

## SECTION XXXI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## § 1. Immigration, Passports, and Aliens Registration.

## (A) The Encouragement of Immigration into Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

or,

THE COMMONWEALTH SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION,  
MELBOURNE,  
AUSTRALIA.

## (B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PERSONS ADMITTED OR REFUSED ADMISSION TO COMMONWEALTH UNDER PROVISIONS OF IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.			Persons Admitted who Passed Education Test.	Persons Admitted without Passing Education Test.	Persons Refused Admission.
1917	..	..	Nil	53,036	13
1918	..	..	Nil	77,169	16
1919	..	..	Nil	223,736	27
1920	..	..	Nil	104,351	26
1921	..	..	Nil	84,944	29

## NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT TEST, 1914 TO 1921.

Nationality.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>EUROPEANS—</b>								
Austrians .. ..	676	(c)27	(c)10	..	(c)3	(c)22	3	(h)5
Belgians .. ..	63	105	69	35	35	31	90	73
British .. ..	93,136	60,505	50,489	45,988	d71,765	e217,037	f95,879	76,518
Danes .. ..	478	305	173	137	110	124	189	201
Dutch .. ..	287	182	156	194	163	526	699	321
French .. ..	1,187	595	516	676	571	815	785	529
Germans .. ..	3,395	(c)890	(c)452	(c)58	(c)36	(c)54	(g)115	(h)76
Greeks .. ..	772	361	160	265	288	93	131	258
Italians .. ..	1,642	645	179	93	24	116	631	1,278
Maltese .. ..	464	57	173	212	14	47	88	132
Poles .. ..	12	2	..	1	3	2	27	51
Portuguese .. ..	12	1	..	7	8	9	10	8
Rumanians .. ..	34	6	8	13	9	6	10	9
Russians .. ..	1,446	716	497	341	199	142	121	100
Scandinavians ..	1,489	1,202	786	552	493	448	437	487
Spaniards .. ..	169	206	51	37	23	37	37	83
Swiss .. ..	220	64	40	21	39	30	90	149
Turks .. ..	19	1	1	..	..	(c)1	..	..
Other Europeans ..	(a)165	13	7	1	..	106	197	344
<b>AMERICANS—</b>								
North Americans ..	1,529	1,066	1,050	870	749	1,102	1,698	1,577
South Americans ..	31	5	16	24	12	8	16	35
American Indians ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
Negroes .. ..	23	9	8	9	2	5	5	6
West Indians .. ..	3	2	9	1	3	5	..	7
<b>ASIATICS—</b>								
Afghans .. ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabs .. ..	19	1	6	..	..	..	2	4
Burmese .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese .. ..	1,975	2,287	2,289	2,016	1,723	1,495	1,753	1,833
Cingalese .. ..	9	6	18	11	2	7	12	19
Filipinos .. ..	4	15	15	15	10	18	10	13
Hindoos .. ..	305	144	133	111	102	203	241	163
Japanese .. ..	387	423	1,089	888	431	521	345	282
Javanese .. ..	20	3	4	20	21	27	12	6
Malays .. ..	291	285	254	190	65	320	207	44
Syrians .. ..	19	5	14	13	1	6	56	39
Timorese .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	34
<b>OTHER RACES—</b>								
Maoris .. ..	21	16	6	2	1	..	1	..
Mauritians .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Pacific Islanders ..	101	37	59	40	43	24	47	46
Papuans .. ..	189	185	178	132	133	135	30	170
Unspecified .. ..	(b)104	(b)58	(b)225	63	(b)88	(b)214	85	44
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>110,701</b>	<b>70,436</b>	<b>59,140</b>	<b>53,036</b>	<b>77,169</b>	<b>223,736</b>	<b>104,351</b>	<b>84,944</b>

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

The following table shews to what extent immigration has taken place into the several States of the Commonwealth from 1917 to 1921:—

IMMIGRATION INTO THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.  
1917 TO 1921.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wealth.
1917 ..	32,825	10,701	1,814	1,540	4,761	1,133	262	53,036
1918 ..	37,375	31,114	1,474	1,958	5,043	..	205	77,169
1919 ..	96,331	84,751	6,007	16,897	18,507	1,163	80	223,736
1920 ..	69,135	19,302	4,151	4,877	6,803	1	82	104,351
1921 ..	54,578	15,883	4,269	3,143	7,029	6	36	84,944

**(C) Passports.**

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1920 (see paragraph 3 on page 1017) for requiring the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who are entering the Commonwealth. Similarly, the Passports Act 1920 provides that no person over the age of 16 years shall leave the Commonwealth unless—

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

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

**(D) Registration of Aliens.**

The Aliens Registration Act 1920, which replaced the War Precautions (Aliens Registration) Regulations, was proclaimed to come into operation as from the 1st January, 1921. The enforcement of the Act, however, was discontinued as from 31st January, 1922, and aliens in Australia are no longer required to register themselves or to report their changes of abode.

**§ 2. Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs.**

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

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

2. **Patents.**—(i) *General.* The first Commonwealth Patents Act was passed in 1903, and was amended in 1906, 1909, 1910, 1915 and 1916. (See page 35 *ante*.) Under these Acts, which are administered by a "Commissioner of Patents," the powers and functions exercised under the States Acts became vested in the Commonwealth. Comparatively small fees, totalling £8, are now sufficient to obtain for an inventor protection throughout the Commonwealth and the Territory of Papua, and the only renewal fee (£5) is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent, or within such extended time, not exceeding one year, and upon payment of further fees as may be allowed. Particulars in regard to the terms under which patents are granted, publications etc., of the Commonwealth Patents Office, have been given in full in preceding issues of the Official Year Book. (See Year Book 12, p. 1170 *et seq.*) Limits of space preclude their repetition in the present issue.

(ii) *Applications Filed, Provisional Specifications Accepted, and Letters Patent Sealed.* The numbers of individual inventions in respect of which applications were filed in the Commonwealth during each year from 1913 to 1921 inclusive are shewn in the following table. The number of applications, accompanied by provisional specifications and the number of patents sealed in respect of applications made in each year are also shewn.

**PATENTS.—APPLICATIONS FILED AND LETTERS PATENT SEALED IN THE  
COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1921.**

Year .. .. .	1913	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
No. of applications .. .. .	4,163	3,436	3,117	2,906	3,244	3,543	4,166	5,481	5,072
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications .. .. .	2,626	2,232	2,133	1,980	2,186	2,405	2,468	2,875	3,373
Letters patent sealed during each year .. .. .	1,495	2,098	1,279	1,162	1,218	1,130	1,452	2,033	2,573

(iii) *Revenue of Patent Office.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office for each year from 1913 to the end of the year 1921 is shewn in the subjoined table :—

**REVENUE OF COMMONWEALTH PATENT OFFICE, 1913 TO 1921.**

Particulars.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Fees collected under—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
States Patents Acts ..	50	16	19	15	11	15	4	31	5
Patents Acts 1903-16 ..	18,800	21,575	15,463	14,055	15,629	16,223	19,764	27,100	28,516
Receipts from publications ..	233	274	298	294	281	317	414	417	385
Petty receipts .. .. .	49	81	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,182</b>	<b>21,946</b>	<b>15,786</b>	<b>14,368</b>	<b>15,921</b>	<b>16,555</b>	<b>20,182</b>	<b>27,548</b>	<b>28,906</b>

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

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

5. **Applications for Trade Marks and Designs.**—The following table gives particulars of applications for trade marks and designs received and registered under the Commonwealth Acts from 1913 to 1921 inclusive :—

**APPLICATIONS FOR TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS RECEIVED AND REGISTERED  
UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACTS, 1913 TO 1921.**

Applications.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
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**RECEIVED.**

Trade Marks .. .. .	1,957	1,619	1,520	1,650	1,532	1,739	2,034	3,045	2,410
Designs .. .. .	301	267	326	298	266	262	256	278	357

**REGISTERED.**

Trade Marks .. .. .	1,468	1,272	1,915	1,126	1,553	1,955	1,250	1,651	2,042
Designs .. .. .	281	220	266	253	233	223	203	226	300

The following table shows the revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1917 to 1921 :—

### REVENUE OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS OFFICE, 1917 TO 1921.

Particulars.	1917.			1918.			1919.			1920.			1921.		
	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	28	..	..	14	..	..	192	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts	3,978	312	94	4,330	318	114	5,314	346	101	12,607	368	107	10,557	427	122
Total	4,006	312	94	4,344	318	114	5,506	346	101	12,616	368	107	10,558	427	122

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

Acts Nos. 15 and 16 of 1914 were accordingly passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in November, 1914, giving the Governor-General power to make the necessary regulations. Further information in this connexion will be found in Year Book No. 13, p. 1104. The Acts expired by effluxion of time on 28th February, 1922.

## § 3. Copyright.

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

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

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

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

2. **Applications for Copyright.**—The following table gives particulars of applications for copyright received and registered under the Commonwealth Acts from 1917 to 1921 inclusive :—

**APPLICATIONS FOR COPYRIGHT RECEIVED AND REGISTERED UNDER  
COMMONWEALTH ACTS, 1917 TO 1921.**

Year.	Copyrights.			
	Literary.	Artistic.	International and State.	Total.
<b>APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.</b>				
1917 .. .. .	835	141	..	976
1918 .. .. .	816	261	4	1,081
1919 .. .. .	923	216	1	1,140
1920 .. .. .	922	203	..	1,125
1921 .. .. .	953	146	5	1,104
<b>APPLICATIONS REGISTERED.</b>				
1917 .. .. .	793	140	..	933
1918 .. .. .	750	232	3	985
1919 .. .. .	850	197	..	1,047
1920 .. .. .	879	185	..	1,064
1921 .. .. .	809	133	4	951

The revenue from copyright for the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921, was £256, £309, £284, £287, and £292 respectively.

#### § 4. Old-age and Invalid Pensions.

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

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

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

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

2. **Amounts of Old-age Pensions.**—Details regarding Old-age Pensions for the several States as at 30th June, 1921, are as follows:—

**COMMONWEALTH OLD-AGE PENSIONS, YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1921.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Claims examined during year ending 30th June, 1921 ..	5,994	4,017	1,929	1,231	925	746	14,842
Claims rejected .. ..	886	557	473	142	158	79	2,295
Claims granted .. ..	5,108	3,460	1,456	1,089	767	667	12,547
Transfers from other States	531	389	179	201	147	93	1,540
Existing 30th June, 1920 ..	37,358	29,565	12,722	9,828	4,791	4,906	99,170
	42,997	33,414	14,357	11,118	5,705	5,666	113,257
Deduct—							
Deaths .. ..	2,900	2,152	923	810	447	369	7,601
Cancellations and transfers to other States ..	1,060	877	415	421	256	212	3,241
	3,960	3,029	1,338	1,231	703	581	10,842
Old-age Pensions existing on 30th June, 1921 ..	39,037	30,385	13,019	9,887	5,002	5,085	102,415

3. **Sexes of Old-age Pensioners.**—Of the 102,415 persons in receipt of pensions at 30th June, 1921, 40,222 (or 39 per cent.) were males, and 62,193 (or 61 per cent.) were females. Details for the several States are as follows:—

**SEXES OF OLD-AGE PENSIONERS, 30th JUNE, 1921.**

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(a) Masculinity.
New South Wales .. ..	16,033	23,004	39,037	69.70
Victoria .. ..	11,415	18,970	30,385	60.17
Queensland .. ..	5,432	7,587	13,019	71.60
South Australia .. ..	3,529	6,358	9,887	55.50
Western Australia .. ..	2,031	2,971	5,002	68.36
Tasmania .. ..	1,782	3,303	5,085	53.95
Total .. ..	40,222	62,193	102,415	64.67

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.



4. **Ages and Conjugal Condition of Old-age Pensioners Granted Pensions during 1920-21.**—The recorded ages of the 12,547 persons to whom pensions were granted during the year 1920-21 varied considerably, ranging from 2,506 at age 60 to one at age 104. Particulars for quinquennial age-groups are as follows :—

**AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS GRANTED OLD-AGE PENSIONS DURING 1920-21.**

Age Groups.	Males.				Females.				Grand Total.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	
60-64 ..	60	174	57	291	582	2,277	2,104	4,963	5,254
65-69 ..	868	2,110	806	3,784	77	599	546	1,222	5,006
70-74 ..	143	515	234	892	37	204	280	521	1,413
75-79 ..	42	167	114	323	16	65	191	272	595
80-84 ..	17	27	53	97	12	12	72	96	193
85-89 ..	1	15	14	30	2	4	33	39	69
90 and above ..	..	..	6	6	..	..	11	11	17
Total ..	1,131	3,008	1,284	5,423	726	3,161	3,237	7,124	12,547

5. **Commonwealth Claims for Invalid Pensions.**—Details as at 30th June, 1921, are given hereunder :—

**COMMONWEALTH INVALID PENSIONS.—YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1921.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Claims examined during year ending 30th June, 1921 ..	3,441	2,622	1,305	519	837	461	9,185
Claims rejected ..	1,087	632	460	101	295	164	2,739
Claims granted ..	2,354	1,990	845	418	542	297	6,446
Transfers from other States ..	148	149	44	41	20	13	415
Existing 30th June, 1920 ..	14,337	10,277	4,624	2,258	1,788	1,947	35,231
	16,839	12,416	5,513	2,717	2,350	2,257	42,092
Deduct—							
Deaths ..	875	824	305	128	185	102	2,419
Cancellations and Transfers to other States ..	577	418	248	156	161	132	1,692
	1,452	1,242	553	284	346	234	4,111
Invalid Pensions existing 30th June, 1921 ..	15,387	11,174	4,960	2,433	2,004	2,023	37,981

6. **Sexes of Invalid Pensioners.**—Of the 37,981 persons in receipt of an invalid pension on 30th June, 1921, 17,643, or 46 per cent., were males, and 20,338, or 54 per cent., were females. Details for the several States are as follows :—

**SEXES OF INVALID PENSIONERS, 30th JUNE, 1921.**

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	(a) Masculinity.
New South Wales .. ..	7,016	8,371	15,387	83.81
Victoria .. ..	5,322	5,852	11,174	90.94
Queensland .. ..	2,506	2,454	4,960	102.12
South Australia .. ..	904	1,529	2,433	59.12
Western Australia .. ..	1,022	982	2,004	104.07
Tasmania .. ..	873	1,150	2,023	75.91
Commonwealth .. ..	17,643	20,338	37,981	86.75

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

7. **Ages and Conjugal Condition of Persons Granted Invalid Pensions during 1920-21.**—The recorded ages of the 6,446 persons who received invalid pensions in the period under review varied from 16 to 81. The following table gives particulars for those up to age 20 and in decennial age-groups after age 20 :—

**AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS GRANTED INVALID PENSIONS IN 1920-21.**

Age Groups.	Males.				Females.				Grand Total.
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	
16-19 ..	216	..	..	216	203	..	..	203	419
20-29 ..	223	55	9	232	368	26	15	409	701
30-39 ..	198	211	23	432	242	93	56	391	823
40-49 ..	185	238	37	520	213	186	153	552	1,072
50-59 ..	296	594	117	1,007	241	512	566	1,319	2,326
60-69 ..	198	476	144	818	35	86	113	234	1,052
70-79 ..	10	10	14	34	2	5	10	17	51
80 and over ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total ..	1,331	1,645	341	3,320	1,304	908	914	3,126	6,446

8. **Cost of Administration.**—Under the State régime the cost of administration differed considerably in the several States, and for 1908-9 represented in New South Wales 4.17 per cent. of the amount actually paid in pensions. In Victoria for the same year the corresponding percentage was 0.70. During the year 1920-21 the total cost to the Commonwealth of administering the Old-age and Invalid Pensions Department was £88,271, or about 1.7 per cent. of the amount actually paid in pensions. Details concerning the cost of administration for 1920-21 are as follows :—

	£
Salaries .. ..	30,491
Temporary assistance .. ..	2,901
Services of magistrates, registrars, clerks of courts, and police ..	3,605
Commission to Postmaster-General's Department, at 12s. 6d. per £100 paid .. ..	31,943
Postage and telegrams .. ..	4,310
Other expenses .. ..	15,021
Total .. ..	88,271

The actual sum disbursed in Old-age and Invalid Pensions in the financial year 1920–21, apart from the cost of administration, was £5,074,336.

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

### INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1917 TO 1921.

Financial Year ended 30th June—	Number of Pensioners.			Amount Paid in Pensions.	Amount Paid to Asylums for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Total Payment to Pensioners and Asylums.	Cost of Administration.	Cost of Administration per £100 paid to Pensioners and Asylums.	Average Fortnightly Pension on last day of Financial Year.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.						
				£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
1917	93,672	26,781	120,453	3,518,987	35,148	3,554,135	54,393	1 10 7	24 3
1918	95,387	29,912	125,299	3,753,977	39,060	3,793,037	54,355	1 8 8	24 3
1919	95,969	31,999	127,968	3,880,865	55,750	3,936,615	63,280	1 12 2	24 2
1920	99,170	35,231	134,401	4,411,629	72,675	4,484,304	74,120	1 13 1	29 1
1921	102,415	37,981	140,396	5,074,336	75,905	5,150,241	88,271	1 14 3	28 9

### § 5. Maternity Allowance.

The Federal Parliament, during the session of 1912, passed an Act (assented to on 10th October, 1912) providing under certain circumstances for the payment of maternity allowances. The scope and main provisions of the Act are given in Year Book No. 14, p. 1047.

The following table gives a statistical summary of the most important points in connexion with the working of the Maternity Allowance Act for the years 1917 to 1921.

### COMMONWEALTH MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.—SUMMARY, 1917 TO 1921.

Year ended 30th June—	Claims Paid.	Claims Rejected.	Amount Paid.	Cost of Administration.	Cost per £100 of allowance paid.
			£	£	£ s. d.
1917 .. ..	132,407	459	662,035	13,735	2 1 6
1918 .. ..	126,885	404	634,425	12,250	1 18 7
1919 .. ..	124,016	510	620,080	11,369	1 16 8
1920 .. ..	125,173	621	625,865	12,785	2 0 10
1921 .. ..	140,152	622	700,760	16,173	2 6 2

### § 6. War Pensions.

1. **General.**—An Act for the provision of war pensions was passed in 1914 and amended in 1915 and 1916. Its scope can be determined by the following extract from Section 3. “Upon the death or incapacity of any member of the forces whose death or incapacity results, or has resulted, from his employment in connexion with warlike operations in which His Majesty is, or has since the commencement of the present state of war been engaged, the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Act, be liable to pay to the member or his dependents, or both, as the case may be, pensions in accordance with this Act.” Full details as to rates of pension, etc., are given in the section on Defence, page 932.

2. **Number of Pensioners, 1921.**—The following statistical tables shew the position of affairs as at the 30th June, 1921 :—

**NUMBER OF WAR PENSIONERS AT 30th JUNE, 1921.**

Where Paid.	Incapacitated Members of the Forces.	Dependents of—		Total.
		Deceased Members.	Incapacitated Members.	
India .. ..	7	7	2	16
South Africa .. ..	53	45	65	163
New Zealand .. ..	255	267	186	708
New South Wales .. ..	25,525	13,321	26,885	65,731
Victoria .. ..	26,053	15,410	33,338	74,801
Queensland .. ..	9,463	4,320	9,817	23,600
South Australia .. ..	4,749	4,195	5,719	14,663
Western Australia .. ..	8,373	4,307	10,555	23,235
Tasmania .. ..	3,435	2,096	4,264	9,795
London .. ..	1,578	5,083	3,164	9,825
Total .. ..	79,491	49,051	93,995	222,537

**EXPENDITURE IN 1920-21.**

	£		£
New South Wales .. ..	2,331,633	Tasmania .. ..	312,909
Victoria .. ..	2,317,746	London and elsewhere .. ..	348,816
Queensland .. ..	814,359		
South Australia .. ..	513,601	Total .. ..	7,389,739
Western Australia .. ..	750,675		

The cost of administration in 1920-21 was £109,662.

**§ 7. Local Option.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) *Liquor Amendment Act 1919.* This Act, which was assented to on the 23rd December, 1919, provides for the continuance of the six o'clock closing at hotels, and suspends Local Option pending a referendum on the question of prohibition, which must be taken within eighteen months after the passing of the Act. Other clauses provided for the establishment of the Licenses Reduction Board and the Compensation Assessment Board, the former to regulate the number of licenses, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in cases where cancellations are recommended and to fix compensation fees payable by licensees; and the latter to assess the cost to the State for compensation if prohibition be carried. The referendum provided for in the Act has not yet been taken. Compensation is made from a fund into which fees are paid by licensees, the amount being 3 per cent. of the value of liquor purchased during the preceding year. Up to January, 1921, sixteen licenses were withdrawn in the Metropolitan district, and twenty-three in Newcastle district, the respective amounts of compensation being £35,380 and £29,470. The balance of the Compensation Fund on 31st May, 1921, was £185,017.

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

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

The provision of a statutory number of hotels for each licensing district disappeared with the old conditions relating to closing, Part XIII. providing that the number of licenses of the different descriptions existing on 1st January, 1917, should not thereafter be exceeded. The Court, up to the election on 21st October, 1920, was authorized to close hotels in any licensing district, as if resolution B (Reduction), under the local option provisions, had been carried in each district. This allows of a reduction proportionate

to the existing number, the maximum closing not to exceed one-fourth. Power has also been given to accept the surrender of any victualler's license irrespective of the number otherwise closed. A greater number must not be closed than can be compensated, and the old limitation, that hotels licensed after 1886 were not entitled to compensation, has been removed.

(i) *The Licenses Reduction Board.* This Board was established by the 1906 Act, with power to reduce the number of licensed victuallers' premises, up to December, 1916, in districts where there were more than the statutory number of licenses. It had also the duty of fixing and awarding compensation to the owners and licensees of the closed hotels. The compensation was provided by an annual percentage fee of 3 per cent. on all liquor purchased by licensed victuallers. The compensation fund obtained in this manner has risen from £48,233 in 1907, to £63,623 in 1915, which was the highest figure reached. In 1916, with the restricted hours of trading, the amount received was £60,396. The licensing fund which was distinct from the compensation fund, was protected by a provision that the remaining hotels, by a *pro rata* assessment, had to make up annually the amount of the license fees lost by the closing of hotels; the license fees for hotels were of varying amounts, based on the annual municipal value of the premises, ranging from £5 to £50, in four classes, viz., £5, £15, £25, £50. By the 1916 Act, this system of fixed fees was abolished, as was also the *pro rata* assessment of lost fees and the 3 per cent. compensation fees. The two funds referred to above were merged into one, and a system of percentage fees was applied to all licenses for the sale of liquor in the State, whether wholesale or retail, and the amount received is paid into one fund. The expenses of operating the Licensing Act are a charge on this fund. In addition, £23,000 is paid annually to the Police Superannuation Fund, and £68,000 to municipalities which formerly granted licenses. The balance, amounting in 1922 to £300,000, is available for compensation to owners and licensees of closed hotels.

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

The maximum compensation payable is still governed by the trading results and the rents of the years 1903 to 1906, though a concession was made in the Amending Act by which licensees are entitled to be compensated on a three years' tenure, if they are in possession of a lease of that extent when deprived of their license. Under the 1916 Act 424 hotels have been closed and £271,005 awarded as compensation to 387 hotels, there being no claim as to one hotel. The total number of hotels closed up to the 30th June, 1922, was 1,478, and the compensation paid, £811,856 to 1,441 hotels, or an average of £564 per hotel. The following table shews particulars of the operations of the Board and Court up to the 30th June, 1922 :—

#### VICTORIA.—OPERATIONS OF LICENSES REDUCTION BOARD, 30th JUNE, 1922.

Particulars.	Licenses in December, 1906.		Hotels Deprived of Licenses.	Compensation Awarded.		Hotels Surrendered.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Roadside Victuallers.		Owner.	Licensee.		Owner.	Licensee.
				£	£		£	£
Metropolitan and Suburban ..	1,020	..	393	300,297	65,618	(b)19	9,173	2,634
Country ..	2,428	73	719	282,528	46,927	(c)347	93,598	11,081
Total ..	3,448	73	(a)1,112	582,825	112,545	366	102,771	13,715

(a) Including 3 metropolitan and 33 country victuallers' licenses deprived but not awarded compensation. (b) Including 1 license surrendered but not compensated. (c) Including 6 roadside licenses.

In addition to the above closings, there have been taken away under the local option vote the following licenses :—1 Australian wine, 1 club, 4 grocers', and 5 spirit merchants'.

(ii) *Early Closing of Hotels.* Consequent on the war, an Act (No. 2584) was passed and came into operation on 6th July, 1915, restricting the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the restriction being limited to the duration of the war. Sale was permitted only between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. By a subsequent Act (No. 2776), tenants of licensed premises were given the right to apply to the Licenses Reduction Board to adjust the rents of their premises. Four hundred licensees took advantage of this provision. The hours of trading in the evening were further restricted as from 25th October, 1916—six o'clock being fixed as the time of closing. These hours were made permanent by the 1919 Act.

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The conditions under which new licenses may be granted until the completion of the business of the Licensing Court in April, 1916.
- (ii) The continuance of the local option clauses of the Licensing Act of 1885 until the 31st December, 1916.
- (iii) The institution of a new scheme, under which electors from and after the year 1917 will have the opportunity of voting every three years on the question of reduction or increase of licenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Liquor Act Amendment Act of 1920 provides that every local option vote must be taken in the month of May in every third year, on a day to be fixed by the Governor in Council, but no vote may be taken on the same day as the State General Election or a Commonwealth General or Senate Election. Requests for the next local option vote in May, 1923, must be received by the Home Secretary on or before the 30th November, 1922.

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

- (a) State management of manufacture, importation, and sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.
- (b) Prohibition of manufacture, importation, and retail of fermented and spirituous liquors to take effect from 1st July, 1925, in case of the poll in 1920 or 1923, and for subsequent polls from 1st July in the third year after the carriage of resolution (b).
- (c) Continuance of the present (or if (a) or (b) has been carried—return to the earlier) system of manufacture, importation and retail of fermented and spirituous liquors.

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

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

Under this Act, each electoral district for the House of Assembly is constituted a local option district, and each electoral district may be divided into local option districts by proclamation of the Governor. A quorum consisting of 500 electors, or one-tenth of the total number of electors, whichever be the smaller number, in any district may



petition to the Governor for a local option poll. The persons entitled to vote at the poll are those whose names appear on the electoral roll and who reside in the local option district.

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

(i) *Local Option Poll.* On the 2nd April, 1910, local option polls were taken under the Act of 1908 in twenty-four districts; the electors in the remaining nine local option districts did not petition for polls. A resolution that the number of licenses be reduced was carried in only one district; in the remaining twenty-three districts a resolution that the number of licenses be not increased or reduced was carried. At the general election of the House of Assembly, held on the 10th February, 1912, no local option polls were held in any local option district. On the 27th March, 1915 (the same day as the Parliamentary elections), a local option poll was taken in the Flinders Southern (Port Lincoln) local option district, when the resolution "that the number of licenses be not increased or reduced" was carried. There have been no further polls in any of the districts up to the end of 1921.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the Licensing Courts held in December, 1921, the result of the poll was, where necessary, duly carried out.

During the last session of Parliament a Bill dealing with the question of local option was considered and the matter was referred to a Select Committee. The end of the session approaching, however, before the Committee had completed its labours the *personnel* thereof was appointed a Royal Commission to fully consider the matter and report to the Governor in due course. The Royal Commission in question is at present continuing its inquiries.

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

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

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

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

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

### § 8. Valuation of Commonwealth Production.

1. **Value of Production.**—The want of uniformity in methods of compilation and presentation of Australian statistics renders it an extremely difficult task to make anything like a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production. At present there is so little accurate statistical knowledge regarding such industries as forestry, fisheries, poultry, and bee-farming, that any valuation of the production therefrom can only be regarded as the roughest approximation. As a matter of fact, complete information as to value of production in all States is available in regard to the mining industry alone, and even in this case adjustments have to be made before the returns are strictly comparable. Careful estimates have been made in connexion with the value of production from the agricultural and pastoral industries, which, it is believed, in the main give fairly accurate results. In the case of manufactories, prior to 1909, five of the States collected statistics of the value of production, while for the sixth State, Tasmania, an estimate has been prepared which it is believed gives a fair approximation. The returns given in the following table are fuller and more approximate than those which have been given previously, and the figures furnished for 1910 and subsequent years may be taken as substantially correct. The table hereunder shews the approximate value of the production from all industries during the years 1910 to 1920-21 :—

#### ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM INDUSTRIES, 1910 TO 1920-21.

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.
1910 ..	39,752	56,993	17,387	4,789	23,222	45,598	187,741
1911 ..	38,774	50,725	19,107	5,728	23,494	50,767	188,595
1912 ..	45,754	51,615	20,280	6,432	25,645	57,022	206,748
1913 ..	46,162	57,866	20,341	6,338	25,810	61,586	218,103
1914 ..	36,052	60,265	21,562	6,419	22,275	62,922	209,495
1915 ..	73,769	65,607	21,156	5,777	22,428	62,883	251,620
1916 ..	60,207	89,939	26,949	5,505	23,606	64,205	270,411
1917 ..	57,967	93,435	31,326	5,523	25,581	69,797	283,629
1918 ..	58,080	98,297	33,738	7,137	26,156	75,261	298,669
1919-20 ..	72,234	109,062	38,830	10,170	19,725	98,162	348,183
1920-21 ..	112,796	93,824	52,613	10,490	22,457	110,028	402,208

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

2. **Relative Productive Activity.**—The relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively cannot be gauged from a mere statement of the total value of production from year to year. If measured by mere value, increase of price would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower, and shew an increase which would, of course, be misleading. For example, the annual figures shewing the estimated value of production from the Commonwealth industries do not directly shew whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* produced, since the price-level at the time is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in production (that is, in the relative quantity of output) can be formed, the variations due to the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the following table, in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (i) in the aggregate and (ii) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. wholesale and production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in wholesale and production prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are

obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variation in prices having been eliminated.

### ESTIMATED RELATIVE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY IN COMMONWEALTH FOR THE YEARS 1871 TO 1920-21.

Year.	I.		II.	III.		IV.	
	Estimated Value of Production.		Relative Value of Production per Head (Year 1911 = 1,000).	(a) Wholesale Price Index-Number (Year 1911 = 1,000).	(b) Production Price Index-Number (Year 1911 = 1,000).	Estimated Relative Productive Activity Index-Numbers (Year 1911 = 1,000).	
	(i) Total. (000 omitted)	(ii) Per Head of Population.				(a)	(b)
	£	£					
1871 ..	46,700	27.46	666	1,229	..	542	..
1881 ..	71,116	30.83	748	1,121	..	667	..
1891 ..	96,087	29.65	719	945	..	761	..
1892 ..	95,244	28.81	699	918	..	761	..
1894 ..	83,773	24.45	593	749	..	792	..
1896 ..	92,605	26.06	632	922	..	685	..
1899 ..	112,273	30.21	733	809	..	906	..
1901 ..	114,585	29.96	727	974	..	746	..
1902 ..	109,615	28.29	686	1,051	..	653	..
1903 ..	117,672	30.04	729	1,049	..	695	..
1904 ..	122,343	30.78	747	890	..	839	..
1905 ..	135,846	33.68	817	910	..	898	..
1906 ..	147,043	35.94	872	948	..	920	..
1907 ..	166,042	39.90	968	1,021	..	948	..
1908 ..	164,934	38.97	945	1,115	1,073	848	880
1909 ..	174,195	40.29	977	993	1,000	984	977
1910 ..	187,741	42.43	1,029	1,003	969	1,026	1,062
1911 ..	188,595	41.23	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	206,748	43.56	1,057	1,170	1,108	903	954
1913 ..	218,103	44.56	1,081	1,088	1,050	994	1,030
1914 ..	209,495	42.13	1,022	1,149	1,266	889	807
1915 ..	251,620	50.63	1,228	1,604	1,425	766	862
1916 ..	270,411	54.98	1,333	1,504	1,498	886	890
1917 ..	283,629	56.92	1,381	1,662	1,605	831	860
1918 ..	298,669	58.77	1,425	1,934	1,765	737	807
1919-20 ..	348,183	65.64	1,592	2,312	2,110	689	755
1920-21 ..	402,208	74.31	1,802	2,266	2,091	795	862

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

The total production from all industries during 1920-21 was £402,208,000, equal to an average of £74.31 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.

## § 9. Lord Howe Island.

1. **Area, Location, etc.**—Between Norfolk Island and the Australian coast is Lord Howe Island, in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east. It was discovered in 1788. The total area is 3,220 acres, the island being seven miles in length and from one-half to one and three-quarter miles in width. It is distant 436 miles from Sydney, and in communication therewith by monthly steam service. The flora is varied and the vegetation luxuriant, with shady forests, principally of palms and banyans. The highest

point is Mount Gower, 2,840 feet. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation only about a tenth of the surface is suitable for cultivation.

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

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

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

## § 10. 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 G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., Hon. F.S.S., M.I.I.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 the Commonwealth;
- (b) the establishment and awarding of industrial research studentships and fellowships;
- (c) the making of grants in aid of pure scientific research;
- (d) the recognition or establishment of associations of persons engaged in any industry or industries for the purpose of carrying out industrial scientific research and the co-operation with and the making of grants to such associations when recognised or established;
- (e) the testing and standardization of scientific apparatus and instruments, and of apparatus, machinery, materials and instruments used in industry.
- (f) the establishment of a Bureau of Information for the collection and dissemination of information relating to scientific and technical matters; and
- (g) the collection and dissemination of information regarding industrial welfare and questions relating to the improvement of industrial conditions.

2. **Work of the Institute.**—The Institute has made investigations into various matters of importance to the Commonwealth, and has issued a number of bulletins and pamphlets. The more important subjects which have been or are at present under consideration are as follow :—

- A. Agricultural and Pastoral Industries.* (i) Cattle Tick Pest, (ii) Worm Nodule Disease, (iii) Tuberculosis in Stock, (iv) Sheep Blow Fly, (v) White Ant Pest, (vi) Prickly Pear, (vii) Seed Improvement, (viii) Native Grasses and Fodder Plants, (ix) Viticultural Problems, (x) Castor Beans, (xi) Sorghum.
- B. Forest and Vegetable Products.* (i) Paper Pulp, (ii) Tanning Materials, (iii) Zamia Palms, (iv) Grass Tree Resin, (v) Western Australian Sandalwood, (vi) Preservation of Timbers.
- C. Manufacturing Industries.* (i) Leather and Tanning, (ii) Pottery, (iii) Power Alcohol, (iv) Posidonia Fibre, (v) Engineering Standardisation.
- D. Mining and Metallurgy.* (i) Mode of Occurrence of Gold, (ii) Ferro-alloys, (iii) Alunite.
- E. Miscellaneous.* (i) Road-making Materials, etc., (ii) Weights and Measures, (iii) Leather, (iv) St. John's Wort.

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

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 pamphlets have been issued on "A Classification and Detailed Description of the Barleys of Australia" and on "Australian Standard Specifications for Railway Rails and Fishplates." The publication of "Science and Industry," the Journal of the Institute, has been suspended since the end of 1920.

## § 11. Department of Chemistry, South Australia.

In South Australia, a Department of Chemistry was formed in 1915. The Department is principally engaged in general routine chemical examinations and analyses in pursuance of various Acts of Parliament and for Government Departments, but the chemical investigation of local products and industries forms an important branch of its work. In this connexion a series of Bulletins is in course of preparation. Up to July, 1918, nine Bulletins have been issued, a list of which is given in Year Book No. 14, p. 1064.

Work in connexion with the wheat pest problem was carried out by the Department of Chemistry for the Wheat Weevil Committee, of which the Director of the Department was Chairman. An outline of the results achieved by the Committee is set out in Report No. 2 of the State Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia, 1920. It is estimated that at least £1,500,000 worth of wheat valued at 4s. 9d. per bushel was saved as the direct result of this research work. Recently investigations have been made of the lignites at Moorlands, South Australia. Researches have also been made upon the utilization of grapes for other purposes than making wine, raisins, currants, and sultanas, and upon the utilization of surplus lemons. The results of these researches are published in Reports 1, 2, and 3 of the Advisory Council of Science and Industry of South Australia, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

## § 12. Animal and Vegetable Diseases and Pests.

1. **General.**—A Conspectus of Acts and Regulations in force in the various States of the Commonwealth, relating to noxious animals and weeds, means of preventing or mitigating their ravages, restriction on introduction from overseas of disease-carrying animals and plants, quarantining and eradication of infected organisms, etc., will be found in Year Book No. 14, pp. 1066 to 1119.

## § 13. Weights and Measures.

1. **General.**—A Conspectus of the Acts in force in the various States relating to weights and measures will be found on the following pages.

## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(i) Acts in Force ..	Weights and Measures Acts 1915, 1916	Weights and Measures Act 1915	Weights and Measures Acts 1906, 1912
(ii) Administration of Act	Subject to the control of the Minister, the Act is administered by the Superintendent and Inspectors	..	The Governor may appoint a Chief Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and other officers for the effectual execution of the Act
(iii) Local Authorities	..	(a) The Council of a Borough or Shire must appoint an Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Borough or Shire or for each of two or more divisions thereof (b) Two or more Councils may form a "Union" for the purposes of the Act	(a) The Governor may proclaim the area of any Local Authority or the areas of two or more Local Authorities to be a District, and may assign any Inspector to any District (b) If no Inspector is assigned to a District, the nearest Clerk of Petty Sessions acts as such (c) A Local Authority may, and, when required by the Minister must, appoint an Inspector
(iv) Application of the Act to Railways, etc.	The Act applies to all weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments in use upon any of the railways or tramways or upon any premises vested in the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways	..	The Act extends to all weights, measures, and weighing instruments in use upon any State or other railway or upon any premises vested in the Commissioner for Railways or other railway owner
(v) Standards ..	Specimens of weights and measures of the standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are the standard weights and measures of the State and are deposited in the Treasury	Primary standards of weights and measures, 1 lb. avoirdupois, and 1 lb. troy made of platinum, 1 gallon made of gunmetal, and 1 yard made of Bailey's metal, duly verified and agreeing with those in the Exchequer at Westminster, are kept by the Minister	Standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are deposited in the Treasury
(vi) Departmental Standards	Copies of the standard weights and measures, verified with the standards in the Treasury, and known as "Departmental Standards," are deposited in the office of the Superintendent	..	..
(vii) Local Standards	(a) The Minister must provide such copies of the Departmental Standards as may be necessary, termed "Local Standards" (b) Local Standards are kept by Inspectors (c) A Local Standard of Weight is not legal, nor may be used unless it has been verified within ten years before the time at which it is used	(a) "Authorized Copies" are to be provided, verified, stamped, and marked with a distinguishing mark shewing the Borough, Shire, or Division to which they have been issued (b) The Minister must keep a register of Authorized Copies (c) Authorized Copies are kept by Inspectors and must be verified every fifth year	Copies of standard weights and measures, verified on oath as correct by the Under-Secretary to the Treasury, are to be kept by Inspectors

## RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Weights and Measures Act 1885	Weights and Measures Act 1915 (This Act, which repeals the Act of 1899, has not yet been proclaimed)	Weights and Measures Acts 1916, 1920
The Commissioner of Crown Lands has all the powers and performs all the duties relative to Standards, which are vested in or imposed on him by the Act	Subject to the control of the Minister, the Act is administered by the Commissioner of Police, and Inspectors appointed by such Commissioner	Subject to the control of the Minister, the Act is administered by the Chief Inspector of Machinery and Inspectors
(a) A Local Authority must appoint an Inspector for keeping Local Standards and for discharging the duties of an Inspector (b) A Local Authority must fix times and places at which each Inspector is to attend for the purpose of verifying weights and measures		The Hobart City Council and the Municipal Council of the City of Launceston must each appoint a competent person to be an Inspector for its City
	The Commissioner of Police may, by arrangement with the Commissioner of Railways, from time to time examine and test any weighing instrument used on the Government railways	The Act extends to all weights, measures and weighing instruments on any State or other railway or tramway or premises vested in or controlled by the Commissioner for Railways and any other railway or tramway owner
Standard pound weight made of platinum, and 1 yard measure of such material as the Commissioner of Crown Lands thinks best suited, compared with the British Imperial standard yard and certified correct are deposited in the Office of the Surveyor-General	Specimens of weights and measures of the standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are the standard weights and measures of the State and are deposited in the Treasury	Specimens of weights and measures of the standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are the standard weights and measures of the State and are deposited in the Treasury
Standard weights and measures are deposited with the Commissioner of Crown Lands	Copies of the standard weights and measures, verified with the standards in the Treasury and known as "Departmental Standards" are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Police	Copies of the standard weights and measures, verified with the standards in the Treasury and known as "Departmental Standards" are deposited in the office of the Chief Inspector of Machinery
(a) Copies of the standards, verified by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, called "Local Standards" are used by Inspectors (b) The Commissioner of Crown Lands must issue to the Council of every corporate City, Town and District, on application, Local Standards (c) A Local Standard is not deemed legal nor may be used unless verified within five years before the time at which it is used	(a) The Minister must provide such copies of the Departmental Standards as may be necessary, termed "Local Standards" (b) Local Standards are kept by Inspectors (c) A Local Standard of Weight is not legal nor may be used unless it has been verified within ten years before the time at which it is used	(a) A City Council must provide such copies of the Departmental Standards as may be necessary termed "Local Standards" (b) Local Standards are to be kept by Inspectors (c) A Local Standard of Weight is not legal nor may be used unless verified within ten years before the time at which it is used



## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(viii) Units of Weight	<p>Standard pound = 16 ounces = 256 drams = 7,000 grains</p> <p>1 hundredweight = 112 lbs.</p> <p>1 ton = 20 cwt.</p> <p>1 ton of flour, bran, sharps, pollard, semolina, wheat meal or other milled product of wheat = 2,000 lbs.</p> <p>1 ounce troy or apothecaries = 480 grains</p>	<p>Standard pound avoirdupois = 16 ounces = 256 drams</p> <p>1 stone = 14 lb.</p> <p>8 stone = 1 hundredweight</p> <p>20 cwt. = 1 ton</p> <p>1 standard pound troy = 12 ounces = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains</p> <p>1 ton of firewood = 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise agreed upon</p>	<p>1 pound avoirdupois or troy</p> <p>1 stone = 14 lb. avoirdupois</p> <p>1 hundredweight = 112 lbs.</p> <p>1 ton = 2,240 lbs.</p> <p>1 ton of bran, pollard, flour, and broom millet = 2,000 lbs.</p>
(ix) Units of Measure	<p>Standard gallon (equalling 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° temperature and 30' barometer) = 4 quarts = 8 pints</p> <p>1 peck = 2 gallons</p> <p>1 bushel = 8 gallons</p> <p>1 quarter = 8 bushels</p>	<p>Standard gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 32 gills</p> <p>1 peck = 2 gallons</p> <p>1 bushel = 8 gallons</p> <p>1 quarter of corn or other dry goods = 8 bushels</p>	<p>Gallon .. .. .</p>
(x) Units of Length	<p>Standard yard = 3 feet = 36 inches</p> <p>1 rod, pole or perch = 5½ yards</p> <p>1 chain = 22 yards</p> <p>1 mile = 1,760 yards</p> <p>1 rood of land = 1,210 square yards</p> <p>1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods, poles or perches</p>	<p>Standard yard = 3 feet = 36 inches</p> <p>1 pole or perch = 5½ yards</p> <p>1 furlong = 220 yards</p> <p>1 mile = 1,760 yards</p> <p>1 rood of land = 1,210 square yards</p> <p>1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square perches, poles or rods</p>	<p>Yard .. .. .</p>
(xi) Standard Weights of Bushels	<p>(a) 60 lbs. amber cane, beans, Hungarian millet, imphee, planter's friend, peas, rye corn, sorghum, tares or vetches, wheat (seed)</p> <p>(b) 56 lbs. maize</p> <p>(c) 50 lbs. barley, broom corn, buckwheat</p> <p>(d) 40 lbs. oats</p> <p>(e) 20 lbs. peas (in pod)</p> <p>(f) 20 lbs. bran, clover (red or white), grasses (couch, cocksfoot, paspalum, rib, rye), lucerne, pollard, beans (fresh)</p>	<p>.. .. .</p>	<p>(a) 60 lbs. wheat, rye, peas, cow peas, sorghum seed</p> <p>(b) 56 lbs. maize</p> <p>(c) 50 lbs. barley</p> <p>(d) 40 lbs. oats</p> <p>(e) 20 lbs. bran, pollard, grass seed</p>
(xii) Verification and Stamping	<p>(a) Every weight, measure, and weighing or measuring instrument used for trade, not being exempted by Regulation, must be stamped with a mark of verification</p> <p>(b) Special provisions are made for instruments too heavy to be conveniently moved</p>	<p>(a) All weights and measures, except wicker measures or glass or earthenware jugs or drinking cups, must be compared with "Authorized Copies" and stamped before being used</p> <p>(b) An Inspector in charge of "Authorized Copies" must compare and stamp (if found correct, and unless the material or mode of construction appears likely to facilitate fraud) all weights, measures and weighing machines brought to him</p>	<p>(a) All weights and measures must be compared and adjusted with Local Standards by an Inspector and stamped</p> <p>(b) The Governor may direct that in any District every weighing machine be adjusted, verified, and stamped by an Inspector</p>
(xiii) Reverification and Restamping	<p>(a) Every weight, measure and weighing or measuring instrument used for trade, not being a measure made of glass, must be produced at the office of an Inspector and reverified and stamped every two years</p> <p>(b) The Governor may exempt places which are situated more than 20 miles from the office of an Inspector</p>	<p>.. .. .</p>	<p>(a) An Inspector must adjust, verify and stamp every weighing instrument, when, in his opinion, it is necessary to do so</p> <p>(b) An Inspector must, on payment of the prescribed fees, compare and adjust with the Local Standards all weights and measures brought to him for the purpose</p>

RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>Standard pound = 16 ounces          = 256 drams = 7,000 grains          1 stone = 14 lbs. standard          8 stone = 1 hundredweight          20 cwt. = 1 ton          1 ounce troy = 480 grains</p>	<p>Standard pound = 16 ounces          = 256 drams = 7,000 grains          1 hundredweight = 112 lbs.          1 ton = 20 cwt.          1 ton of flour, bran, pollard or other milled product of wheat = 2,000 lbs.          1 ounce troy or apothecaries = 480 grains</p>	<p>Standard pound = 16 ounces          = 256 drams = 7,000 grains          1 hundredweight = 112 lbs.          1 ton = 20 cwt.          1 ton flour, bran, sharps, pollard, semolina, wheatmeal or other milled product of wheat = 2,000 lbs.          1 ounce troy or apothecaries = 480 grains</p>
<p>Gallon (equalling 10 standard lbs. of distilled water at 62° temperature and 30" barometer)          = 4 quarts = 8 pints          1 peck = 2 gallons          1 bushel = 8 gallons          1 quarter = 8 bushels          1 chaldron = 36 bushels</p>	<p>Standard gallon (equalling 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° temperature and 30" barometer)          = 4 quarts = 8 pints          1 peck = 2 gallons          1 bushel = 8 gallons          1 quarter = 8 bushels</p>	<p>Standard gallon (equalling 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° temperature and 30" barometer)          = 4 quarts = 8 pints          1 peck = 2 gallons          1 bushel = 8 gallons          1 quarter = 8 bushels</p>
<p>Standard yard = 3 feet = 36 inches          1 rod, pole or perch = 5½ yards          1 chain = 22 yards          1 furlong = 220 yards          1 mile = 1,760 yards          1 rood of land = 1,210 square yards          1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods, poles or perches</p>	<p>Standard yard = 3 feet = 36 inches          1 rod, pole or perch = 5½ yards          1 chain = 22 yards          1 mile = 1,760 yards          1 rood of land = 1,210 square yards          1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods, poles or perches</p>	<p>Standard yard = 3 feet = 36 inches          1 rod, pole or perch = 5½ yards          1 chain = 22 yards          1 mile = 1,760 yards          1 rood of land = 1,210 square yards          1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 160 square rods, poles or perches</p>
	<p>(a) 60 lbs. amber cane, beans, Hungarian millet, imphee, planter's friend, peas, rye corn, sorghum, tares or vetches, wheat          (b) 56 lbs. maize          (c) 50 lbs. barley, broom corn, buckwheat          (d) 40 lbs. oats          (e) 20 lbs. bran, clover (red or or white), grasses (couch, cocksfoot, paspalum, rib, rye), lucerne, pollard</p>	<p>(a) 60 lbs. amber cane, beans, Hungarian millet, imphee, planter's friend, peas, rye corn, sorghum, tares or vetches, wheat          (b) 56 lbs. maize          (c) 50 lbs. barley, broom corn, buckwheat          (d) 40 lbs. oats          (e) 20 lbs. bran, clover (red or or white), grasses (couch, cocksfoot, paspalum, rib, rye), lucerne, pollard</p>
<p>(a) All weights and measures must be stamped by an Inspector          (b) An Inspector must examine and compare with Standard weights and measures all weights and measures brought to him, and, if correct, stamp them</p>	<p>(a) Every weight, measure and weighing or measuring instrument used for trade, not being exempted by regulation, must be stamped with a mark of verification          (b) Special provisions are made for instruments too heavy to be conveniently moved</p>	<p>(a) Every weight, measure and weighing or measuring instrument used for trade, not being exempted by regulation, must be stamped with a mark of verification          (b) Special provisions are made for instruments too heavy to be conveniently moved</p>
	<p>(a) Every weight, measure and weighing or measuring instrument used for trade, not being a measure made of glass, must be produced at the office of an Inspector and reverified and stamped every two years          (b) The Governor may exempt places which are situated more than 20 miles from the office of an Inspector</p>	<p>(a) Every weight, measure and weighing or measuring instrument used for trade, not being a measure made of glass, must be produced to an Inspector and reverified and stamped every two years          (b) The Governor may modify this provision where it would be unreasonable to insist on compliance therewith</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
xiv) Powers of Inspectors	<p>An Inspector may at all reasonable times—</p> <p>(a) enter any building or place or stop and inspect any vehicle in connexion with which weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments are used for trade; and</p> <p>(b) inspect any weights, measures or weighing instruments in the possession of any person having any receptacle containing articles for sale; and</p> <p>(c) examine and test all such weights, measures and weighing instruments</p>	<p>(a) An Inspector may—</p> <p>(i) demand a delivery ticket or weight ticket for coal or firewood and retain same if incorrect; and</p> <p>(ii) enter any building or place where coal or firewood is kept for sale and stop any vehicle carrying the same, test the weights and weighing machines and weigh or measure any load of same</p> <p>(This provision applies only to cities and towns, but may be extended to other places by proclamation)</p> <p>(b) A Justice or Inspector may enter any premises where goods are kept for sale and examine all weights measures and weighing machines and compare them with the standards</p>	<p>An Inspector may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises, place or vehicle and inspect all weights, measures and weighing instruments and compare them with the local standards</p>
(xv) Seizure of Unjust Weights, etc.	<p>Any Inspector may seize any weight, measure or weighing or measuring machine which is not stamped or which is incorrect or unjust</p>	<p>Any Justice or Inspector may seize and forfeit—</p> <p>(a) light or unjust weights or measures and incorrect or imperfect machines; or</p> <p>(b) weights made of lead or pewter or a mixture thereof or with forged stamps</p>	<p>Light or unjust weights or incorrect or unjust measures or unjust weighing machines may be seized by an Inspector and forfeited</p>
(xvi) Restrictions on "Cased" Weights	<p>Cased weights must not be stamped</p>	<p>No weight made of lead or pewter or of any mixture thereof may be stamped or used unless wholly cased with brass, copper or iron and stamped "Cased"</p>	<p>No weight made of lead or pewter or mixture thereof or of china or earthenware may be stamped or used unless the former be cased wholly and substantially with brass, copper or iron and stamped "Cased"</p>
(xvii) Restrictions on Sale of Goods	<p>No person may sell or buy by any denomination of weight or measure, except by standard weights and measures or multiples thereof, otherwise the sale is void, except in cases of importation or exportation from a country where other standards are used</p>	<p>All contracts, bargains, sales and dealings which are made or for work done or for goods sold or delivered by weight or measure must be made according to standard weights and measures or some multiple or part thereof</p>	<p>All maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, bran, pollard, peas, cow peas, grass seed and sorghum seed must be sold by standard weight, and not by measure, otherwise the sale is null and void</p>
(xviii) Sales by Avoirdupois Weight	<p>All articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight, except—</p> <p>(a) gold, silver and articles made thereof. Platinum and other precious metals may be sold by the ounce troy or decimal part thereof or by pennyweights and grains</p> <p>(b) diamonds and other precious stones by the metric carat or decimal part thereof</p> <p>(c) drugs, sold by retail, by apothecaries weight</p>	<p>(a) Gold, silver, platinum, diamonds and other precious stones, but no other articles, may be sold by troy weight</p> <p>(b) Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by apothecaries weight</p>	<p>All articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight, except gold, silver, platinum and diamonds and other precious stones, which must be sold by troy weight, and drugs, which, when sold retail, may be sold by apothecaries weight</p>

## RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—continued.

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>• An Inspector authorized by a Justice of the Peace and any Justice of the Peace may, at all reasonable times, enter any building or place and inspect any weights, measures and weighing machines and compare them with local standards</p>	<p>An Inspector may at all reasonable times—            (a) enter any building or place or stop and inspect any vehicle in connexion with which weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments are used for trade; and            (b) inspect any weights, measures or weighing instruments in the possession of any person having any receptacle containing articles for sale; and            (c) examine and test all such weights, measures and weighing instruments</p>	<p>An Inspector may at all reasonable times—            (a) enter any building or place or stop and inspect any vehicle in connexion with which weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments are used for trade; and            (b) inspect any weights, measures or weighing instruments in the possession of any person having any receptacle containing articles for sale; and            (c) examine and test all such weights, measures and weighing instruments</p>
<p>An Inspector authorized by a Justice of the Peace or a Justice of the Peace may seize and detain any weight, measure or weighing machine which is liable to be forfeited in pursuance of the Act</p>	<p>Any Inspector may seize any weight, measure or weighing or measuring machine which is not stamped or which is incorrect or unjust</p>	<p>Any Inspector may seize any weight, measure or weighing or measuring machine which is not stamped or which is incorrect or unjust</p>
<p>No weight made of lead or pewter or of any mixture thereof may be stamped or used unless wholly and substantially cased with brass, copper or iron and marked "Cased"</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>..</p>
<p>(a) All sales and dealings must be made according to standard weights or measures or to some multiple part thereof, otherwise they are void            (b) Neither local or customary measures nor the use of the heaped measure are lawful</p>	<p>No person may sell or buy by any denomination of weight or measure except by standard weights and measures or multiples thereof, otherwise the sale is void, except in cases of importation or exportation from a country where other standards are used</p>	<p>No person may sell or buy by any denomination of weight or measure except by standard weights and measures or multiples thereof, otherwise the sale is void, except in cases of importation or exportation from a country where other standards are used</p>
<p>All articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight, except—            (a) gold and silver and articles made thereof, including gold and silver thread, lace or fringe, also platinum, diamonds and other precious metals may be sold by the ounce troy or decimal parts thereof            (b) drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by apothecaries weight</p>	<p>All articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight, except—            (a) gold, silver, and articles made thereof, platinum and other precious metals may be sold by the ounce troy or decimal part thereof, or by pennyweights and grains            (b) diamonds and other precious stones by the metric carat or decimal part thereof            (c) drugs, sold by retail, by apothecaries weight</p>	<p>All articles sold by weight must be sold by avoirdupois weight, except—            (a) gold, silver and articles made thereof, platinum and other precious metals may be sold by the ounce troy or decimal part thereof, or by pennyweights and grains            (b) diamonds and other precious stones by the metric carat or decimal part thereof            (c) drugs, sold by retail, by apothecaries weight</p>

## CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
(xix) Sale of Coal and Firewood	Coal and firewood must be sold by weight, provided that in cases exceeding 5 cwt., it may be sold otherwise with the purchaser's consent, which must be produced to an Inspector on demand (Only applies within the Metropolitan and Parramatta Police and other proclaimed Districts)	(a) Coal must be sold by weight (b) Firewood must be sold by weight, except when sold in quantities exceeding 10 cubic feet or less than 5 cwt. (c) When coal or firewood are sold, the correct weight or measure must be stated on a ticket which must be handed to the purchaser (Only applies to cities and towns and proclaimed places)	..
(xx) Sale of Goods in Packages	Articles sold or exposed for sale by retail enclosed in packages must have the net weight or measure printed or written on the outside of the package or upon a label firmly attached thereto	..	..
(xxi) Inspection of Articles in Packages	An Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any building or place and stop and inspect any vehicle and inspect any receptacle and any article therein for sale in a package, and weigh or measure it in the presence of the person in charge, and seize any article contravening the Act	..	..
(xxii) Penalties	(a) Falsifying, injuring or destroying a standard, not exceeding £100 (b) Offence against the Act, first offence, not exceeding £20, subsequent offences, where committed with intent to defraud, in lieu of or in addition to fine, imprisonment up to three months	(a) Falsifying standard weights or measures, not exceeding £50 (b) Inspector failing to compare weights, etc., brought to him, person having false weights, using unlawful weights, not exceeding £10 (c) Counterfeiting marks, not exceeding £100 (d) Wilful fraud, first offence not exceeding £5, second not exceeding £10, subsequent imprisonment up to six months	(a) Possessing or using unjust weights or measures or weighing machine, not exceeding £10 in case of avoirdupois, £50 in case of troy weights (b) Using unstamped weighing machine, first offence, not exceeding £10, subsequent offence, not exceeding £20
(xxiii) Tribunal	Court of Petty Sessions	..	Two Justices of the Peace

RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*continued.*

South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	Coal and firewood must be sold by weight, provided that in cases exceeding 5 cwt. it may be sold otherwise with the purchaser's consent, which must be produced to an Inspector on demand (Provisions as to firewood apply only in proclaimed districts)	Coal and firewood must be sold by weight, provided that in cases exceeding 5 cwt. it may be sold otherwise with the purchaser's consent, which must be produced to an Inspector on demand (Provisions as to firewood apply only in proclaimed districts)
	Articles sold or exposed for sale by retail enclosed in packages must have the net weight or measure printed or written on the outside of the package or upon a label firmly attached thereto	Articles sold or exposed for sale by retail enclosed in packages must have the net weight or measure printed or written on the outside of the package or upon a label firmly attached thereto
	An Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any building or place and stop and inspect any vehicle and inspect any receptacle and any article therein for sale in a package, and weigh or measure it in the presence of the person in charge, and seize any article contravening the Act	An Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any building or place and stop and inspect any vehicle and inspect any receptacle and any article therein for sale in a package, and weigh or measure it in the presence of the person in charge, and seize any article contravening the Act
(a) Selling by other than standard weights and measures, not exceeding 40s. (b) Selling by other than avoirdupois weights, not exceeding £5 (c) Possessing unjust weights, measures or weighing machine, first offence not exceeding £5, subsequent not exceeding £10, sale void and articles forfeited (d) Selling false weights, etc., first offence not exceeding £10, second not exceeding £50	(a) Falsifying, injuring or destroying a standard, not exceeding £100 (b) Offence against the Act, first offence not exceeding £20, subsequent offences, where committed with intent to defraud, in lieu of or in addition to fine, imprisonment up to three months	(a) Falsifying, injuring or destroying a standard, not exceeding £100 (b) Offence against the Act, first offence not exceeding £20, subsequent offences, where committed with intent to defraud, in lieu of or in addition to fine, imprisonment up to three months
Two Justices of the Peace or a Special Magistrate	Court of Petty Sessions	Police Magistrate or two or more Justices