose a Director. The first Director, Dr. W. G. Duffield, was appointed as from 1st January, 1924, upon which date the Observatory came into effective existence.

**3. Site of the Observatory.**—The site selected for the Observatory is on Mount Stromlo, a ridge of hills about seven miles west of Canberra. The highest point is 2,650 feet above sea level, or about 700 feet above the general level of the Federal Capital City. A road has been constructed to the summit, upon which has been erected the temporary building to house the Oddie telescope. From the summit clear views are obtained in all directions. The approach to the Observatory passes the reservoir which supplies Canberra with water, and thence follows the eastern side of the ridge past several sheltered sites suitable for residences for the members of the staff, who will thus be within easy reach of the instruments to be housed on its crest.

**4. Buildings.**—The temporary structure for housing the Oddie telescope, which was the first building erected upon Mount Stromlo, is a concrete building, comprising a central dome 16 feet in diameter, with four rooms opening off it. A small reservoir

has been built near the summit which is fed with water pumped from the main reservoir 120 feet below. The present building programme includes separate houses for two members of the staff, quarters for five single men, and an administrative block which is being erected near the site for the laboratory and workshop. It is hoped that a contract for further buildings will be let shortly. Electric light and power have already been conveyed to the residential area and are being extended to the summit. The station is connected by telephone with the Canberra Post Office.

**5. Equipment.**—The bulk of the present equipment is due to the generosity of supporters of the movement in England and Australia. The gifts include a 6-inch Grubb refracting telescope, presented by the late W. E. Wilson, F.R.S., and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., trustees of the late Lord Farnham, a 9-inch Grubb refractor with a 6-inch Dallmeyer lens, both presented by the late Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat, while Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of Birmingham, has presented a large reflecting telescope with a mirror 30 inches in diameter, which will shortly reach Australia. Cash donations amounting to over £2,000 have been received, and will form the nucleus of a Foundation Endowment Fund. With these generous gifts as testimony to the value of Australia's co-operation in solar and astrophysical research, it is hoped that the Committee will liberally equip and endow the institution so that it may rank with the great observatories of the world.

**6. Observational Work.**—Since Mr. Baracchi and Dr. Baldwin undertook to examine the suitability of the site in 1911, the Observatory has not been used for astronomical purposes until the present year, though the building has served as a look-out station for bush fires during the summer months. The general work of the Observatory has been hampered by the non-receipt of apparatus. Pending the completion of the buildings and equipment, the bulk of the work has been carried on in temporary premises at the Hotel Canberra. The chief business has been largely administrative, but some progress has been made in the equipment of a workshop and in assembling various pieces of apparatus. Routine observations upon certain solar phenomena have been begun, and a research upon a spectroscopic phenomenon is in progress.

**7. Staff.**—The present staff, which is, of course, merely a nucleus, consists of the Director, two Assistants, a Research Fellow, and two mechanics.

## § 7. 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. At first the Department issued bulletins, of which nine have been published, but since 1918 the results of investigations made have been embodied in the reports of the Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia. Researches have been carried out for the Wheat Weevil Committee, and investigations have been made into the lignites at Moorlands, the utilization of grapes and surplus lemons, cold-water paints, calorific values of South Australian firewoods, charcoal and coke, kernel oil from peaches and apricots, and a survey of the tannin resources of South Australia. Further investigations into South Australian lignite are reported in the South Australian Mining Review.

## § 8. State Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia.

The Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia is the result of the fusion of the members of the Committee of Scientific Research and the Committee on Post-war Problems. The members of the Council, who all act in an honorary capacity, are the nominees of the different public bodies in the State, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufactures, Associated Banks, United Trades and Labour Council, Employers' Federation, etc., and include a number of Government technical officials and University professors.

For the purposes of investigation, the Council is divided into Committees, under the headings Agriculture, Pastoral, Mineral, Manufacture, Trade, Commerce, and Transport. These Committees consider and take evidence on subjects proper to their provinces, and report to the Government.

The office of the Council is attached to the Department of Chemistry, where research work is carried out at the instance of the Council, the Director of Chemistry being Vice-Chairman of the Council. Four reports have been issued for the years 1919 to 1922, and contain a summary of the work done, with reports of investigations, including the "Wheat Pests Problem," "Utilization of Surplus Lemons," "Cold Water Paint," "Calorific Values of Different Firewoods," "Peach and Apricot Kernel Oil," and a "Tannin Survey of South Australia," etc. The Council also distributed information forwarded by the Commercial and Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade.

### § 9. Valuation of Australian 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. The returns given in the following table for 1913 and subsequent years may be taken as substantially correct. The table hereunder shows the approximate value of the production from all industries during the years specified:—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA, 1913 TO 1923-24.

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
1913 ..	46,162	59,343	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	217,081
1914 ..	36,052	63,452	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	209,919
1915 ..	75,475	65,852	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	251,251
1916 ..	61,255	77,126	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	256,068
1917 ..	59,641	83,926	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	271,365
1918 ..	59,036	88,448	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	283,661
1919-20 ..	72,202	101,578	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	333,592
1920-21 ..	112,801	85,861	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	385,802
1921-22 ..	81,890	70,048	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	339,368
1922-23 ..	84,183	90,535	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	372,888
1923-24 ..	81,125	102,843	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,392	392,570

(a) These amounts differ from those given in Chapter XXII., Manufacturing Industry, which include certain products included under 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 might have the effect of making an equal production to that of a time when prices were lower, and show an increase which would, of course, be misleading. For example, the

annual figures showing the estimated value of production from Australian industries do not directly show 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. shows the estimated value of production (i) in the aggregate and (ii) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown 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 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in production prices in Australia 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 show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

## RELATIVE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY.—AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1923-24.

Year.	I.		II.	III.	IV.
	Estimated Value of Production.		Relative Value of Production per Head (Year 1911 = 1,000).	Production Price Index-Number (Year 1911 = 1,000). (a)	Estimated Relative Productive Activity Index-Numbers (Year 1911 = 1,000). (a)
	(i) Total (000 omitted).	(ii) Per Head of Population.			
	£	£			
1871 .. ..	46,700	27.46	667	1,229	543
1881 .. ..	71,116	30.83	748	1,121	667
1891 .. ..	96,087	29.65	720	945	762
1892 .. ..	95,244	28.81	699	918	761
1894 .. ..	83,773	24.45	594	749	793
1896 .. ..	92,605	26.06	633	922	686
1899 .. ..	112,273	30.21	733	809	906
1901 .. ..	114,585	29.96	727	974	746
1902 .. ..	109,615	28.29	687	1,051	654
1903 .. ..	117,672	30.04	729	1,049	695
1904 .. ..	122,343	30.78	747	890	839
1905 .. ..	135,846	33.68	818	910	899
1906 .. ..	147,043	35.94	873	948	921
1907 .. ..	165,881	39.86	964	1,021	944
1908 .. ..	162,490	38.39	929	1,004	925
1909 .. ..	173,268	40.07	969	976	993
1910 .. ..	186,788	42.21	1,021	963	1,060
1911 .. ..	189,098	41.34	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. ..	208,404	43.91	1,062	1,074	989
1913 .. ..	217,081	44.36	1,073	1,054	1,018
1914 .. ..	209,919	42.22	1,021	1,256	813
1915 .. ..	251,251	50.56	1,223	1,292	947
1916 .. ..	256,068	52.07	1,260	1,398	901
1917 .. ..	271,365	54.47	1,318	1,486	887
1918 .. ..	283,661	55.83	1,351	1,583	853
1919-20 .. ..	333,592	62.90	1,522	1,875	812
1920-21 .. ..	385,802	71.30	1,725	1,911	903
1921-22 .. ..	339,368	61.60	1,496	1,579	944
1922-23 .. ..	372,888	66.19	1,601	1,753	913
1923-24 .. ..	392,570	68.28	1,652	1,850	893

(a) Production Price Index-numbers are not available prior to 1908, and Wholesale Price Index numbers are substituted therefor.

The total production from all industries during 1923-24 was £392,570,000, equal to an average of £68.28 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. Wealth of Australia.

1. *Methods of Estimating.*—(i) *General.* At various times estimates have been made of the wealth of Australia, and more especially of the private wealth. For this purpose three different methods have been employed—(a) The Probate method, (b) The Census method, (c) The Inventory method.

(ii) *The Probate Method.* This method consists essentially in taking account over a given period of the amount of property left by deceased persons as disclosed by probate returns, and in assuming that, in respect of wealth, those dying at each age represent a fair sample of the persons living at that age. It also involves the further assumption that the whole of a deceased person's wealth passes under review in the probate returns. If the period involved is a fairly long one, and the community is large, the first of these assumptions is probably warranted; but, owing to the large number of cases in which property passes by settlement or by gift *inter vivos*, the second assumption is rarely allowable, and the probate method of estimate is consequently unsatisfactory. It has a further disadvantage in that it requires a record over a long period of the ages of the deceased persons combined with the values of the estates subject to probate, and thus involves an elaborate inquiry to furnish a result which when obtained relates to a somewhat remote and rather indefinite past. In these circumstances it may be regarded under Australian conditions as an unreliable method.

(iii) *The Census Method.* From many points of view the census method would appear to be that which should give the most reliable results. The figures are obtained directly from the persons who should be best able to give the information—the owners of the property concerned. The results relate to a comparatively recent and specific date, thereby avoiding one of the disadvantages of the probate method. Further, the form in which the information is obtained enables a classification to be made, showing the number of persons in each wealth group. Notwithstanding these manifest advantages, the census method is not convenient to employ for the purposes of an estimate of wealth, since in normal times its inquisitorial character is objected to, and its cost is very great.

(iv) *The Inventory Method.* The inventory method has been employed for many years in the United States of America, and has been the basis of several estimates of Australian wealth. This method consists in making use of various valuations of different forms of material wealth that have been made for other purposes, and of supplementing these by estimates based on statistical data available in respect of items for which no such valuations are already in existence. The estimate when obtained relates to a specific and fairly recent point of time, and is in such form as to enable a classification to be made according to nature and locality of the items concerned.

2. *Inventory Estimates, Private Wealth, 1813 to 1921.*—(i) *Australia.*—Inventory estimates for Australia are furnished for a number of years in the following table, together with the average wealth per head of population in each case. These figures relate to

private wealth, and do not include any estimate in respect of Government or Municipal property :—

## PRIVATE WEALTH, AUSTRALIA.—INVENTORY ESTIMATES, 1813 TO 1921.

Year to which Estimate Relates.	Authority.	Aggregate Amount.	Mean Population.	Average Private Wealth per Head of Mean Population.
		Million £.	Thousands.	£
1813 .. ..	T. A. Coghlan .. ..	1	13	75
1838 .. ..	" .. ..	26	143	182
1863* .. ..	" .. ..	160	1,233	130
1888* .. ..	" .. ..	885	2,932	302
1890 .. ..	" .. ..	1,019	3,107	328
1899 .. ..	" .. ..	879	3,690	238
1901 .. ..	" .. ..	909	3,791	240
1903 .. ..	" .. ..	982	3,893	249
1915 .. ..	G. H. Knibbs .. ..	1,620	4,985	325
1921 .. ..	C. H. Wickens .. ..	2,166	5,458	397

\* Adjusted to allow for exclusion of New Zealand.

(ii) *Details for States, 1921.* The following table furnishes details as at 30th June, 1921, in respect of each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole :—

## PRIVATE WEALTH.—INVENTORY ESTIMATE, DETAILS, 1921.

Class of Property.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	Australia.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
I. Land and Improvements .. ..	593,484	399,503	142,120	115,814	67,777	41,549	625	397	1,361,269
II. Live Stock .. ..	48,947	27,817	48,664	10,790	15,336	4,422	2,696	161	158,833
III. Agricultural, Dairying and Pastoral Implements and Machinery .. ..	12,409	10,218	4,057	5,248	3,300	709	12	11	35,964
IV. Manufacturing Plant and Machinery .. ..	29,735	17,588	9,999	4,233	3,325	2,838	..	..	67,718
V. Mining Properties (including Plant and Machinery) .. ..	14,800	5,300	2,800	1,300	7,200	2,600	..	..	34,000
VI. Coin and Bullion .. ..	13,607	38,874	3,173	2,452	2,163	945	1	1	61,216
VII. Private Railways and Tramways .. ..	3,511	777	4,906	278	5,047	1,454	..	..	15,973
VIII. Shipping .. ..	2,970	2,793	370	756	164	186	4	..	7,243
IX. Agricultural and Pastoral Products .. ..	24,692	17,993	11,711	8,275	5,624	2,210	3	7	70,515
X. Locally Manufactured Products .. ..	44,479	34,481	12,755	7,132	3,645	2,343	..	..	104,835
XI. Mining Products (other than gold) .. ..	1,964	111	214	148	88	132	3	..	2,660
XII. Imported Merchandise .. ..	31,616	23,062	11,448	7,461	5,008	3,200	59	37	81,891
XIII. Clothing and Personal Adornments .. ..	10,536	7,685	3,815	2,486	1,669	1,066	20	12	27,289
XIV. Furniture and Fittings, Books, Pictures, etc. .. ..	43,482	33,229	12,183	10,845	5,529	3,428	46	38	103,780
XV. Motor Vehicles .. ..	9,862	7,537	3,235	4,688	1,417	931	5	..	27,075
	886,094	626,968	271,450	181,906	127,292	68,013	3,474	664	2,165,861
Mean Population for 1921 (in thousands) .. ..	2,107.1	1,537.0	763.0	497.2	333.8	213.3	3.9	2.5	5,457.8
Private Wealth per Head	£421	£408	£356	£366	£381	£319	£889	£267	£397

(iii) *Details for Australia 1903, 1915, and 1921.* A comparison of the leading items for 1903, 1915, and 1921, and of the relative distribution of such items, is given in the following table :—

**PRIVATE WEALTH.—INVENTORY ESTIMATE, AUSTRALIA.  
1903, 1915, AND 1921.**

Classification.	Aggregate Amount.			Relative Distribution.		
	1903 (Coghlan).	1915 (Knibbs).	1921 Wickens).	1903 (Coghlan).	1915 (Knibbs).	1921 (Wickens).
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	%	%	%
Land and Improvements .. ..	683.9	1,105.6	1,361.3	69.6	68.3	62.9
Live Stock .. ..	96.9	100.4	158.8	9.9	6.2	7.3
Coin and Bullion .. ..	26.1	44.4	61.2	2.6	2.7	2.8
Merchandise and Produce on hand .. ..	59.6	148.0	259.9	6.1	9.1	12.0
Household Furniture and Personal Property .. ..	43.4	91.9	163.8	4.4	5.7	7.6
Shipping .. ..	6.4	13.3	7.2	0.7	0.8	0.3
Mines and Mining Plant .. ..	32.2	41.3	34.0	3.3	2.6	1.6
Plant, Machinery, etc., not elsewhere included .. ..	33.5	74.6	119.7	3.4	4.6	5.5
Total .. ..	982.0	1,619.5	2,165.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(iv) *Private Wealth per Head.* A comparison of the wealth per head under the principal items mentioned above is furnished in the following table :—

**INVENTORY ESTIMATE.—PRIVATE WEALTH PER HEAD, AUSTRALIA,  
1903, 1915, AND 1921.**

Classification.	Average Wealth per Head.					
	1903 (Coghlan).		1915 (Knibbs).		1921 (Wickens).	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Land and Improvements .. ..	175	13 5	223	7 0	249	8 6
Live Stock .. ..	24	17 10	20	5 7	29	1 11
Coin and Bullion .. ..	6	13 11	8	19 4	11	4 3
Merchandise and Produce on hand .. ..	15	6 4	29	17 9	47	12 5
Household Furniture and Personal Property .. ..	11	2 9	18	11 6	30	0 3
Shipping .. ..	1	12 8	2	13 10	1	6 4
Mines and Mining Plant .. ..	8	5 5	8	7 0	6	4 7
Plant, Machinery, etc., not elsewhere included .. ..	8	12 1	15	1 3	21	18 8
Total .. ..	252	4 5	327	3 3	396	16 11

(v) *Distribution according to States and Territories.* The following table gives the distribution of the private wealth of Australia, according to the States and Territories in which it was situated. In the case of the 1903 estimate the Northern Territory was regarded as part of South Australia, and the Federal Capital Territory, not having come into being as a separate entity, was included in New South Wales :—



**PRIVATE WEALTH.—INVENTORY ESTIMATE, STATES, ETC.,  
1903, 1915, AND 1921.**

State or Territory.	Estimated Private Wealth.					
	Aggregate Amount.			Per Head of Population.		
	1903 (Coghlan).	1915 (Knibbs).	1921 (Wickens).	1903.	1915.	1921.
	Million £.	Million £.	Million £.	£	£	£
New South Wales .. .. .	368.8*	660.8	886.1	258*	354	421
Victoria .. .. .	310.0	454.1	627.0	256	318	408
Queensland .. .. .	119.5	209.6	271.4	229	305	356
South Australia .. .. .	86.3†	134.0	181.9	234†	305	366
Western Australia .. .. .	49.1	107.1	127.3	216	332	381
Tasmania .. .. .	48.3	51.3	68.0	269	258	319
Northern Territory .. .. .	†	2.0	3.5	†	442	889
Federal Capital Territory .. .. .	*	0.6	0.7	*	233	267
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>982.0</b>	<b>1,619.5</b>	<b>2,165.9</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>397</b>

\* Particulars for Federal Capital Territory included with New South Wales.

† Particulars for Northern Territory included with South Australia.

In all instances the figures relate to the material private wealth existing in the several States and Territories, irrespective of the domicile of the owner.

**3. Estimated Value of Government and Municipal Property, 1915 and 1921.—**

An estimate of the value of Government and Municipal property at any date cannot be readily obtained, but with the object of presenting a complete view of Australian wealth, a rough estimate has been prepared in respect of the years 1915 and 1921, the results of which are given hereunder :—

**GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—ESTIMATED VALUE,  
1915 AND 1921.**

Particulars.	1915.	1921.
<i>Commonwealth—</i>	Million £.	Million £.
Railways .. .. .	6	11
Land, Buildings, and other Property .. .. .	11	18
<i>State—</i>		
Railways and Tramways .. .. .	202	240
Crown Lands .. .. .	38	53
Buildings and other Property .. .. .	100	121
<i>Municipal—</i>		
Roads and Streets .. .. .	120	160
Other Property .. .. .	40	54
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>657</b>

These figures indicate that the total for Government and Municipal property is about one-fourth of the aggregate wealth of Australia, public and private, a proportion which agrees approximately with estimates that have been made in the case of Great Britain.

NOTE.—As the estimates previously given, whether for public or private wealth, are in respect of the values of material objects, irrespective of ownership, the effect of public or private indebtedness does not enter into the question.

**§ 11. Conspectus of Australian Life Assurance Legislation.**

The accompanying table to which reference was made on page 423 of § 5. Life Assurance, in Chap. VIII., "Finance," hereinbefore, gives a conspectus of the Acts governing life assurance in each of the Australian States.

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
1. <i>Acts in force</i> ..	Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Act 1902, 1917	Companies Act 1915 .. ..	Government Annuities and Assurance Act 1865 Life Assurance Companies Act 1901
2. <i>Officer responsible for administration of insurance legislation</i>	NOTE.—Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Act 1902, 1917 is the only local insurance legislation. The only provisions affecting life insurance relate to—(1) Protection of policies against creditors (2) Lost policies; (3) Insurances for benefit of family	No provision .. ..	No provision .. ..
3. <i>Registration</i> ..	.. ..	1915 Act, Section 443.—All companies commencing new life assurance business to be registered. Section 441.—Particulars of head and local office, directors, nominal, subscribed, and paid-up capital to be registered by lodging with Registrar-General memorandum in form of Eleventh Schedule. Such memorandum to be advertised	1901 Act, Section 27.—Companies legislation applies generally, subject to provisions of 1901 Act Section 17.—Foreign companies not to transact life business in Queensland until registered under British Companies Act 1886 or Foreign Companies Act 1895. Penalty on agent, £250. Policies by unregistered foreign company valid as against company; but company not entitled to recover premiums Section 4.—No company deemed to transact life business by reason only of receipt of premiums in respect of policies issued before Act or by reason only of issuing accident policies
4. <i>Deposits with Government</i>	.. ..	1915 Act, Section 444.—Before accepting premiums every life company to deposit £5,000, to be vested in Government fund indicated by company; to be retained until life assurance fund accumulated by premiums amounts to £15,000, then to be refunded	1901 Act, Section 5.—Every company commencing or transacting life assurance business to deposit either (1) £10,000 to be invested in Government securities, or (2) Government securities of value of £10,000. Such deposit to be solely security for all policy-holders Sections 5 and 6.—Company to receive income of deposit; may increase it; and withdraw excess. If securities lost, &c., Parliament to replace Section 7.—Treasurer final judge of value of securities

## LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Life Assurance Companies Act 1882, 1899; Policies Protection Act 1887	Life Assurance Companies Act 1889, 1905	Life Assurance Companies Act 1874, 1885, 1889, 1906
1882 Act, Section 67.—Public trustee	1889 Act, Section 66.—Colonial Treasurer	No provision
1882 Act, Section 34.—Companies Acts apply generally to insurance companies	1889 Act, Section 34.—Companies Acts apply generally to insurance companies	<p>1874 Act, Section 7.—No company to grant policies or accept premiums unless registered under Act. Penalty on person accepting premium on behalf of unregistered company—three years or £100</p> <p>Section 4.—Memorandum in form of Schedule 1 to be lodged and advertised before registration</p> <p>Section 13.—Change of chairman, director, principal officer, or agent to be registered</p> <p>1889 Act, Section 4.—Companies not having board of directors or committee of management in Tasmania may be registered by lodging memorandum in form of Schedule</p>
<p>1882 Act, Section 4.—Companies carrying on business of life assurance within South Australia shall deposit with Public Trustee securities to value of £5,000, being either—(1) Mortgages on freehold estate in South Australia on which money advanced does not exceed two-thirds value of estate; or (2) Title deeds or certificates of real estate; or (3) Bonds, debentures, or other securities issued by Government or by a municipality, provided that a local company shall not be required to deposit more than 50 per cent. of premiums actually received until deposit amounts of £5,000</p> <p>Section 5.—Existing companies to make deposit within one year of Act coming into operation; future companies to make deposit within twelve months of incorporation or registration. No company to be deemed to carry on business of life assurance by reason only of receiving premiums in respect of policies issued before Act</p> <p>Section 6.—Company to send in to Public Trustee annual verified returns of amounts received and paid during the year on account of policies issued in South Australia, and (until amount deposited hereunder and under Section 4 shall amount to £20,000) to deposit securities similar to those mentioned in Section 4 to value of 25 per cent. of excess of receipts over disbursements appearing from such returns</p> <p>1882 Act, Section 7.—If securities lost, &amp;c., Parliament to make good</p> <p>Section 8.—Company may deposit further securities</p> <p>Section 9.—Company to receive income from securities, and may withdraw same on timely notice, and, where deposit compulsory, on substituting equivalent securities. Decision of Public Trustee to be conclusive as to value of securities</p>	<p>1889 Act, Section 4.—Every company commencing or carrying on business of life assurance shall deposit with Treasurer securities to value of £10,000, being—(1) Mortgages of freehold estate in Western Australia on which money advanced does not exceed two-thirds of value of estate; or (2) Title deeds or certificates of real estate; or (3) Bonds, debentures, treasury bills, or other securities issued by the Government or a municipality; or (4) Deposit receipt of an approved bank in Western Australia, moneys to be on fixed deposit in name of Treasurer, income to be received by company. Provided that a local company shall not be required to deposit more than 50 per cent. of premiums actually received until deposit amounts to £10,000</p> <p>Section 5.—Existing companies to make deposit within one year of Act coming into operation; future companies to make deposit within six months of incorporation or registration. No company to be deemed to carry on business of life assurance by reason only of receiving premiums in respect of policies issued before Act</p> <p>Section 6.—Companies to send in to Colonial Treasurer annual verified returns of amounts received and paid during the year on account of policies issued in Western Australia; and (until amount deposited hereunder and under Section 4 amounts to £20,000) to deposit securities similar to those mentioned in Section 4 to value of 25 per cent. of excess of receipts over disbursements appearing from such returns.</p> <p>Section 7.—If securities lost, &amp;c., Parliament to make good</p> <p>Section 8.—Company may deposit further securities</p>	<p>1874 Act, Section 6.—Before accepting premiums company shall deposit £5,000 with Treasurer, to be invested in approved security indicated by company. Company to receive income from deposit. Deposit returnable when life assurance fund accumulated out of premiums amounts to £15,000</p> <p>1889 Act, Section 5.—Foreign companies must make similar deposit of £5,000, but not returnable</p>

## CONSPPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
4. <i>Deposits with Government</i> —continued.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
5. <i>Periodical returns to be made to Government</i>	.. .. .	<p>1915 Act, Sections 451-2.—Annual revenue accounts and balance-sheets, Schedules 13 to 16</p> <p>Section 453.—Foreign Companies.—Statement of number, kinds, and amounts of policies in force—(1) in Victoria, and (2) elsewhere—in form of Seventeenth Schedule</p> <p>Section 454.—Actuarial investigation to be made by all companies at least every five years. Abstract of actuary's report to be in form of Eighteenth Schedule</p> <p>Section 455.—Within nine months after investigation company to prepare statement of life assurance and annuity business in form of Nineteenth Schedule</p> <p>Section 456.—Governor in Council may alter forms</p> <p>Section 457.—Statements and abstract to be signed, printed, and deposited with Registrar-General</p> <p>Section 458.—Copies to be sent to shareholders, members and policy-holders in Victoria</p> <p>Section 464.—May be inspected, and, Section 465, received in evidence</p> <p>Section 489.—All deposited documents to be laid before Parliament annually</p>	<p>1901 Act, Section 9.—Life Companies.—(1) Annual revenue account, Second Schedule; (2) Annual balance-sheet, Third Schedule</p> <p>Section 10.—Companies doing life and other business.—(1) Annual revenue account, Fourth Schedule; (2) Annual balance-sheet, Fifth Schedule</p> <p>Section 11.—Every company doing Life Business.—Annual statement of policies, showing new, discontinued, and existing policies, and progress of company, Sixth Schedule</p> <p>Section 12.—Every company, at least every five years, to make actuarial investigation by actuary approved by Governor in Council, and to prepare abstract of result in form of Seventh Schedule</p> <p>Section 13.—Within nine months after investigation, statement of life and annuity business to be prepared in form of Eighth Schedule. If investigation made annually, statement to be prepared at least once every three years</p> <p>Section 14.—Governor in Council may alter forms</p> <p>Section 15.—All abstracts and statements to be signed, printed, and deposited with Registrar-General</p> <p>Section 16.—Company to send copies of all deposited documents, without fee, to every shareholder and policy-holder in Queensland</p> <p>Section 47.—Returns to be laid before Parliament</p> <p>Section 48.—And may be inspected</p> <p>Section 49.—And shall be receivable in evidence</p>
6. <i>Qualification of actuary</i>	.. .. .	No provision .. ..	1901 Act, Section 12.—Actuary making investigation to be approved by Governor in Council
7. <i>Separation of funds</i>	.. .. .	<p>1915 Act, Section 440.—Every company doing other than life assurance business to keep life assurance funds separate as security absolutely for life and annuity policy-holders. But this statutory exemption from other liabilities refers only to contracts made after the Act, unless by constitution of company such exemption already exists; and this section does not apply to contracts made by existing companies bound by deed of settlement or articles of association to pay all profits of all business to life policy-holders when liability of assured appears upon the face of the contracts.</p>	1901 Act, Section 8.—As in Victoria

LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
Section 10.—Securities deposited are primarily charged with local liabilities	Section 9.—Company to receive income from securities, may withdraw same on timely notice, and, where deposit compulsory, on substituting equivalent securities. Decision of Treasurer conclusive as to value of securities	
1882 Act, Section 16.—Life Companies.	Section 10.—Securities deposited primarily charged with local liabilities	1874 Act, Sections 14 and 15.—
(1) Annual or half-yearly revenue account in form of First Schedule.	1889 Act, Section 16.—Life Companies.	Annual revenue accounts and balance-sheets as in Victoria
(2) Annual or half-yearly balance-sheets in form of Second Schedule	—(1) Annual or half-yearly revenue account in form of First Schedule.	Section 16.—Foreign companies, in addition to above, statement of policies in force, Schedule 7
Section 17.—Companies carrying on life and other business.—(1) Annual revenue account, Third Schedule. (2) Annual balance-sheet, Fourth Schedule	Section 17.—Companies carrying on life and other business.—(1) Annual revenue account, Third Schedule.	Section 17.—Every five years at least actuarial investigation to be made, and abstract of report to be made in form of Schedule 8
Section 18.—Foreign companies in addition to all other statements required, shall prepare annual statement of policies in force, Fifth Schedule	Section 18.—Foreign companies, in addition to all other statements required, shall prepare annual statement of policies in force, Fifth Schedule	Section 18.—Within nine months after such investigation, company to prepare statement of life assurance and annuity business in form of Schedule 9. If investigation made annually, such statement to be prepared at least once in every three years
Section 19.—Actuarial investigation to be made at least once every five years by actuary approved by Public Trustee. Abstract of actuary's report to be prepared in form of Sixth Schedule	Section 19.—Actuarial investigation to be made at least once every five years; abstract of actuary's report to be prepared in form of Sixth Schedule	Section 19.—Company whose head office is in United Kingdom may in lieu of above documents deposit copies of statement and abstract deposited with Board of Trade
Section 20.—Within nine months after investigation, company to prepare statement of life and annuity business in form of Seventh Schedule. If investigation made annually, this statement may be prepared at any time, but at least once every three years	Section 20.—Within nine months after investigation company to prepare statement of life and annuity business in form of Seventh Schedule.	Section 20.—Governor in Council may alter forms
Section 21.—Foreign companies whose head office is in United Kingdom may, in lieu of statement (Section 20) and abstract (Section 19), deposit with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies copies of those deposited with Board of Trade	Section 21.—Foreign companies, whose head office or principal place of business is not in Western Australia, in lieu of statement (Section 20) and abstract (Section 19) may deposit copies of last statement and abstract deposited with Board of Trade in England	Section 21.—Above documents to be signed, printed, and deposited with Registrar
Section 22.—Governor may alter forms	Section 22.—Governor may alter forms	Section 22.—Copies to be sent to every shareholder, member, and policy-holder in Tasmania
Section 23.—Above documents to be signed, printed, and deposited with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	Section 23.—Above documents to be signed, printed, and deposited with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	Section 23.—Copies to be sent to every shareholder, member, and policy-holder in Western Australia
Section 24.—Copies of documents deposited to be sent to every shareholder, member, and policy-holder in South Australia	Section 24.—Copies to be sent to every shareholder, member, and policy-holder in Western Australia	Section 24.—Deposited documents may be inspected
Section 43.—All deposited documents may be inspected	Section 43.—Deposited documents may be inspected	Section 44.—May be received in evidence
Section 44.—May be received in evidence	Section 44.—May be received in evidence	Section 60.—And shall be laid before Parliament annually
Section 61.—And shall be laid before Parliament annually	Section 60.—And shall be laid before Parliament annually	No provision
1882 Act, Section 19.—Actuary making investigation to be approved by Public Trustee	No provision	1874 Act, Section 3.—As in Victoria
1882 Act, Sections 14 and 15.—As in Victoria	1889 Act, Sections 14 and 15.—As in Victoria	

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
8. <i>Supervision by public officers</i>	..	No provision. See heading 5. Governor in Council may alter forms	No provision. See, however, heading 4 (Treasurer), and headings 5 and 6 (Governor in Council)
9. <i>Provisions for publicity</i>	..	See headings 3 and 5 1915 Act, Section 459.—Shareholders' address book to be kept in case of proprietary companies, and to be open to inspection by shareholders and policy-holders Section 460.—Companies not registered under Part I of Companies Act 1915 to print deed of settlement, act, or charter of incorporation, and to furnish copies to shareholder or policy-holder for a fee not exceeding 2s. 6d.	See headings 3 and 5 1901 Act, Section 28.—Proprietary companies to keep shareholders' address book, as in Victoria 1901 Act, Section 29.—Companies not registered under Companies Acts to print constitution and furnish copies for fee to shareholder or policy-holder
10. <i>Statutory standard of solvency</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 460.—Court may order company to be wound up if proved that company is insolvent Section 472.—Upon application for winding up, value of policies to be estimated according to Rule in Twentieth Schedule	No provision .. .. .
11. <i>Premiums carrying liability to increase</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 474.—All documents issued by company carrying on business upon any principle involving liability on the part of the assured to pay any call, levy, or assessment in addition to the fixed premium, shall contain the following words in large type and distinctively coloured ink—"Assessment Principle. In addition to premiums, policy-holders may be liable to pay calls, levies, or assessments from time to time." Penalty £50 for every breach, payable to any person who may sue	1901 Act, Section 24.—As in Victoria
12. <i>Service of process on foreign companies</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 270.—Company formed or incorporated outside Victoria shall, within twelve months of commencing business in Victoria, register with Registrar-General name, copy of memorandum and articles of association, name and address of agent in Victoria, and situation of office. Penalty £5 per day. Registered agent to be the public officer of the company and answerable for all things required to be done by the company, and personally liable to penalties Section 270 (3).—Notice of change of agent or removal of office to be given. Notices to be addressed to registered office Section 270 (3).—Service of process at office or on registered agent to be deemed service on company Section 270 (12).—No company deemed to be carrying on business in Victoria by reason only of investing funds in Victoria	No special provision relating to insurance companies

## LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>See heading 4.—1882 Act, Section 9.—Public Trustee to be sole judge of value of deposited securities</p> <p>See heading 6.—Section 19.—Actuary making investigation to be approved by Public Trustee</p> <p>See heading 5.—Section 22.—Governor may alter forms</p> <p>See heading 2.—Section 67.—Duty of Public Trustee to secure due observance of provisions of Act</p>	<p>See heading 4.—1889 Act, Section 9.—Colonial Treasurer to be sole judge of value of deposited securities</p> <p>See heading 5.—Section 22.—Governor may alter forms</p> <p>See heading 2.—Section 66.—Colonial Treasurer charged with administration of legislation</p>	<p>No provision. See heading 5 (Governor in Council)</p>
<p>See headings 3 and 4 . . . . .</p> <p>1882 Act, Section 35.—Shareholders' address book, as in Victoria</p> <p>Section 36.—Unregistered companies to print deed of settlement, &amp;c., as in Victoria</p>	<p>See headings 3 and 5 . . . . .</p> <p>1889 Act, Section 35.—Shareholders' address book, as in Victoria</p> <p>Section 36.—Unregistered companies to print deed of settlement, &amp;c., as in Victoria</p>	<p>See headings 3 and 5 . . . . .</p> <p>1874 Act, Section 23.—Shareholders' address book, as in Victoria</p> <p>Section 24.—Company not registered under Companies Act to print deed of settlement, &amp;c., and to furnish copies on application</p>
<p>No provision . . . . .</p>	<p>No provision . . . . .</p>	<p>No provision</p>
<p>No provision . . . . .</p>	<p>No provision . . . . .</p>	<p>No provision</p>
<p>1882 Act, Section 25.—Every foreign company before doing business in South Australia, shall appoint, in writing, a resident general agent upon whom all process may be served. Such writing to contain agreement on part of company that service on agent of same validity as service on company</p> <p>Section 26.—Copy of such writing to be filed</p> <p>Section 27.—Agency to continue as long as any liability outstanding in South Australia, and not to be revoked until another agent duly appointed</p> <p>Section 28.—Service of process notice, &amp;c., upon agent deemed sufficient service upon principal</p> <p>Section 29.—No person to act as general or other agent of foreign company until he has complied with all requirements of Act. Penalty for acting without such compliance and for procuring payment of premiums, &amp;c., by fraudulent representations, not exceeding £250 for each offence</p> <p>Section 30.—Contracts made by foreign company without complying with Sections 25-29 valid and binding on company, but agent liable to penalty of Section 31 (? Section 29), and company neglecting to appoint and keep appointed an agent shall not recover premiums, &amp;c., from residents of South Australia</p> <p>Sections 31 and 32.—See heading 29</p>	<p>1889 Act, Sections 25-32.—Identical with corresponding sections of South Australian 1882 Act</p>	<p>No special provision relating to insurance companies</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
13. <i>Special protection of local policy-holders</i>		<p>1915 Act, Section 445 (1).—Company may register as (1) having, (2) not having, secured local assets</p> <p>Section 445 (2).—Company registered as not having secured assets may register as having secured assets</p> <p>Section 447.—Registered secured assets primarily charged with local liabilities. Misapplication of such assets declared a breach of trust and a misdemeanour. Penalty, three years or £500</p> <p>Section 448.—Local assets of foreign companies primarily charged with local liabilities</p>	No provision
14. <i>Protection of policies against creditors</i>	<p>1902 Act, Section 4; 1917 Act, Section 2.—Property and interest of any person in policy on own life or on life of other person in whose life he is interested, and property and interest of his personal representatives in such policy, shall be exempt from bankruptcy laws and from seizure under any process, and shall not on the death of such person be assets for the payment of his debts unless he otherwise directs in his will</p> <p>Section 5.—No protection until policy has endured for two years; after two years, £200 protected; after five years, £500 protected; after seven years £1,000 protected; after ten years, £2,000 protected</p> <p>Section 6.—Policy for annuity or contributions made toward the same not protected until payments have extended over six years, or unless such policy was purchased six years prior to commencement of annuity, and such annuity does not exceed £104 per annum</p> <p>Section 7.—Protection, in case of annuity, accrues only to benefit of actual annuitant, and only to part payable after age 50. In case of endowment, only for benefit of nominee. In case of life insurance, only for benefit of personal representatives of insured, and in no case for any assignee of insured</p> <p>1917 Act, Section 3.—A policy for life assurance of a person dying on war service or two years after ceasing to be so engaged from illness or injuries caused through war service, shall be deemed to have been and shall be protected to the extent of £2,000, whatever may be the time which such policy has endured</p>	<p>1915 Act, Section 476 (1).—Interest of assured in policy on own life to extent of £1,000 not liable to execution or in insolvency</p> <p>Section 476 (2).—But, upon insolvency within two years from date of policy interest of assured liable. Provided that he or person authorized by him may purchase interest up to £1,000 by paying to trustee actual amount of premiums paid in respect of such interest</p> <p>Section 476 (3).—Upon death, interest in whole life policy completely protected against debts unless particularly and expressly made liable by will; but if death occurs within four years of date of policy such interest liable to debts to extent of sum equivalent to premiums paid in respect of excess over £1,000</p> <p>Section 476 (4).—Interest in endowment policies protected upon death to extent of £1,000 unless particularly and expressly made liable by will</p> <p>Section 476 (5).—Voluntary settlements of policies protected to same extent as policies</p> <p>Section 476 (6).—Special provision for procedure in insolvency when policy exceeds £1,000</p>	<p>1901 Act, Section 18.—Interest of assured in policy on own life not to be made available for payment of debts by any judgment order or process of any Court, and not to pass to trustee upon insolvency. After death, policy moneys protected against debts and against executor's retainer, except in case of—(1) contract or charge made by assured during his life; (2) express direction in will that policy moneys shall be applied to pay debts. Direction to pay debts, charge of debts on whole or part of estate, trust for payment of debts, not deemed such an express direction. But if assured dies within three years of date of policy, amount of premiums paid, with 5 per cent. interest, shall be available for debts. And when premiums cease in less than seven years, this section not to apply (except in case of death) until policy has endured for at least three years</p>



LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>1882 Act, Section 10.—Securities deposited to be primarily charged with local liabilities</p> <p>Section 11.—Foreign company to keep separate account of local life business and of local assets. If company becomes bankrupt, or is wound up, entire local assets primarily charged with local liabilities</p> <p>Section 13.—Person committing breach of Section 11—(1) Deemed guilty of breach of trust; (2) Liable to replace amount misapplied; (3) Liable to penalty of three years or £500</p> <p>Section 12.—Foreign company adjudged bankrupt or ordered to be wound up elsewhere than in South Australia may be wound up, as regards local assets and liabilities, upon application of any policy-holder or shareholder. Proof of foreign bankruptcy or winding-up order shall be conclusive evidence that company unable to pay its debts</p>	<p>1889 Act, Sections 10-13.—Identical with corresponding sections of South Australian 1882 Act</p>	<p>1874 Act, Section 8.—Company to be registered either as having or as not having secured local assets</p> <p>Section 9.—Secured assets may be increased</p> <p>Section 10.—Registered secured assets primarily charged with local liabilities. Misapplication of such assets declared a breach of trust and a misdemeanour. Penalty, three years or £500.</p> <p>Section 11.—Local assets of foreign company primarily charged with local liabilities. If foreign company becomes bankrupt or is ordered to be wound up abroad, company may, as regards Tasmanian assets and liabilities, be wound up in Tasmania; proof of foreign bankruptcy or winding-up to be conclusive evidence that company unable to pay its debts</p>
<p>Policies Protection Act 1887.—Section 3.—Subject to limitations in Section 4, no policy on his own life made <i>bona fide</i> by any person shall be available by execution or upon insolvency for his debts during his lifetime, or on his death unless expressly mentioned and specially directed by will; but such policy shall be his absolute property, and, on death (subject to any disposition made during his life) shall be held in trust for legatee or for persons entitled upon intestacy</p> <p>Section 4.—No policy shall be protected (1) except to extent of interest and property of assured; (2) nor unless has endured for at least two years; (3) and not more than £2,000 to be protected in respect of one assured person. Policies on life of one person obtain protection in sequence, commencing with oldest</p>	<p>Life Assurance Companies Act 1905, Section 2.—Property and interest of assured in policy on his own life not to be available for his debts during his lifetime or after his death save by virtue of contract or charge made in lifetime or express direction in will. Direction to pay debts, charge of debts on whole or part of estate, trust for payment of debts, not deemed such a direction. But if assured dies within three years of date of policy, sum equivalent to premiums paid with interest at 5 per cent. shall be available for debts. Protection not to apply, except in case of death, until after two years, and to apply only to policies, premiums on which are payable during lifetime of assured or during ten years at least, and by equal instalments at intervals of not more than a year</p>	<p>1885 Act, Section 4.—Property and interest of person in policy on own life to extent of £1,000 and bonuses not to be available for debts. But if such person becomes bankrupt within two years of date of policy, the policy shall pass to his trustee, and if he dies within two years, sum equal to amount of premiums actually paid shall be available for debts</p> <p>Section 5.—Where there are two or more policies assuring more than £1,000 in the whole, holder or personal representatives to elect to which policy or parts of policies protection shall apply. In default of such election within fourteen days after notice, person who would be entitled but for such protection shall elect and may have his title registered accordingly</p> <p>Section 6.—Title to policy—(1) by bankruptcy, or (2) under will or intestacy, or (3) under writ of execution, may be registered with the company in the assignation register-book; officer to endorse upon policy memorandum of title in form in Schedule</p> <p>Section 7.—If company refuses to register title, Judge may compel</p> <p>Section 8.—Company discharged from all liability arising from compulsory registration</p> <p>Section 9.—Company not to be affected by notice of unregistered dealings</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
15. <i>Limitation of contestability of policies</i>	.. .. .	No provision .. ..	1901 Act, Section 4.—Contains a definition of indefeasible policy, a policy which upon its face and in accordance with a recited contract states that neither it nor bonus additions, &c., to it nor any interest in it shall in any way during currency be capable of being assigned, sold, encumbered, surrendered, disposed of, or in any way diminished or impaired Section 41.—No assignment or transfer of such policy to be registered. Company shall at all times during and after termination of currency of such policy (subject to provision for payment of premiums out of surrender value—Section 22) be liable for full amount of policy and bonuses, &c., until duly discharged from such liability according to law
16. <i>Lost policies</i> ..	1902 Act, Section 11.—If policy lost or destroyed, company may, upon such evidence as it deems sufficient, issue a special policy. If company fails to do so within two months after request in writing, Judge may direct issue Section 12.—Advertisements to be published at expense of applicant Section 13.—Special policy to be available for same purposes as original. To be similar to original, and to state why it is issued. Issue to be entered in books of company. After issue company not to be liable under original policy if no notice of assignment thereof has been received prior to such issue	1915 Act, Section 488 (1).—Upon evidence deemed sufficient by company, company may issue special policy containing copy of original; if company fails to issue within one month, Supreme or County Court may direct issue of special policy. Reasons for issuing to be stated on special policy and in books of company. Special policy to be available for all purposes as original. One month's notice to be given by advertisement before issuing. Applicant to bear all expenses and costs. After issue of special policy company not to be liable under original policy if no notice of assignment thereof has been received Section 488 (2).—Similar provisions for loss of special policy	1901 Act, Section 44.—As in Victoria, save that advertisements required only where amount of policy is over £50, and that application cannot be made to Court until after six months after company has failed issue special policy
17. <i>Payment of claims without probate or letters of administration</i> ..	.. .. .	1915 Act, Section 477.—When policy on deceased's life for not more than £200, company may, after three months, pay amount and bonuses to widow or widower or next of kin without probate or letters of administration	1901 Act, Section 39.—Where policy moneys not exceeding £300 exclusive of profits are payable to personal representative of deceased, company may pay without probate or letters of administration, to husband, wife, father, mother, child, brother, sister, nephew, or niece of deceased, or to any person who proves that he is entitled under statutes of distribution or entitled to take out probate or letters of administration. Such payment discharges company. Company may require bond for due application of moneys
18. <i>Assurances on lives of minors*</i> ..	.. .. .	No provision .. ..	1901 Act, Section 20.—Minor aged sixteen or upwards may insure own life with full rights of policy-holder, except that cannot assign

\* Life Assurance Companies Act 1905 (Commonwealth) prescribes amount

## LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
No provision	No provision	No provision
<p>1890 Act, No. 725, Section 2.—When policy lost or destroyed, company may issue special policy upon statutory declaration of the facts. Company must be satisfied of truth of declaration and of <i>bona fides</i> of transaction</p> <p>Section 3.—If company fails to issue special policy within one month after written request, Judge of Supreme Court may direct company to issue</p> <p>Sections 4-9.—Special policy to be similar to lost policy; to be noted with reasons for issue in company's books; to be available for same purposes as original policy; to be issued only after advertisements, applicant to pay costs and expenses; costs not to exceed £2</p> <p>Section 10.—Original policy, if found, to be cancelled</p> <p>Section 11.—Substituted special policies may be issued if special policy lost or destroyed</p>	<p>1889 Act, Section 67.—When any policy or instrument required to be registered or be produced for any registration is lost or destroyed, manager of company may, upon such evidence and subject to such conditions as he shall think fit, issue certified copy of such policy, and may, upon such conditions as he shall see fit, effect registration notwithstanding such loss or destruction</p> <p>1905 Act, Section 4.—Substantially as in Victoria, save that advertisements required only where amount of policy is over £100, and that application cannot be made to Court until after six months after company has failed to issue special policy</p>	<p>1906 Act, Section 4.—Where policy lost or destroyed, company may upon such evidence as it deems sufficient, issue a special policy. Judge may order issue if company fails to issue within two months after request in writing</p> <p>Section 5.—Special policy to be similar to lost policy and to state reasons for issue</p> <p>Sections 6 and 7.—Advertisements to be published, policy-holder to bear costs and expenses unless Judge otherwise orders</p> <p>Section 8.—Fact of issue and reasons therefor to be entered in books of company</p> <p>Section 9.—Special policy to be available for all purposes, and original policy to be null and void</p> <p>Section 10.—If special policy lost or destroyed, substituted special policy may be issued</p>
<p>1882 Act, Section 62.—Where policy for sum not exceeding £200, if no probate or letters of administration taken out within three months after death, company may pay to widow or adult child</p>	<p>1889 Act, Section 61.—Where policy for sum not exceeding £200, if no probate or letters of administration taken out within three months of death company may pay amount to widow or adult child</p>	<p>1874 Act, Section 30.—Upon death of holder of policy on own life for sum not exceeding £250 (1889 Act, Section 3), if no probate or letters of administration be taken out within three months, company may pay to widow or adult child</p>
No provision	No provision	No provision

payable, person to whom payable, and conditions re certificates of death.

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
19. <i>Industrial assurance</i>	..	No provision .. ..	1901 Act, Section 25.—Industrial policies not to be forfeited as against assured by reason of default in payment of premium until after—(a) Service of notice stating amount due or payable and stating that, in default of payment within reasonable time (not less than 30 days) at specified place policy will be forfeited; and (b) Default in payment in accordance with notice Industrial policy defined.—One policy only issued on any one life for amount less than £100 with premiums payable at intervals of less than three months, or contracted to be received or actually received by means of collectors
20. <i>Transfer of policies from company's register in one country to another register</i>	..	1915 Act, Sections 482-6.—May be made, if company think fit, at request of policy-holder. Policies to be treated in Victoria as if insured in the country in which registered. Policies for the time being on the Victorian register of any company to be treated as being in force in Victoria and as being Victorian liabilities of the company	1901 Act, Section 46.—May be made on request of policy-holder and with consent of company. Policies transferred from Queensland register cease to be subject to laws of Queensland. This section is retrospective Section 45.—Policies on Queensland register to be treated as Queensland assets of policy-holders and as Queensland liabilities of company, and to be subject to laws of Queensland
21. <i>Provisions for obviating or deferring forfeiture of policies</i>	..	See heading 25 .. ..	1901 Act, Section 22.—No policy to lapse while premiums and interest due can be paid out of surrender value as calculated in accordance with answer to ninth question in Eighth Schedule Section 23.—When last day of grace for paying premium falls on Sunday or holiday, premium to be payable on next following day not being Sunday or holiday See also headings 19 and 25
22. <i>Assignment of policies</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 478.—To be by memorandum in statutory form (Twenty-second Schedule), endorsed, on policy signed by transferor and transferee; assignment not valid until registered by company after notice given to company. Upon registration assignee may sue in own name and give discharge. Memorandum duly registered to be conclusive evidence of registration Section 478 (2).—Such memorandum to be conclusive evidence that transferee is absolute owner free from trusts, &c.; company not concerned to inquire into circumstances or consideration of transfer or to see to application of purchase money, or (save as hereafter) to be affected by notice of any trust, &c. Section 479.—Mortgage or trust of policy to be effected by separate instrument and no notice thereof to be entered on policy or transfer. Company not to be affected by express, implied, or constructive notice of any mortgage or trust Section 480.—But company not protected against mortgage, trust, &c., if (1) not acted in good faith, or (2) received express notice in writing. Upon receipt of notice may pay into Court	1901 Act, Section 41.—No assignment valid unless in form of Schedule 11 and registered. Memorandum of transfer to be endorsed on policy and registered within 60 days in special book kept by company. Date of registration to be marked on policy. Transferee has all powers and liabilities of transferor and may sue in own name; but, in case of mortgage, transferor and transferee must join in suing, unless Court otherwise orders. Receipt of transferee a sufficient discharge to company. Production of policy endorsed as above to be conclusive evidence of registration and date thereof. No assignment of an indefeasible policy shall be registered, and company shall be always liable thereon until discharged by law; but Section 22 ( <i>re</i> payment of premiums out of surrender value) applies to such a policy. See heading 15 Section 42.—Mortgage or trust to be by separate instrument. No notice thereof to be entered on policy (save so far as necessary in "consideration" column of statutory form of assignment for purposes of stamp duty). Company not affected by any notice—express, implied, or constructive—of any mortgage or trust, even though mentioned in memorandum of transfer

LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
No provision .. .. .	No provision .. .. .	No provision
<p>1899 Act, Section 12.—A policy on South Australian register to be governed in all respects by the laws of South Australia; but, if company thinks fit, may be transferred to register of company in another country and thereafter shall be treated in South Australia in all respects as a policy, issued in that other country, and, in particular, shall be treated in South Australia as governed by laws of such country with regard to assignments and protection from creditors</p> <p>Section 13.—A policy may be transferred to South Australian register: policies so transferred to be governed by law of South Australia</p> <p>Section 14.—Company to prescribe mode of transfer</p> <p>Section 15.—Policies on South Australian register to be South Australian liabilities</p> <p>1882 Act, Section 47.—Every life assurance society to declare the surrender value at which it becomes bound to accept its policies. No policy shall lapse to the society for non-payment of premiums so long as premiums and interest in arrear are not in excess of the surrender value</p>	<p>1890 Act, Section 68.—All policies for the time being on the local register shall be treated as local assets and liabilities of the company on whose register they are, and be subject in every respect to the laws of Western Australia</p> <p>Sections 69–70.—Transfers of policies may be made at request, in writing, of policy-holder and with consent of company. Policy transferred from local register to cease to be subject to local laws</p> <p>1880 Act, Section 47.—Every life assurance society to declare the surrender value at which it becomes bound to accept its policies</p>	No provision
<p>1882 Act, Section 64.—Assignment may be made by endorsed memorandum of transfer in form of Tenth Schedule. No assignment to be valid until registered</p> <p>Section 65.—Notice of assignment to be given to company. Assignment to be registered in special book and date of registration to be inserted in the memorandum, which shall be signed by officer of company. Thereafter assignee may sue in own name and give valid discharge. Memorandum so signed to be conclusive evidence of registration and of date thereof</p> <p>Section 66.—Mortgage or trust to be by separate instrument. No notice thereof to be entered on policy. Company not to be affected by express, implied, or constructive notice of mortgage or trust, or to be concerned to see to application of policy moneys</p>	<p>1889 Act, Section 63.—Assignment may be by memorandum endorsed on policy in form of Tenth Schedule. No such assignment to be of any validity until registered</p> <p>Section 64.—Notice of such assignment shall be given to company and registered in special book. Date of registration to be inserted in memorandum, which shall be signed by company's officer. Thereafter assignee may sue in own name. Memorandum so signed to be conclusive evidence of registration and of date thereof</p> <p>Section 65.—Mortgage or trust to be effected by separate instrument. No notice thereof to be entered upon policy. Company not to be affected by express, implied, or constructive notice of any mortgage or trust, or bound to see to application of moneys</p>	<p>1874 Act, Section 41.—Assignment may be by memorandum of transfer endorsed on policy in form of Schedule 12. No assignment of any validity until registered. Notice of assignment to be given to company. Assignment to be registered in special book kept by company; date of registration to be inserted in memorandum, which shall be signed by officer of company; then assignee may sue in own name. Memorandum so signed shall be conclusive evidence of registration and of date thereof</p> <p>Section 42.—Mortgage or trust to be effected by separate instrument; no notice thereof to be indorsed on policy. Company not to be affected by express, implied, or constructive notice thereof, or to be concerned to see to application of policy moneys</p> <p>1885 Act, Section 6.—Title to policy by bankruptcy, &amp;c., may be registered. See heading 14</p> <p>Section 7.—If company refuses to register assignment, judge may compel</p> <p>Section 8.—Registration so effected shall discharge company from all liability for consequences thereof</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
22. <i>Assignment of policies—continued.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	1901 Act, Section 43.—Company need not see to application of policy moneys
23. <i>Married women</i>	1902 Act, Sections 8 and 9 of this Act with Section 13 of the New South Wales Married Women's Property Act 1893 are equivalent to Section 11 of English Act 1882 Section 10.—Subject to the provisions of any policy referred to in Section 8, the person effecting such an insurance shall have power to appoint shares to be taken by beneficiaries. In default of such appointment, children shall take equal shares; if wife or husband is a beneficiary, she or he shall take whole for life and children equal shares in remainder	Married Women's Property Act 1915, Section 14.—Married women may insure own or husband's life for separate use. Policy of husband or wife on respective lives may be reserved in trust for the other and for children; protected against creditors, except in case of fraud. Insured may appoint original and new trustees. Payable to trustee; if no trustee, to legal representative. Court may, if necessary, appoint trustee, under Trustees Act. Receipt of trustee, or, in absence of trustee, of legal personal representative of insured to be discharge to company	1901 Act, Section 19, is equivalent to Section 14 of Married Women's Property Act (Victoria) 1915; but, while Victorian provision applies only to policy on own or husband's life, Queensland Act adds "any life wherein she has an insurable interest"; and special provision that such policy enjoys the protection against creditors given by Section 18; and when policy is in fraud of creditors, they are entitled not only to amount equal to premiums paid, but also to 5 per cent. simple interest thereon
24. <i>Insurable interest</i>	14 Geo. III. c. 48. —As in Victoria	Instruments Act 1915, Sections 119-122.—No insurance to be made on life or other event (1) unless insured has an interest; or (2) by way of gaming or wagering. Assurances made contrary to section to be void. No insurance on life or other event to be made without inserting name of person interested or for whose use or on whose account policy made. No more to be recovered from insurer than the value of interest of insured in life or other event	No information
25. <i>Misstatement of age</i>	.. .. .	1915 Act, Section 475.—Does not avoid policy unless made in bad faith and with intention to deceive; sum payable to be reduced to what, allowing for proper premiums and bonuses, would have been payable if age truly stated	I. Understatement. — 1901 Act, Section 21.—No policy to be declared void by a company by reason only of understatement of age; but company may either (1) reduce amount payable under policy in proportion fixed by comparing premiums paid with proper premiums; or (2) accept payment of difference between premiums paid and proper premiums with 5 per cent. compound interest, upon assured undertaking to pay proper premiums in future. When policy three years old, burden on company to prove that age was not correctly stated. Rights under Section 5 Life Assurance Act 1870, are saved. This section provided that age shall be deemed to be admitted by company after three years, except in case of fraud II. Overstatement.—Section 26.—Upon proof to company of overstatement, company at option shall—(1) increase amount payable in proportion to overpayment of premiums; or (2) repay amount overpaid

LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>Married Women's Property Act 1883, Section 11.—As in Victoria</p>	<p>Married Women's Property Act 1892, Section 11.—As in Victoria</p>	<p>1885 Act, Section 9.—Except in case of fraud, company not to be affected by notice of any interest whatsoever except such as shown by indorsed and registered memorandum of transfer or registered title under 1885 Act</p> <p>1885 Act, Section 3.—General provisions of the Married Women's Property Act 1883 are applied to policies standing in name of a married woman</p> <p>Section 11 of Married Women's Property Act 1883 (Tasmania) is same as Section 14 of corresponding Victorian Act 1915</p> <p>1885 Act, Section 3, also provides that the fact that, at commencement of Act, a policy is standing in sole name of a married woman shall be sufficient <i>prima facie</i> evidence that she is beneficially entitled to it for her separate use</p>
<p>No information .. ..</p>	<p>No information .. ..</p>	<p>No information ..</p>
<p>No provision .. ..</p>	<p>No provision .. ..</p>	<p>No provision</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
26. <i>Payment into Court where title is in doubt</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 480.—Upon receipt of notice of any trust, right, &c., of any person, company may pay policy moneys into Supreme Court. Such moneys to be paid out to such person as Court may order	1901 Act, Section 40.—As in England
27. <i>Amalgamation of companies or transfer of business</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 461.—Application to be made to Court after fourteen days notice by advertisement in <i>Government Gazette</i> . Court may confirm proposed arrangement, if, after hearing directors and other persons, satisfied that no sufficient objection has been established. Following documents to be posted so as to be delivered fourteen days before day of application to (1) each policy-holder of both companies in case of amalgamation, or (11) each policy-holder of transferred companies in case of transfer—(a) a notice of application; (b) statement of nature of amalgamation or transfer; (c) abstract containing the material facts embodied in agreement or deed of amalgamation or transfer; (d) copies of actuarial or other reports upon which such agreement or deed is founded. Agreement or deed to be open for inspection for period of fifteen days after issuing above abstract. Court not to sanction amalgamation or transfer in case of dissent by policy-holders representing one-fifth or more of total amount insured in any amalgamating company or in a transferred company. No amalgamation or transfer of company transacting life business to take place unless confirmed by Court Section 462.—When amalgamation or transfer takes place the combined company or the purchasing company (as the case may be) shall within ten days of completion of amalgamation or transfer deposit with Registrar-General certified copies of—(a) statements of assets and liabilities of the companies concerned; (b) statement of nature and terms of amalgamation or transfer; (c) agreement or deed affecting same; (d) actuarial or other reports upon which agreement or deed is founded. Declaration Verifying payments, &c., also to be filed Section 463.—Abandonment of claim on one company and acceptance of substituted liability of other company not to be inferred from payment of premiums to other company or from other acts unless such abandonment or acceptance is signified in writing signed by policy-holder or his authorized agent	1901 Act, Sections 30-32.—As in Victoria, with following modifications: Documents to be posted so as to be delivered 30 days before day of application. Court may grant application (for amalgamation, &c.) if satisfied that the subject-matter of the application has already been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of any part of His Majesty's Dominions where substantially the same proceedings are prescribed by law as those prescribed by this Act
28. <i>Winding up</i>	..	1915 Act, Section 469.—Winding up may be ordered upon petition of five or more policy-holders or shareholders upon proof that company is insolvent. Contingent and prospective liabilities to be taken into account in determining whether company is insolvent. Petition not to be heard until security for costs given and <i>prima facie</i> case established. Where proprietary company has uncalled capital of amount sufficient with future premiums to make up actual invested assets equal to estimated liabilities, Court shall suspend proceedings to enable call to be made; if sufficient amount not thereby realized, Court to make an order as if company proved insolvent. Section 470.—Where the business of one company has been transferred to another company, Court may order the former (subsidiary) company to be wound up with the latter (principal) company, regard being paid to the rights of members of the several companies among themselves and to the arrangements between the companies. Subsidiary company not to be so wound up unless, after hearing objections, Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary, and that such winding up is just and equitable. Section 471.—Where company proved insolvent, Court may, subject to just terms and conditions, reduce amount of contracts instead of making winding-up order. Section 472.—In winding up a company, policies to be valued by rule in Twentieth Schedule.	1901 Act, Sections 33-36.—Application to be by ten or more policy-holders whose policies have subsisted for at least one year, or by shareholders of the company assured to at least £1,000 in the aggregate. Otherwise, provisions as in Victoria



LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
No provision .. .. .	No provision .. .. .	No provision
1882 Act, Sections 37-41.—As in Victoria	1889 Act, Sections 37-42.—As in Victoria	1874 Act, Sections 25-27.—As in Victoria
1882 Act, Sections 49-58.—As in Victoria	1889 Act, Sections 49-57.—As in Victoria. Section 58.—When company is being wound up, the official liquidator, in case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by the company, is to ascertain the values of such policies, and give notice of such values to such persons : any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained, unless he give notice of his intention to dispute such value in manner and within a time to be prescribed by a rule or order of the Court	1874 Act, Sections 33-6.—As in Victoria

## CONSPECTUS OF AUSTRALIAN

HEADINGS.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	VICTORIA.	QUEENSLAND.
23. <i>Penalties</i>		<p>1915 Act, Section 466.—Default in complying with Act continued for three days after notice by Registrar-General or any person interested, £50 per day during which default continues. If registered company continues in default for three months after notice by Treasurer, duly advertised, Court may order winding-up upon application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders</p> <p>Section 467.—False statements, &amp;c., three years or £100</p> <p>See also under heading 13</p>	<p>1901 Act, Section 50.—Default in complying with Act, £50 per day on company and every person acting as director, manager, or agent—all severally liable. Default by registered company for three months; winding up as in Victoria</p> <p>Section 51.—Penalties recoverable before justices, who may direct part to be applied to costs; subject to such directions, penalties to be paid into Treasury</p> <p>Section 17.—Penalty on officers, &amp;c., unregistered foreign company, £250</p> <p>See also heading 3</p>

LIFE ASSURANCE LEGISLATION—continued.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	TASMANIA.
<p>1882 Act, Section 13.—Misapplication, &amp;c., of local assets of foreign company. See heading 13</p> <p>Sections 29-30.—Non-compliance with Act by foreign company. See heading 12</p> <p>Section 31.—Company making default in complying with Act not only liable to penalties of Section 44 (? Section 45), but may also, if default has continued for three months, be prohibited from transacting local business either absolutely or for a time, as Governor may think fit</p> <p>Section 32.—Such prohibition to be advertised. Penalty for breach of prohibition, on company and agent respectively, £250</p> <p>Section 45.—Continued default for seven days after notice by Registrar or person interested, £50 per day during which default continues; in case of foreign company, general agent liable as well as company; in case of registered company, if default continues for three months after notice by Treasurer duly advertised, Court may order winding up upon application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders</p> <p>Section 46.—False statements, &amp;c., three years or £500</p>	<p>1889 Act, Section 13.—Misapplication, &amp;c., of local assets of foreign companies—amount to be replaced. Penalty: three years or £500</p> <p>Section 31.—If it be made to appear to Governor that default in complying with Act has continued for three months, then, in addition to penalties of Section 44 (? Section 45), Governor may prohibit company from transacting business within Western Australia, either absolutely or for a time</p> <p>Section 32.—Such prohibition to be advertised. Company or agent acting in contravention of prohibition liable respectively to penalty of £250</p> <p>Section 45.—Default in complying with Act continued for seven days after notice by Registrar or any person interested involves penalty of £50 per day; foreign companies' agent liable as well as company; registered companies—Court may order winding up upon three months' continuance of default after duly advertised notice by Colonial Treasurer</p> <p>Section 46.—False statements, &amp;c. Penalty three years or £500</p>	<p>1874 Act, Section 7.—Accepting premiums for unregistered company three years or £100</p> <p>Section 30.—Continued default in complying with provisions of Act, for three days after notice, £50 per day. Registered company, if default continues for three months after duly advertised notice by Treasurer, company may be wound up upon application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders</p> <p>Section 31.—False statements, &amp;c., three years or £100</p> <p>1889 Act, Section 6.—Soliciting, accepting, or receiving from any person resident in Tasmania any proposal to become a policy-holder, or to effect an assurance upon the life of any person in Tasmania in an unregistered company, three years or £100</p> <p>See also heading 13, 1874 Act, Sections 8 and 10</p>