STATUTORY RULES.

1911. No. 137.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE SHALE OILS BOUNTIES ACT 1910.

I, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby make the following Regulations under the *Shale Oils Bounties Act* 1910 to come into operation forthwith.

Such Regulations to supersede the Provisional Regulations (Statutory Rules 1910, No. 119), made under the said Act on 29th November, 1910.

Dated this sixth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and eleven.

DENMAN,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

FRANK G. TUDOR,
Minister of State for Trade and Customs.

SHALE OILS BOUNTY REGULATIONS.

SHORT TITLE.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Shale Oils Bounty Regulations 1910.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

"Authorized person" means a person appointed in writing by the Collector to be an authorized person for the purposes of these regulations;

"Bounty" means bounty under the Act;

"Collector" means the Collector of Customs for the State;

"Factory" means the premises specified in any notice of intention to claim bounty or claim for bounty given or made under the Act, and includes all places under the control of the manufacturer connected with the winning, storing, conveyance, or treatment of the raw materials used in the manufacture of the goods upon which bounty is claimed.

"Financial year" means the period from the first day of July in any one year to the thirtieth day of June in the next succeeding year, both days inclusive; and

"The Act" means the *Shale Oils Bounties Act* 1910.

C.13396.—PRICE 5D.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CLAIM BOUNTY.

3. (1) Notice of intention to claim bounty upon any of the goods specified in the Schedule to the Act shall be given to the Collector by the manufacturer at least thirty days before the claim for bounty is made.

(2) If so requested by a manufacturer the Collector may accept a notice of intention to claim bounty as a continuing notice.

FORM OF NOTICE.

4. The notice of intention to claim bounty shall be in accordance with the following form :—

This form when filled in to be forwarded to the State Collector.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Shale Oils Bounties Act 1910.

Notice by Manufacturer of Intention to Claim Bounty.

State of

To the Collector of Customs

.....

(*a*) Here insert kind of goods.

I hereby give notice that I intend to claim bounty in respect of (*a*) manufactured in my factory from Australian shale; and (*b*) request that this be accepted as a continuing notice.

(*b*) The words from "and" to "notice" to be struck out if it is desired to claim bounty upon one lot of goods only.

My factory is situate at

Signature of Manufacturer.

Address.

Witness

Date 19

GOODS ON WHICH BOUNTY IS PAYABLE.

5. A manufacturer shall only be entitled to claim bounty in respect of goods manufactured after the 30th June, 1910, at the factory specified in the notice of intention to claim bounty.

TRANSFEREE OF FACTORY MAY CLAIM BOUNTY WITHOUT FRESH NOTICE.

6. (1) Where a manufacturer has given a continuing notice of intention to claim bounty in respect of goods manufactured at a factory, and the factory has subsequently become transferred to some other person, the transferee may claim bounty in respect of goods manufactured by him at the factory without a fresh notice of intention to claim bounty being necessary on his part.

(2) A factory shall be deemed to have become transferred where it has passed from one person to another person by act of parties or by operation of law.

Minimum Quantities.

7. A manufacturer shall not be entitled to claim bounty unless the quantities specified in the following table have been produced in the factory after the 30th June, 1910, and before the claim for bounty is made:—

Table of Minimum Quantities to enable Claim for Bounty to be made.

Goods.	Minimum Quantity.
Kerosene	12,000 gals.
Refined Paraffin Wax	20 tons.

Powers of Authorized Person.

8. Any authorized person may, at all reasonable times, enter upon any premises or factory where any goods in respect of which notice of intention to claim bounty has been given are produced or manufactured, and may inspect the process of production or manufacture of those goods and any books of the manufacturer for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting on the conditions of employment obtaining, the rates of wages paid, and cost of production and manufacture of the goods.

Inspection of Process of Manufacture, etc.

9. Where notice of intention to claim bounty has been given in accordance with these regulations, the manufacturer giving the notice shall—

(*a*) allow any authorized person to have access at all reasonable times to the factory named in the notice, for the purpose of inspecting the process of manufacture of the goods;

(*b*) provide, when requested by an authorized person so to do, all reasonable facilities and assistance necessary to enable the authorized person to effectively inspect the process of manufacture of the goods;

(*c*) keep books showing clearly, in respect of all goods upon which it is intended to claim bounty—

(*a*) the conditions of employment obtaining and the rates of wages paid to employees in connexion with the production and manufacture of the goods; and

(*b*) the cost of production and manufacture of the goods;

(*d*) produce such books for the inspection of any authorized person when required by him so to do; and

(*e*) supply such samples of the goods as the Collector requires.

Separate Claims in Respect of Different Kinds of Goods.

10. A separate claim for bounty must be rendered in respect of each kind of goods upon which bounty is claimed.

Form of Claim for Bounty.

11. The claim for bounty shall be in accordance with the following form, and shall be dealt with as shown thereon :—

This form when filled in to be forwarded to the State Collector.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

Departmental Registration Number.

(a) Insert name and full address.

Dr. to (*a*)

Financial year 19 State of

The *Shale Oils Bounties Act* 1910.

(b) Here insert kind of goods, following the full wording of the Schedule to the Act.

Pursuant to notice of intention to claim, I hereby claim bounty in respect of (*b*) manufactured by me, at my factory, during the financial year ending 30th June, 19 . The particulars relating to the goods are as follow : —

Particulars.

Factory situated at.	Quantity or Weight of Goods on which Bounty is claimed.	Rate of Bounty.	Amount of Bounty claimed.
			£ s. d.
Total		pounds	
	shillings, and	pence	
Signature of Manufacturer—			£

Officer's Certificate.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, after due inquiry, the particulars and statements in the above claim for Bounty are true and correct for the purposes of the *Shale Oils Bounties Act* 1910, and that the claimant is entitled to bounty on the goods specified in the claim.

Officer of Customs. *Date,* / /

I certify that this account is correct within the meaning of Section 34 of the *Audit Act* 1901.

Certifying Officer. *Date,* / /

Received on the 19 , from Esquire, the sum of pounds shillings and pence, in full payment of the above account.

Witness to the payment and signature

DECLARATION TO BE INDORSED ON CLAIM FOR BOUNTY.

I, of , do hereby declare as follows :—

am the manufacturer of the goods specified in this claim for bounty.

he goods were manufactured by me at the factory mentioned in the notice of intention to claim bounty given by me.

he description of the goods, and the particulars relating thereto, set out in this claim for bounty, are true and correct in every respect.

he whole of the goods specified in this claim for bounty are of good and merchantable quality.

one of the goods specified in this claim for bounty have been manufactured or supplied, or are intended to be supplied, under a contract containing a term or condition permitting or providing for the deduction of the amount of the bounty or any part thereof from the price or moneys payable for the goods to the manufacturers.

othing on my part has been done or omitted to be done, and to the best of my knowledge and belief nothing on the part of any other person has been done or omitted to be done, whereby my right to bounty in respect of the goods has been forfeited or taken away.

o other claim for bounty has been made in respect of the goods specified in this claim for bounty.

ıe conditions of employment obtaining and rates of wages paid by me to employees employed in my factory in the production and manufacture of the goods, are as shown hereunder, and such rates are in no case below the standard applicable in this State for similar labour engaged in similar work (*c*).

Employee.		Hours of labour per week.	Rate of wages paid per week. (State whether with or without keep.)	Remarks.
(*d*) Name or Number.	Occupation.			

Signature of Manufacturer.

Declared before me at this day of 19

Officer of Customs or J.P.

(*c*) If the conditions of employment and rates of wages in the industry have been determined by a Commonwealth or State industrial authority add after the word "work" the words "as determined by the [here insert *name of Court or statutory body*]."

(*d*) Where there are several employees of one class receiving the same rate of wages it will suffice to insert the number.

ORDER NO. 1.

I hereby authorize the amount of this account to be paid to my account at the Bank of at

Signature of Claimant.

ORDER NO. 2.

I hereby direct that an Order authorizing the bearer thereof to receive the amount of this account be transmitted to me.

Signature of Claimant.
Address.

DIRECTIONS.

If the Claimant is unable to attend in person at the Department, he may obtain payment by signing one of the above Orders.

By filling up and signing Order No. 1 he may direct the amount to be paid to his credit at any bank in the Commonwealth.

By signing Order No. 2 he may obtain an Order Form by registered post which, when signed by him, may be collected by bearer. This Order will be paid by the Department if the signature thereon agrees with the signature of Claimant on this account.

The Claimant may, if he prefer, issue an order in the form of Order No. 3 of the Treasury Regulations.

TIME WITHIN WHICH CLAIM FOR BOUNTY IS TO BE MADE.

12. (1) The claim for bounty shall be made within thirty days after completion of manufacture, or, with the written permission of the Collector, at regular monthly or quarterly intervals.

(2) In order to allow of a claim for bounty being considered in relation to the funds available for payment of the bounty in the financial year in which it is made, it should be lodged with the Collector before the first day of May in that financial year.

(3) Claims received in a financial year after the first day of May shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be considered in relation to the funds available for the payment of bounty in the next financial year.

PROPORTION OF BOUNTY PAYABLE WHEN AMOUNT AVAILABLE INSUFFICIENT TO PAY WHOLE.

13. When the amount available to pay bounty on any goods in any one financial year, as determined by the provisions of the Act, is insufficient for the payment in full of all duly rendered claims, as regards which the Minister is satisfied that the requirements of the Act and Regulations have been complied with, the bounty payable to each claimant shall be in the same ratio to his claim as the total sum available bears to the total claims.

DETERMINATION OF THE FLASHING POINT OF KEROSENE.

14. (1) The flashing point of kerosene upon which bounty is claimed shall be ascertained from samples taken by an officer and submitted to a Customs Analyst, whose certificate of the results of analysis shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein. Provided that in any case the flashing point may be ascertained by any means approved by the Minister.

(2) In the determination of the flashing point of samples submitted to him the Analyst shall use the Abel-Pensky test apparatus in the manner described in the Schedule to these Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE.

SPECIFICATION OF, AND DIRECTIONS FOR USING, THE "ABEL-PENSKY" TEST APPARATUS.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel, 2 inches diameter, $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches in height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch from the bottom of the cup. It is made of gun-metal or brass (17 B.W.G.) tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B.W.G.), which carries the thermometer and test lamp. The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate. When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp. It is provided with a spout, the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter. The socket, which is to hold the thermometer, is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre (·2 square inch) and two smaller ones (·06 square inch) close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and opened by means of the Pensky slide having perforations corresponding with those in the cover. The movement of this slide is effected by means of clockwork, and is adjusted so as to give the same results as the Abel Standard. (In this standard the slide is uniformly drawn back by hand during three oscillations of a pendulum having its centre of gravity 24 inches from its point of suspension and is closed during fourth.)

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of and in line with the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heating vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B.W.G.) —an inner one of 3 inches diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height; they are soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B.W.G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to enclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, that is, its diameter is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch greater than the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath and of the oil cup is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel and overflow pipe, and two loop-handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B.W.G.) flanged at the top and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One of the three legs of the stand serves as a support for the spirit lamp attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick-holder from the bottom of the bath is 1 inch.

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus—the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing-point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° F. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back, fastened to the tube in the usual way. It is fitted with a metal collar, fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale, in a smiliar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F. It measures, from the end of the ivory back to bulb, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Directions for Drawing the Sample and Preparing it for Testing.

1. *Drawing the sample.*—In all cases the testing officer, or some person duly authorized by him, shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening, sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or siphoned from the tin or other vessel, shall be made.

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about 40 fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil One of these, the contents of which are intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked on to it and sealed. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About 10 fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled, until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° F.

Directions for Preparing and Using the Test Apparatus.

3. *Preparing the water bath.*—The water bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long-bulb thermometer, is to be 130° F., and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of a spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

4. *Preparing the test lamp.*—The test lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps or a pin until the flame is the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup. Should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or pipette provided for the purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

Where the test flame arrangement for gas is in use, the size of the flame can be quickly adjusted.

5. *Filling the oil cup.*—Before the oil cup is filled, the lid is to be made ready for being placed upon the cup—*i.e.*, the round-bulb thermometer is to be inserted into the socket (so that the projecting rim of the collar with which it is fitted touches the edge of the socket), and the test lamp is to be placed in position. The oil cup, having been previously cooled by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° F., is now to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in without splashing until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fitted in the cup. The lid is then put on the cup at once, and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

6. *Application of the test.*—The water bath, with the thermometer in position, is placed in some locality *where it is not exposed to currents of air*, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted, without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil cup is now watched, and when the temperature has reached 56° F. the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

If no flash takes place, the clockwork is at once re-wound, and the trigger pressed at 57° F., and so on at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 74° F., the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. The fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° F. exists between any two of the three recorded results, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure, as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° F. between any two of the results, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similarly obtained, and so on until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

No flash which takes place within 8° of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, shall be accepted as the true flashing point of the sample tested. In the event of a flash occurring at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced 10° lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained—that is to say, at 54° or thereunder, and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2°.

In repeating a test, a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil, and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

7. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° F. for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must, therefore, be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. An aneroid barometer is supplied for this purpose. To facilitate the correction of a flashing point for pressure, a table is appended, giving flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° F., under pressures ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner:—

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71° the barometer being at 28·6; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number (*i.e.*, the true flashing point of the oil) is 73.°

TABLE FOR CORRECTION OF FLASHING POINTS INDICATED BY THE TEST FOR VARIATIONS IN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE ON EITHER SIDE OF 30 INCHES.

Barometer in Inches.																			
27	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	28	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	29	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																			
60.2	60.5	60.8	61.2	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.7	64	64.4	64.7	65	65.3	65.6	66	66.3	66.6
61.2	61.5	61.8	62.2	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.8	64.1	64.4	64.7	65	65.4	65.7	66	66.3	66.6	67	67.3	67.6
62.2	62·5	62.8	63.2	63.5	63.8	64.1	64.4	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.7	66	66.4	66.7	67	67.3	67.6	68	68.3	68.6
63.2	63.5	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.7	67	67.4	67.7	68	68.3	68.6	69	69.3	69.6
64.2	64.5	64.8	65.2	65.5	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.4	67.7	68	68.4	68.7	69	69.3	69.6	70	70.3	70.6
65.2	65.5	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.1	67.4	67.8	68.1	68.4	68.7	69	69.4	69.7	70	70.3	70.6	71	71.3	71.6
66.2	66.5	66.8	67.2	67.5	67.8	68.1	68.4	68.8	69.1	69.4	69.7	70	70.4	70.7	71	71.3	71.6	72	72.3	72.6
67·2	67.5	67.8	68.2	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.4	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.7	71	71.4	71.7	72	72.3	72.6	73	73.3	73.6
68.2	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.8	71.1	71.4	71.7	72	72.4	72.7	73	73.3	73.6	74	74.3	74.6
69.2	69.5	69.8	70.2	70.5	70.8	71.1	71.4	71.8	72.1	72.4	72.7	73	73.4	73.7	74	74.3	74.6	75	75.3	75.6
70.2	70.5	70·8	71.2	71.5	71.8	72.1	72.4	72.8	73.1	73.4	73.7	74	74.4	74.7	75	75.3	75.6	76	76.3	76.6
71.2	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.5	72.8	73.1	73.4	73.8	74.1	74.4	74.7	75	75.4	75.7	76	76.3	76.6	77	77.3	77.6
72.2	72.5	72.8	73.2	73.5	73.8	74.1	74.4	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76	76.4	76.7	77	77.3	77.6	78	78.3	78.6
73.2	73.5	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.8	76.1	76.4	76.7	77	77.4	77.7	78	78.3	78.6	79	79.3	79.6
74.2	74.5	74.8	75.2	75.5	75.8	76.1	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.7	78	78.4	78.7	79	79.3	79.6	80	80.3	80.6
75.2	75.5	75.8	76.2	76.5	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.8	78.1	78.4	78.7	79	79.4	79.7	80	80.3	80.6	81	81.3	81.6

APPENDIX.

Note.—For the purpose of reference the Schedule to the Act and portion of section 4 thereof are hereto appended.

SCHEDULE TO THE SHALE OIL BOUNTIES ACT 1910.

Description of Goods.	Rate of Bounty.	Maximum Amounts which may be paid during the Financial Year, 1910-11.	Maximum Amounts which may be paid During each of the Financial Years, 1911-12, and 1912-13.	Date of Expiry of Bounty.
		£	£	
Kerosene, the product of shale, having a flashing point of not lower than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, as determined by the "Abel-Pensky" test apparatus in manner prescribed ...	2d. per gallon	8,000	16,000	30th June, 1913
Refined Paraffin Wax ..	2s.6d. per cwt.	2,000	4,000	30th June, 1913

Section 4 of the Act provides that "the total amount of the bounties authorized to be paid in any one year in respect of any particular class of goods shall not exceed the amount set out in respect of that year in the third and fourth columns respectively of the Schedule. Where the maximum amount of bounty which may be paid in any year has not been paid in that year, the unpaid balance, or any part therof, may be paid in any subsequent year in addition to the maximum amount for that year."

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA by J. KEMP, Government Printer for the State of Victoria.

C.13396. B