

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF
A.—Births

1. <i>Acts relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths</i>	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1899	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1915, 1915 (No. 2), 1916. Infant Life Protection Act 1915	An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1855. The Amended Registration Act of 1867	The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1874. Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1907
2. <i>Definition of Terms</i>	(a) <i>Parent</i> .—Father, or, if he is dead or absent, mother or guardian. (b) <i>Tenant</i> .—Principal occupier for time being of any dwelling-house or tenement, and in case of gaol, prison, house of correction, hospital, lunatic asylum, or other public or charitable institution, the head officer or person in actual charge thereof	<i>Occupier of any house or tenement</i> includes owner, lessee, or other person in occupation of any building, and gaoler, master, or superintendent of gaol, prison, reformatory or industrial school, hospital, hospital for insane, or public or charitable institution	(a) <i>Parent</i> . — Same as New South Wales (b) <i>Tenant</i> . — Same as New South Wales (c) <i>District Registrar</i> . — Any District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar	(a) <i>Occupier of house</i> includes master or keeper, or officer in charge of gaol, prison, house of correction, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution (b) <i>Registrar</i> includes Registrar-General, Deputy Registrar, District Registrar, or Assistant Registrar
3. <i>Chief Registration Officers</i>	Registrar - General appointed by Governor.	Government Statist and Assistant Government Statist appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor
4. <i>Other Registration Officers</i>	District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Governor	Registrars appointed by Governor	Same as New South Wales	District Registrars appointed by Governor and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Registrar-General

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.				
<i>and Deaths.</i>				
The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1894, 1900, 1907, 1914	The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1895 The Registration of Births and Deaths Amendment Act 1906 Infant-Life Protection Act 1907	Parochial Registers Act 1812 Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836, 1837, 1874 Merchant Shipping Act 1894	The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1854, 1855, 1860 The Lord Clerk Register (Scotland) Act 1879	The Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Act 1863, 1880
(a) <i>Parent</i> .—Same as New South Wales (b) <i>Occupier of any house or tenement</i> .—Principal occupier for time being of any dwelling - house or tenement, and in case of gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or other public or charitable institution, the head officer or person in actual charge thereof (c) <i>Still-born child</i> .—Child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive	(a) <i>General Search</i> .—A search without stating the object of the search, or, where to aid inquiry some essential particular relating to name, relationship, age, or locality is lacking (b) <i>Particular Search</i> .—A search for a specific entry where all essential particulars respecting an inquiry are available, and which involves a search in index books not extending over a period of three years	(a) <i>Relative</i> includes relatives by marriage (b) <i>Occupier</i> includes governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief resident officer of every public institution, and where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings, &c., are immediately held, or his agent (c) <i>General Search</i> .—A search during a number of successive hours not exceeding 6, without stating the object of the search (d) <i>Particular Search</i> .—A search over any period not exceeding 5 years for a given entry	(a) <i>Occupier</i> includes guardian, master, governor, keeper, house surgeon, or superintendent of gaol, prison or house of correction, workhouse, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public charitable institution (b) <i>Parish</i> includes any division of a parish or union of parishes into a District or Districts made in pursuance of the Act (c) <i>Heritor</i> .—A person entitled to elect a schoolmaster under Act 43 Geo. IV., c. 54	(a) <i>Relative</i> includes relatives by marriage (b) <i>Occupier</i> includes governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief resident officer of prison, lock-up, workhouse, barracks, lunatic asylum, hospital and prescribed public, religious, or charitable institution, and where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings, &c., are immediately held, or his agent (c) <i>Guardians</i> include any body of persons performing the functions of guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor (d) <i>General and Particular Search</i> .—Same as England and Wales
Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar - General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom	Deputy Clerk Register, who must be an advocate of the Scottish Bar of not less than 10 years' standing appointed by His Majesty	Registrar - General appointed by Lord Lieutenant. Assistant Registrar - General appointed by Registrar-General with approval of Lord Lieutenant
Governor may appoint District, Deputy District, and Assistant Registrars, or may vest in Registrar-General power to appoint and remove same	Registrars and Deputy Registrars appointed by Governor	(a) Superintendent Registrar for each District and Registrar for each Sub-district appointed by Board of Guardians. If guardians neglect to appoint within 14 days, Registrar-General appoints (b) Consular officers to keep registers abroad	(a) Sheriff in control and superintendence of Registrars. Registrars elected by Parochial Board of each parish. If no Board, heritors to appoint subject to approbation of Sheriff. Assistant Registrars appointed by Registrars (b) District Examiners appointed by Deputy Clerk Register	(a) Clerk of Union to be Superintendent Registrar, in default Guardians appoint (b) Medical officer of each Dispensary District to be Registrar, in default Guardians appoint (c) In default of Guardians appointing Lord Lieutenant to do so. (d) Each Superintendent and Registrar may appoint a deputy

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>A.—Births and</i>				
5. Registry Districts	All Registry Districts existing when Act passed. Governor may alter existing division, but one District must be Registry District for Sydney	Governor divided State into Districts and defined limits thereof, and may revoke, vary, and alter limits	Governor divided State into Registry Districts and has power to alter such division	Governor divided State into Districts, and may alter boundaries, reduce size of or create new Districts
6. Registry Offices	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry for New South Wales" in Sydney, established prior to passing of Act	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> — Government Statist's in Melbourne (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> — Appointed by Governor	<i>Chief Office.</i> — "General Registry for Queensland" in Brisbane	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> — "General Registry Office of Births and Deaths" in Adelaide (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —According to regulations
7. Regulations	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Governor may make regulations for (a) management of Registry Offices, (b) guidance of Government Statist and Registrars, and (c) carrying out provisions of Act No penalty for breach to exceed £5	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations (a) for management of Registrars' offices, (b) for prescribing duties of Registrars, (c) for departmental working of Act, and (d) generally for carrying out and enforcing provisions of Act
8. Books, Forms, &c.	Registrar - General to furnish each District Registrar with (a) books for registry of births and deaths and (b) forms for certified copies of entries in such books	Government Statist to furnish every Registrar of Births and Deaths with a sufficient number of registration forms	Registrar - General to furnish District Registrars with (a) register books and (b) forms for certified copies of same	(No provision in Act)

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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AND DEATHS—*continued.*Deaths—*continued.*

Governor fixed boundaries of Registry Districts and may alter or vary any District and the boundaries thereof	Governor divided State into Districts, and may increase number or alter boundaries of Districts	Guardians of Unions and Parishes to divide into Districts approved by Registrar-General, who may include extra-parochial places in Districts, and, with consent of Local Government Board, unite or divide Districts	(a) Existing parishes which may be divided or united into Districts by Sheriff. Where parish is wholly or partly in a burgh, town council possesses powers of parochial boards. (b) Deputy Clerk Register may divide into Examination Districts	(a) Every Union formed by Poor Law Commissioners is a Superintendent's District. (b) Each Dispensary District of a Poor Law Union, with approval of Registrar-General, is a Registrar's District. (c) Registrar-General, with approval of Lord Lieutenant, may alter Districts;
<i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Registry for Western Australia" in Perth	(No provision in Act)	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Register Office" in London (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —Guardians to provide Registry offices, in default, Commissioner of Treasury to do so at expense of parish	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages" in Edinburgh	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —General Register Office in Dublin (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —Guardians to provide offices for Superintendent Registrars, which may, with sanction of Poor Law Commissioners, be made in some part of existing poorhouse
Governor may make regulations (a) for management of General and District Registries, (b) for effectual carrying out of Act, and (c) may alter, amend or repeal regulations	Governor or Registrar - General, with consent of Governor, may (a) alter forms in the Schedules to the Act or (b) prescribe new forms, and (c) may make regulations.	Local Government Board, or Registrar-General, with approval of same, may make regulations (a) for management of Register and (b) for duties of Registrar-General, officers, and Registrars	Secretary for Scotland, or Deputy Clerk Register, with his approbation, may make regulations for (a) management of General Registry Office and (b) discharge of duties of officers and Registrars	Lord Lieutenant or Registrar - General, with his approval, may make regulations (a) for management of General Register Office and (b) for discharge of duties of officers
Registrar - General to furnish District Registrars with (a) books for registry of births and deaths and (b) forms for certified copies thereof	Registrar - General to furnish registers, books, and forms to all parties requiring same	(a) Registrar - General to provide Superintendent Registrars with register books and forms for certified copies, and Registrars with iron boxes (b) Board of Guardians to provide Superintendent Registrars with fire-proof repositories	Deputy Clerk Register to (a) provide each Registrar with iron box and (b) furnish register books of births and deaths, certificates, schedules, notices, and forms	(a) Registrar-General to furnish Registrars with books and forms for indexes (b) Treasury to furnish strong iron boxes for keeping registers in

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Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

A.—Births and

9. <i>Duties of Registrars, &c.</i>	Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his district and to register same in register with particulars as soon as possible after the event, without fee	(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death occurring within his district, and, as soon after the event as convenient, to learn and register, without fee, particulars in duplicate (b) Registrar to reside within district and cause his name, with addition of "Registrar of Births and Deaths," to be placed in some conspicuous place at or near outer door of his office	Same as New South Wales	Registrar and Assistant Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening in his district and to ascertain and register, as soon after the event as conveniently can be done, without fee, the particulars required to be registered
10. <i>Returns to be made</i>	District Registrar, in April, July, October, and January to transmit to General Registry copies of registers made during preceding three months	(a) Registrar to send notice of birth or death to Government Statist, within seven days of registration (b) Registrar to transmit in January, April, July, and October to Government Statist one of the forms in which birth or death has been registered, to be kept in office of latter as record (c) Government Statist to send annual abstract of number of births and deaths to Chief Secretary to be laid before Parliament	District Registrar to transmit in April, July, October, and January to General Registry copies of registers of births and deaths made during preceding three months, to be kept by Registrar-General.	(a) Assistant Registrar to forward to District Registrar certificates in duplicate within 7 days from date thereon (b) District Registrar files one certificate and forwards other to Registrar-General. (c) Registrar-General and District Registrars cause certificates to be bound constituting General and District Registers of Births and Deaths
11. <i>Indexes of Registers, &c.</i>	(a) Registrar-General to keep—(i) indexes of district registers, (ii) index of register for district of Sydney, (iii) general index of all births and deaths in New South Wales (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	Government Statist and every Registrar to keep indexes of all register books	(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of District registers and general index of all births and deaths in Queensland (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	Registrar - General and every District Registrar to keep indexes of register books

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
Deaths—continued.				
<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his district, and, as soon as possible after event, to register same in proper books</p> <p>(b) Registrar to dwell within his district and have notice board, with "District Registrar," or "Assistant District Registrar" thereon, in some conspicuous place on outside door of office</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of particulars to be registered touching births and deaths and to enter and register all particulars in the register</p> <p>(b) Registrar to dwell within his district and cause "Registrar of Births and Deaths" to be placed on or near outer door of office</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening in his district, and, upon receiving personally the particulars required, to register birth within 3 months or death within 12 months, free of charge, unless he registers at house, when fee of one shilling is payable</p> <p>(b) Registrar to dwell in or have known office in his sub-district, and place near outer door, name, "Registrar," and hours of attendance</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his parish or district, and to register same, without fee, as soon as conveniently may be after event</p> <p>(b) Registrar or Assistant Registrar to dwell or have office within his parish or district, and have name and Registrar for parish or district placed on or near outer door of dwelling or office. District examiners to compare with Registrars, registers and duplicate registers and docket same</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his district, and to register same, without fee, upon receiving personally particulars required from informant</p> <p>(b) Superintendent Registrar or Registrar to reside or have place of business within his district and place name, title, and days and hours of attendance on or near outer door of office</p>
<p>District Registrar, on first of every month, to transmit to Registrar-General duplicates of registers of births and deaths entered during preceding month. Such duplicates kept in General Registry as Registrar-General thinks fit</p>	<p>Registrar to transmit in April, July, October, and January to Registrar-General certified copies of all entries of births and deaths made during preceding months. In case of loss or mis-carriage, Registrar to transmit fresh copies.</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to send certified copies of entries to end of March, June, September, and December to Superintendent Registrar, who forwards to Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) Registrar to make quarterly account of number of births and deaths registered, and is entitled to 2s. 6d. for each of first 20 entries and 1s. for each subsequent entry</p> <p>(c) Superintendent Registrar to furnish similar account, and is paid 2d. for each entry</p> <p>(d) Registrar-General to send annual abstract to Local Government Board to be laid before Parliament.</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to keep duplicate register and to transmit one copy annually to Sheriff to be forwarded to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p> <p>(b) Registrar to make out twice a year account of number of births and deaths registered, and is paid 2s. for each of first 20 entries and 1s. for each subsequent entry. In lieu Parochial Board may pay Registrar fixed salary and retain fees</p> <p>(c) Deputy Clerk Registrar to transmit annual abstract to Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament</p>	<p>(a) Registrar, in April, July, October, and January to deliver to Superintendent Registrar copy of all entries made during preceding quarter, also account of number of entries, and is paid 1s. for each entry</p> <p>(b) Registrar to send filled registers to Superintendent Registrar</p> <p>(c) Superintendent Registrar to send copies to Registrar-General, and is paid 2d. for each entry</p> <p>(d) Registrar-General to send annual abstract to Lord Lieutenant to be laid before Parliament</p>
<p>(a) Registrar - General to keep indexes of births and deaths in General Registry</p> <p>(b) District Registrar to keep index of register books</p>	<p>Registrar - General and all Registrars to keep in their respective offices indexes of all entries in register books</p>	<p>(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of all certified copies of registers</p> <p>(b) Superintendent Registrar to keep index of district register on form supplied by Registrar-General</p>	<p>(a) Deputy Clerk Registrar to keep tabular alphabetical index of all registers in his custody</p> <p>(b) Registrar to keep index of duplicate registers kept by him</p>	<p>(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of registers in general Registry Office</p> <p>(b) Superintendent Registrar to keep index of registers in his office</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>A.—Births and</i>				
<i>12. Searches in Indexes and Registers</i>	Every person, on payment of fee and giving written memorandum of particular entry he desires to find or search for, entitled at reasonable hours to search indexes and registers in which such entry appears to be	Government Statist or Registrar, upon receipt of fee and application of any person, to cause at all reasonable hours search to be made of index or register	Same as New South Wales	Every person entitled at all reasonable hours to require search to be made in indexes on payment of fee. Only officials entitled to personally search indexes, books or entries
<i>13. Certified Copies of Entries</i>	Every person, on payment of fee, entitled to have copy of any entry certified by Registrar-General or District Registrar.	On application and on payment of fee, Government Statist to give certified copy under his hand of any entry	Every person entitled to have copy of entry in register, certified by Registrar-General or District Registrar, on payment of fee	Any person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register books under hand and seal of Registrar-General, Deputy Registrar-General, or District Registrar, on payment of fee
<i>14. Fees for Searches and certified Copies</i>	<i>a</i>) Every search in any index, 5s. <i>b</i>) Every certified copy of any entry or of any birth or death, 2s. <i>c</i>) Every search for certificates of births, baptisms, or burials registered prior to passing of Act 19 Vic. no. 34, or every copy of such certificate, 1s. <i>d</i>) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	<i>a</i>) From 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry if desired), 2s. 6d.; (ii) Every certificate (including search), 7s. 6d.; (iii) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, 1s.; (iv) Certificate under Commonwealth Life Assurance Company's Act, 2s. 6d. <i>b</i>) Prior to 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry, if desired), 1s.; (ii) Every certificate (including search), 2s.	<i>a</i>) Every search in any index, 5s.; <i>b</i>) Every certified copy of any entry or of any birth or death, 2s.; <i>c</i>) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	<i>a</i>) Any search, 1s. <i>b</i>) Every certified copy, 2s. 6d.
<i>15. Recipients of Fees</i>	<i>a</i>) Fees paid to Registrar-General, or in his office, paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund <i>b</i>) Fees paid to District Registrars retained by them	All fees to be accounted for by Government Statist and Registrars and paid into the Consolidated Revenue	<i>a</i>) Fees paid to Registrar-General or in his office to be paid to His Majesty <i>b</i>) Fees paid to District Registrars retained by them	All fees to be applied for the purposes of the general revenue of the State, except fee of 2s. 6d. levied and received by Assistant Registrar for late registration of birth or death

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
Deaths—continued.				
Registrar - General and District Registrars to allow, at all reasonable times, searches in register books on payment of prescribed fee	Any person entitled, at reasonable hours, every day, except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and public holidays, to search indexes in register books kept by Registrar-General and Registrars.	(a) Registrar-General's Office.—Every person entitled to search indexes between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday on payment of fee (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office.—Every person entitled at all reasonable hours to make searches in indexes on payment of fee	(a) Deputy Clerk Registrar's Office.—Every person entitled on payment of fee to search index between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday (b) Registrar's Office.—Every person entitled on payment of fee to search indexes at reasonable hours, subject to regulations prescribed by Sheriff	(a) Registrar-General's Office.—Every person entitled to search indexes between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day except Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday. (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office.—Every person entitled at all reasonable times to search indexes and register books
Registrar-General or District Registrar to give sealed or stamped certified copy under his hand of entry in register book on payment of fee	On production of essential information, any person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register book under hand of Registrar-General or Registrar on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register book, under hand of Registrar-General and Superintendent Registrar, on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have copy of entry in register on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register on payment of fee and stamp duty of 1d.
(a) Every search in an index, 2s. 6d. (b) Every certified copy of any entry, 1s. (c) Every certificate on search, 7s. 6d. (d) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	(a) General search of index or register books, not exceeding one hour, 2s. 6d., every additional hour or part, 1s. 6d. (b) Particular search of index or register book only, 1s. (c) Certificate with particular search but exclusive of general search—(i) without seal, 2s. 6d.; (ii) with seal, 5s. (d) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	(a) General Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d. (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 5s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Search not over one year, 1s.; (iv) each additional year, 6d.; (v) Certificate of copy of entry, 2s. 6d.; (vi) Certificate of birth under Education, Factory or Insurance Acts, 6d.; (vii) Certificates under Friendly Societies' or Savings Bank Acts, 1s.	(b) Deputy Clerk Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Extract, 2s. (b) Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 2s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Extract, 2s. (c) Certificate of birth under Factory Act, 6d.; under Education Act, max., 1s. (d) Certificate under Friendly Societies' or Savings Bank Acts, 1s.	(a) Registrar-General's Office.—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Certified copy, 2s. 6d. (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 5s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Certified copy, 2s. 6d. (c) Registrar's Office.—(i) Search, 1s.; (ii) Certified copy, 2s. 6d.
(a) Fees paid to Registrar-General or in his office paid into General Revenue of State (b) Fees received by District Registrar retained for his own use (c) Fees received by Assistant District Registrar, one-half retained by him, one-half paid to District Registrar	(a) Fees received by Registrar-General and by Registrars for Hobart and Launceston paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund (b) Fees received by other Registrars retained by them for their own use and benefit	(a) Fees received by Registrar-General to be paid to credit of Exchequer (b) Fees received by Superintendent and other Registrars retained by them	(a) Fees received by Deputy Clerk Registrar paid into Exchequer (b) Registrar entitled to demand fees and to transmit copy of accounts annually to Sheriff	(a) Fees received by Registrar-General paid into Exchequer (b) Fees received by Superintendent Registrars or Registrars retained by them

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Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>A.—Births and</i>				
16. <i>Correction of Errors in Registers, &c.</i>	<p>Person charged with duty of making entry not liable for penalty if, within one month of discovery of error, he corrects same by making and signing new marginal entry—(a) in case of birth, in presence of parent, (b) in case of death, in presence of tenant, or (c) in any such cases, respectively, in presence of District Registrar, who makes like alteration in certified copy</p>	<p>Where any Registrar is informed of or discovers any error in entry, he is to correct same. Correction to be made—(a) within six months of information or discovery; (b) in case of birth, in presence of parents; (c) in case of death, in presence of occupier of house where death occurred; (d) in case of death or absence of persons required, on written authority of Government Statist or in presence of and attested by two credible witnesses who have knowledge of the truth of correction. Correction to be made in margin, and dated, and copy sent to Government Statist</p>	<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>No person liable for penalty if within one calendar month after discovery of error, erroneous entry has been corrected by entry in margin with date—(a) in case of birth, in presence of parent; (b) in case of death, in presence of inmate of house where death occurred; or (c) in the event of death or absence, in presence of District Registrar and two credible witnesses, who are to attest same. Registrar-General to be notified of correction</p>
17. <i>Penalties</i>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information, knowingly registering contrary to Act. Max., £10 (b) Person negligently losing or injuring register book or certified copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £20 (c) Stating wilful falsehood in declaration, guilty of perjury</p>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information. Max., £10 (b) Person losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register, failing to forward documents to or to cancel registration on demand of Government Statist. Min., £10; max., £50 (c) Making false statements, guilty of perjury (d) Failing to give notice of birth or death of boarded-out illegitimate child. Max., six months with or without hard labour, or £25</p>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information, or knowingly registering contrary to Act. Max., £10 (b) Losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £20 (c) Making false statements for insertion in register. Max., £200, with or without three years with hard labour (d) Wilfully destroying or injuring register or copy, counterfeiting same, making false entry, forging signature or seal of Registrar, hard labour on roads or public works up to 5 years, or max. £500, or imprisonment up to 3 years with or without hard labour</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of birth or death. Max., £10 (b) Neglecting to state particulars, or making false statements, when called upon. Max., £50 (c) Wilfully making false statements for insertion in register, guilty of perjury (d) Wilfully destroying or injuring, falsely making or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, certifying to copy or extract knowing it to be false, forging seal, guilty of felony</p>

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Deaths—continued.</i>				
<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by any person authorized by Registrar-General.</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may be corrected by Registrar-General, or by District Registrar on order of Registrar-General, in margin upon receipt of fee of 2s. 6d. and upon production of statutory declaration, setting forth nature of error and true facts of case, made by person required to give information concerning birth or death, or in default, by two credible witnesses having knowledge of the truth of the case</p>	<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by person authorized by Registrar-General.</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may, within 3 months of discovery and not exceeding two years of registration, be corrected—(i) person requiring correction to produce declaration before J.P. stating nature of error and true facts; (ii) Registrar to make new entry to which reference made by writing across original entry with date; (iii) New entry to be signed by person requiring correction to be made and two credible witnesses. One of the three must be person who was required to give information of birth or death</p>	<p>Error of fact or substance may be corrected by entry in margin, upon production of statutory declaration made by two persons required to give information under Act, or, in default, by two credible persons having knowledge of the truth and upon payment of fee of 2s. 6d.</p> <p>If error occurs in information after inquest, coroner may certify to facts</p>	<p>(a) Clerical error in duplicate registers may be corrected by District Examiners.</p> <p>(b) Person discovering error to forthwith give information to Sheriff, who summons person concerned in making erroneous entry and person interested, and examines them on oath. If satisfied he authorizes corrections to be made in "The Register of Corrected Entries," enters same in margin of original entry and transmits copy to Deputy Clerk Register.</p> <p>Register of Corrected Entries to be kept in duplicate and one copy to be transmitted annually to Deputy Clerk Register</p>	<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by any person authorized by Registrar-General.</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may be corrected by entry in margin upon payment of fee of 2s. 6d., and upon production by person requiring correction of statutory declaration made by person required to give information, or, in default, by two credible witnesses having knowledge of truth. Coroner may certify to nature of error</p> <p>Declaration or certificate to be forwarded to Registrar-General</p>
<p>(a) Refusing to answer questions as to particulars. Max., £5.</p> <p>(b) Refusing or neglecting to give notice, information, or particulars, to transmit certificate, to pay fee, knowingly registering contrary to Act, Registrar omitting to furnish duplicates of registers to Registrar-General. Min., £2; max., £10</p> <p>(c) Losing or injuring register, Registrar refusing or omitting to register, failing to obey order of Justices to register. Max. £20</p> <p>(d) Making false declaration or statement. Max., £200 with or without imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years</p> <p>(e) Wilfully destroying, injuring, or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, certifying to false extract, forging seal, penal servitude up to 5 years</p>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information, or to make declaration, Registrar refusing or neglecting to transmit returns. Max., £10</p> <p>(b) Losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £20</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false statements, guilty of misdemeanour</p> <p>(d) Wilfully destroying, injuring or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, forging or counterfeiting seal or signature, penal servitude not exceeding 5 years</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give information. Max., £2</p> <p>(b) Master of ship failing to send returns. Max., £5</p> <p>(c) Neglecting to send certified copies of registers, or Registrar registering in contravention of Act. Max., £10</p> <p>(d) Registrar refusing or omitting to register, or losing or injuring register. Max., £50</p> <p>(e) Forging or falsifying certificate, on summary conviction. Max., £10, on conviction on indictment, fine, or penal servitude not exceeding 7 years</p>	<p>(a) Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £10</p> <p>(b) Making false entry or statement, wilfully destroying, obliterating, erasing, or injuring, or counterfeiting entry in register, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, transportation for not exceeding 7 years, or imprisonment for not exceeding 2 years</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of birth or death. Max., 20s.</p> <p>(b) Failing to give particulars, refusing to sign register. Max., 40s.</p> <p>(c) Registrar refusing or omitting to register, losing or injuring register, refusing or neglecting during 1 month to send registers or copies to Superintendent Registrar. Max., £10</p> <p>(d) Wilfully making false answers or false certificate or declaration, or false statements, forging certificates, &c., on summary conviction. Max., £10, on conviction on indictment, fine or penal servitude not exceeding 7 years</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

A.—Births and

18. Recovery of Penalties	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate in a summary way, upon complaint of any person	Penalties recoverable in Court of Petty Sessions	Fines and penalties recoverable in a summary way before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace in a summary way, with right of appeal to Local Court of Adelaide in its full jurisdiction
19. Miscellaneous Provisions	..	(a) When Government Statist certifies that a birth or death has been registered by some person other than a Registrar, Governor may validate registration (b) If Government Statist satisfied that a registration is false, or illegally made, he may, under direction of Attorney-General, cancel same, and direct Registrar to do so also on margin of register	..	..

B.—

1. Acts relating to Registration of Births	Notification of Births Act 1915	Infant Life Protection Act 1915	Infant Life Protection Act 1905	..
2. Persons required to give Notice and furnish Particulars of Birth	Parent	A. To give notice— (a) Father or mother; or (b) Occupier of house or tenement; or (c) Legally qualified medical practitioner or nurse present at birth B. To give information—(a) Father or mother, or, in case of death, absence or inability; (b) occupier of house or tenement	Parent	(a) Father or mother, or (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which birth happens, or (c) Any person authorized by such father, mother, or occupier

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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AND DEATHS—continued.

Deaths—continued.

Every offence, not declared to be a felony or misdemeanour, summarily punishable on conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions upon complaint of any person	Penalties recoverable before a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace upon complaint of person authorized by Registrar-General	Fines recoverable on summary jurisdiction before two Justices. Where sum to be paid exceeds £5, appeal may be made to next Court of Quarter Sessions	Penalties recoverable by summary proceedings by Sheriff	Penalties recoverable in a summary way before a Justice or Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions
(a) Informant to either—(i) subscribe his name in register; or (ii) forward to District Registrar by post statement of particulars with statutory declaration certifying same (b) When birth or death not duly registered, and person whose duty it was to inform is convicted of failing to do so, Justices may order person to inform District Registrar within certain time (c) No entry inadmissible as evidence merely by reason that it is not signed by informant	(a) Declarations may be made before any Registrar or Justice of the Peace (b) Registrar may refuse to do an act for which a fee is demandable until such fee is first paid (c) Registrar-General, Registrar, and Deputies exempt from serving on any jury or inquest	(a) Every Registrar exempt from serving on a jury or inquest, and from every parochial and corporate office whatever (b) Prosecution on indictment must be commenced within 3 years after the commission of the offence	(a) Clerk Register, with consent of His Majesty in Council, may diminish fees or alter forms (b) If parties, who are bound to give information, do not attend Registrar, he shall require them to do so, and, if they fail, he makes a second intimation, and on their failing again, applies to Sheriff, who issues a warrant	(a) Superintendent Registrars and Registrars exempt from serving on any jury or inquest, and from any parochial or corporate office whatever (b) Prosecution on indictment to be commenced within 3 years after commission of offence

Births.

Adoption of Children Act 1896	Legitimation Act 1905 Notification of Births Act 1910	Notification of Births Act 1907	..	..
(a) Parent, or (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which birth took place	(a) Father or mother, or, in case of death, absence, or inability (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which child born, and (c) Person or persons having charge of child, and (d) Each person present at birth	(a) Father or mother; or, in default, (b) Occupier of house in which child born; or (c) Each person present at birth; or (d) Person having charge of child	(a) Parent or parents, or, in case of death or inability of parents— (b) Person in charge of child, and (c) Occupier of house or tenement in which birth took place, and (d) Nurse present	(a) Father and mother, or, in default, (b) Occupier of house in which to his knowledge child was born, and (c) Each person present at birth, and (d) Person having charge of child

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

B.—Births

<p>3. Particulars required for Registration of Birth</p> <p>Year. District. Place. Name of Registrar</p> <p>(a) Child; (i) When and where born; (ii) Name, and whether present or not; (iii) Sex</p> <p>(b) Father. A. (i) Name and Surname; (ii) Rank or Profession; (iii) Age; (iv) Birthplace. B. (i) When and where married; (ii) Previous issue, living (names and ages), deceased (sexes)</p> <p>(c) Mother. (i) Name and maiden name; (ii) Age; (iii) Birthplace</p> <p>(d) Informant. Signature, Description, and Residence</p> <p>(e) Witnesses; (i) Accoucheur; (ii) Nurse or (iii) Names of Witnesses</p> <p>(f) Signatures of District Registrar, date and where registered</p> <p>(g) Name. If added after Registration of Birth</p>	<p>Year. District. Name of Registrar.</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) When and where born; (ii) Name, whether present or not; (iii) Sex</p> <p>(b) Father — (i) Name, surname, occupation; (ii) Age; (iii) Birthplace; (iv) When and where married; (v) Previous issue, living and deceased</p> <p>(c) Mother—(i) Name and maiden surname; (ii) Age; (iii) Birthplace</p> <p>(d) Informant, Signature, Description, and Residence</p> <p>(e) Witnesses — (i) Accoucheur; (ii) Nurse by whom certified; (iii) Names of occupier or other witnesses</p> <p>(f) Registrar — (i) When registered and where; (ii) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(g) Name. If added after Registration of Birth</p>	<p>Date Received. District.</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) When born; (ii) Where born (name of place or street); (iii) Christian name and sex</p> <p>(b) Father—(i) Christian name (in full); (ii) Surname; (iii) Profession, trade, or occupation, and age last birthday; (iv) Birthplace; (v) Date of marriage (to mother of child herein mentioned); (vi) Where married (to mother of child herein mentioned); (vii) Date and place of any previous marriage</p> <p>(c) Previous children of father living—(i) by marriage to mother of child herein mentioned (names and ages last birthday); (ii) by any previous marriage (names and ages last birthday)</p> <p>(d) (Children dead—(i) by marriage to mother of child herein mentioned (number and sex); (ii) by any previous marriage (number and sex)</p> <p>(e) Mother—(i) Christian name; (ii) If previously widowed, late surname; (iii) Maiden surname and age; (iv) Birthplace</p> <p>(f) Name and address of doctor in attendance at birth (if present)</p> <p>(g) Name of nurse or other person present at birth</p> <p>(h) Informant — (i) Signature; (ii) Relationship to child; (iii) Residence; (iv) Witness to signature; (v) Date</p>	<p>Year. Name of District.</p> <p>(a) When born, and where</p> <p>(b) Name (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Name, surname, and birthplace of father</p> <p>(e) Name, surname, and birthplace of mother</p> <p>(f) Year of marriage of parents</p> <p>(g) Number of previous issue—(i) living; (ii) deceased</p> <p>(h) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(i) Signature, description, and residence of informant</p> <p>(j) When registered</p> <p>(k) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(l) Name, if added after registration of birth</p> <p>(m) Date of entry</p>	
<p>4. Period within which Registration should be made</p>	<p>Sixty days next after the birth</p>	<p>Sixty days next after day of birth</p>	<p>Sixty days next after the birth</p>	<p>Forty-two days next after the day of birth</p>
<p>5. Second Period within which Registration may be made, and Procedure for Registration during that Period</p>	<p>Six months next after birth or arrival in State if not born therein. Registrar to register upon (a) some person present at birth, or (b) parent making solemn declaration according to the best of his knowledge and belief of particulars required</p>	<p>Twelve months next after birth. (a) Any person present at birth, or (b) father or (c) guardian to make solemn declaration of particulars before Government Statist or Registrar. Fee, 5s.</p>	<p>Three years following birth or arrival of child of under 18 months in the State. Parent to make solemn declaration before J.P. and pay fee of 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>Six calendar months from birth. Registrar may require (a) person required to give information, or (b) any person present at or cognizant of birth to make solemn declaration of particulars and pay fee of 2s. 6d.</p>

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<p>AND DEATHS—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>—continued.</p>				
<p>Name of District and Registrar</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) When and where born; (ii) Name, and whether present at registration or not; (iii) Sex</p> <p>(b) Father—A. (i) Name and surname, rank or profession; (ii) Age; (iii) Birth-place. B. (i) When and where married; (ii) Previous issue, living and deceased</p> <p>(c) Mother—(i) Name and maiden surname; (ii) Age; (iii) Birth-place</p> <p>(d) Informant, signature, description and residence</p> <p>(e) Witnesses—(i) Accoucheur; (ii) Nurse by whom certified; (iii) Names of occupier or other witnesses</p> <p>(f) When registered and where</p> <p>(g) Signature of District Registrar</p> <p>(h) Name, if added after registration of birth</p>	<p>Year. Name of District.</p> <p>(a) Born—(i) When; (ii) Where</p> <p>(b) Name of child (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Father, name and surname</p> <p>(e) Mother—(i) Name and surname; (ii) Maiden surname; (iii) When married; (iv) Where married; (v) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(g) Informant—(i) Signature; (ii) Description; (iii) Residence</p> <p>(h) When registered</p> <p>(i) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(j) Name, if added after registration of birth</p>	<p>(a) When born</p> <p>(b) Name (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Name and surname of father</p> <p>(e) Name and maiden surname of mother</p> <p>(f) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(g) Signature, description, and residence of informant</p> <p>(h) When registered</p> <p>(i) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(j) Baptismal name, if added after registration of birth</p>	<p>Year. Parish. County or Burgh. Name of Registrar.</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) Name (if given), and whether informant present or not. Baptismal name (if different), or name given without baptism and date of insertion thereof; (ii) Sex; (iii) When born, year, day of month, hour; (iv) Where born, if in lodgings, so stated</p> <p>(b) Father—(i) Name, rank, profession, or occupation, age, birthplace; (ii) When and where married, issue living and deceased</p> <p>(c) Mother—Name, maiden name, age, birthplace</p> <p>(d) Informant—Signature of father or mother, or other informant and residence, if out of house in which birth occurred</p> <p>(e) When and where registered. Signature of Registrar</p>	<p>Name of District, Union, and County.</p> <p>(a) Date and place of birth</p> <p>(b) Name (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Name, surname, and dwelling-place of father</p> <p>(e) Name, surname, and maiden name of mother</p> <p>(f) Rank and profession of father</p> <p>(g) Signature, qualification, and residence of informant</p> <p>(h) When registered</p> <p>(i) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(j) Baptismal name, if added after registration of birth, and date</p>
Sixty days next after day of birth. Fee for registration by District Registrar 1s., by Assistant Registrar 2s.	Sixty days next after birth	Forty-two days next after day of birth	Twenty-one days next after birth	Forty-two days next after birth
Twelve months following day of birth or arrival in State of child of under 18 months. Parent or other person making application to make statutory declaration as to truth of particulars and pay fee of 5s. to District or 10s. to Assistant Registrar	Twelve months next after birth. (a) Person present at birth, or (b) parent or (c) guardian, to make solemn declaration before Registrar of particulars and pay fee of 5s. Registrar may require attendance at his office	Three months from date of birth. Any person required to furnish particulars to attend, within seven days after notice, at Registrar's office and give required information	Three months after date of birth. (a) Person required to give information, or (b) any person having knowledge of particulars, upon being required, to attend personally and give information to Registrar	Three months from date of birth. Any of the persons required to give information, to attend, after 7 days' notice, personally at Registrar's office and give information

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>B.—Births</i>				
6. <i>Third Period within which Registration may be made and Procedure for Registration during that Period</i>	..	Seven years from date of birth. Written authority of Government Statist in accordance with regulations required prior to registration. Fee, 10s., and search, costing 2s. 6d., must be first made, in proof of birth not having been previously registered	..	..
7. <i>Final Period after which Registration may not be made</i>	Six months following birth if it took place in State or after arrival in State, if child born at sea or outside of New South Wales	Seven years from date of birth, except by the authority of a Judge of Supreme Court or of County Courts. Fee and search as No. 6	Three years following birth or arrival in State of child under 18 months of age	Six calendar months from birth, unless child born at sea or in any part of Australasia other than South Australia
8. <i>Registration of Birth occurring outside State or District</i>	In case of arrival in New South Wales of child under 18 months of age, born at sea or in any place outside of New South Wales, whose parents are about to take up their abode therein, Registrar to register birth upon solemn declaration by parent of particulars	The birth of a child, born at sea or in any State of the Commonwealth other than Victoria, of parents whose ordinary place of abode is within Victoria, may, within 12 months of birth, be registered upon solemn declaration by parent or guardian. If born at sea, after 12 months	No provision is made except for births at sea, but according to the Amendment Act of 1867 a Registrar may register "after 60 days and within 3 years following the arrival in the colony of any child under the age of 18 months"	In case of child born at sea or in any part of Australasia, other than South Australia, of parents whose ordinary place of abode is within South Australia, Registrar may register birth on solemn declaration of particulars by father, mother, or guardian, or person approved by Registrar-General
9. <i>Registration of Birth occurring at sea</i>	Master of British or Colonial vessel on arrival in port in New South Wales to furnish to Health Officer of port, or, if there be none, to Chief Officer of Customs, particulars of birth	Master of vessel trading to any port in Victoria to forthwith make a minute setting forth particulars, and on arrival to send certificate of minute to Government Statist for entry in Marine Register book	Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival in port in Queensland, to furnish to Health Officer of port, or, if there be none, to Chief Officer of Customs, particulars of birth	..

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Seven years from date of birth. Written authority of Registrar-General in accordance with regulations required prior to registration. Fee: 5s. to District, 10s. to Assistant Registrar	Five years from date of birth. Written authority of Registrar-General required prior to registration. Fee 5s.	Twelve months next after birth. Any person required to furnish particulars to attend, within seven days of notice, at Registrar's office and give required information with solemn declaration in presence of Registrar and Superintendent Registrar, who both sign register and receive fee of 2s. 6d.	..	Twelve months next after birth. Any person required to give information to attend, after 7 days' notice, at office of Registrar, produce solemn declaration of particulars required, and pay fee of 2s. 6d.
Seven years from date of birth, except by authority of Judge of Supreme Court	Five years from date of birth, except under authority of Judge of Supreme Court	Twelve months next after birth, except under authority of Registrar-General, and on payment of fee of 10s.	Three months following day of birth, unless parents or guardian make declaration before Sheriff and pay fee of 2s.	Twelve months next after birth, except on written authority of Registrar-General and payment of fee of 5s.
Parent of child under 18 months of age, born in any country other than Western Australia, if remaining within Western Australia for 60 days, to inform District Registrar and make within such period statutory declaration of the truth of all particulars	In case of arrival in State of child whose birth has not been registered elsewhere, and who is under 18 months at time of arrival, born at sea or in any place outside of State, whose parents or guardians are about to take up their abode in the State, Registrar may, within 12 months after arrival, on solemn declaration by one parent or guardian, register birth without fee	(a) Consular officer to register child born within his district (b) Child born abroad not within consular district may be registered at any consulate, provided consular officer satisfied and 7 years have not elapsed since birth and sanction of Secretary of State obtained (c) Person removing from a sub-district, before registration took place, may make declaration, within 3 months, to Registrar of sub-district to which he has moved, which declaration is forwarded on payment of fee of 2s. to Registrar of district in which birth took place	(a) If parish where-in birth occurred is different from parish of domicile of parents, Registrar of former to transmit copy of entry to Registrar of latter, who is to transcribe same in his register, noting on margin name of parish of birth (b) Birth of child of any Scottish subject taking place in a foreign country, if intimated to Deputy Clerk Register within 12 months thereof, and certified by British Consul, to be entered in "The Foreign Register"	(a) Any person required to give information who removes, before registration, out of district in which birth took place, may give information in presence of Registrar paying fee 2s. Declaration to be sent to Registrar of district where birth took place and entered there (b) Birth of child of Irish parents which takes place in a foreign country, if intimated to Registrar-General within 12 months thereof and certified by British Consul, to be entered in "The Foreign Register"
Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in Western Australia, to send through Health Officer of port, or, if none, through Chief Officer of Customs, particulars of birth to District Registrar, who enters same in Marine Register of Births and transmits form to Registrar-General for entry in general Marine Register of Births	..	(a) Master of British ship to enter birth in log book, and, on arrival at port in United Kingdom, or at such time and place as Board of Trade directs, to send return to Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who forwards copy to Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for entry in Marine Register Book (b) Captains of His Majesty's ships to send return direct to Registrar - General of Births and Deaths	Same as England and Wales	Same as England and Wales

AND DEATHS—*continued.*—*continued.*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
B.—Births				
10. <i>Registration in event of finding new-born child exposed</i>	Chief or head constable to forthwith inform Registrar thereof and of place where found	Member of police force in charge of nearest police station to forthwith give notice and information of fact and place of finding to Government Statist or District Registrar	Same as New South Wales	Constable of or resident within district or person by whom child is found to forthwith give notice and information thereof and of place where found to District Registrar
11. <i>Registration of Birth of illegitimate, adopted, or still-born Child. (Special provisions)</i>	(No provision)	<i>Illegitimate Child.</i> —When birth registered by father, he may be registered as father and his name given to child. Occupier of house in which illegitimate child born to notify Registrar within 3 days. If not in city, town, or borough, notification to be made within 1 week to Registrar or member of police force in charge of nearest police station. If mother is occupier 3 weeks allowed for information	<i>Illegitimate Child.</i> —Occupier of house in which illegitimate child born, within 3 days of birth, to notify District Registrar in writing. If house not in city or town notice may be given within 1 week to District Registrar or officer in charge of nearest police station. If mother is occupier 3 weeks allowed. Parent not relieved from onus of registration	(No provision)
12. <i>Registration of Name given given subsequent to Registration of Birth</i>	Parent, within 7 days, to deliver to District Registrar certificate, signed by minister or other person who gave name. Registrar to make additional entry in register and certify same on certificate. Minister or other person giving name to deliver certificate on payment of fee of 1s.	If name given within 12 months of registration by baptism or in presence of Registrar (a) Minister or Registrar to sign certificate and deliver to parent or guardian or person procuring the giving of the name. (b) Parent, etc., to deliver certificate to Government Statist or District Registrar. (c) Registrar to register name on receipt of certificate	Same as New South Wales	If name given within 6 months after registration in presence of Registrar, District Registrar, on receipt of fee of 10s., to register name or additional name in register and notify Registrar-General thereof
13. <i>Evidence</i>	Certified copies of registers admissible as evidence (<i>Evidence Act</i>)	Certified copies of registers or entries, signed by Government Statist or Assistant Government Statist, to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any Court or before any person acting judicially	(a) Certificates or certified copies given and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received in all Courts of justice as evidence (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that original register is lost or destroyed to be received in any Court of justice as conclusive evidence	(a) Certified copies of entries under hand and seal of Registrar-General or Deputy Registrar-General to be received as evidence in any Court of justice within South Australia and its dependencies (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that register is lost or destroyed also to be evidence

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Chief or head of police in district to inform District Registrar thereof and of place where child was found	(No provision)	Person finding and person in whose charge child placed to give, within 7 days, such information as he possesses to Registrar and to sign register	Person finding to forthwith give notice to Registrar, or to Inspector of Poor, or to District Constable, who give notice thereof to Procurator-fiscal	Same as England and Wales
<p>(a) <i>Adopted Child.</i>—When order of adoption made, Registrar to make entry in register of surname of adopting parent</p> <p>(b) <i>Still-born Child.</i>—Birth to be registered, without fee, within 14 days. If born more than 10 miles from nearest medical practitioner, magistrate, or officer of police, birth to be reported within 14 days of burial to nearest police officer</p>	<p><i>Illegitimate Child.</i>—Father not required to give information. Registrar not to enter name of father except at joint request of both mother and father (Also same as Queensland)</p>	<p>(a) <i>Illegitimate Child.</i>—Father not required to give information. Name of father not to be entered in register, except at joint request of both parents</p> <p>(b) <i>Still-born Child.</i>—Birth not to be registered</p>	<p><i>Illegitimate Child.</i>—Same as England and Wales</p> <p>When paternity found by decree of Court, Clerk of Court to notify, within 10 days, Registrar of parish of domicile of father, who adds to entry name of father and "illegitimate" in margin</p> <p>If child registered as illegitimate found by Court to be legitimate, entry to be made</p> <p>If child legitimated <i>per subsequens matrimonium</i>, Registrar to note same on margin with date of marriage</p>	<p><i>Illegitimate Child.</i>—No person, as father, required to give information</p> <p>Registrar not to enter name of father, except on joint request of both parents</p>
Parent or guardian or person procuring name to be altered or given, within 60 days, to deliver to District Registrar certificate signed by minister or other person who has altered or given name. Certificate to be given on payment of fee of 1s. Registrar to enter name in register, on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d., and transmit certified copy to Registrar-General	Parent or guardian or person who signed original entry, within 12 months of registration, to deliver to Registrar certificate signed by minister or parent or guardian giving name, with fee of 2s. Registrar to enter name and send certificate, with copy of entry, to Registrar-General. Fee to minister for certificate of baptism not to exceed 1s.	Parent or guardian, within 12 months after registration, to have name entered in register on giving certificate of baptism or other certificate to Registrar with fee of 1s. Registrar to enter same and forward copy to Registrar-General. If child baptised, minister signs certificate, on receipt of fee of 1s., otherwise parent or guardian signs	<p>(a) Parent or guardian or person procuring name to be given, within 6 months, to give Registrar certificate of baptism or other certificate with fee of 1s. Registrar to insert name in register and transmit duplicate to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p> <p>(b) After 6 months authority of Sheriff necessary</p> <p>Certificate of registration to be produced at baptism, in default Minister to forthwith notify baptism to Registrar</p>	Same as England and Wales
Certified copies of registers or of entries in registers, signed and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar, to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all proceedings, whether civil or criminal	<p>(a) Copy of register or of entry, certified under hand of Registrar or deputy, and sealed or stamped, to be evidence in any Court</p> <p>(b) Certificate under hand of Registrar-General that original register is lost or destroyed to be conclusive evidence</p> <p>(c) Certificate from any part of British Dominions not to require further proof</p>	Certified copy of entry in general register, sealed with seal of General Register Office, to be received as evidence in all Courts	Extract of entry, signed by Deputy Clerk Register or Registrar, admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions	Certified copy of entry, stamped with seal of General Register Office, admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions

AND DEATHS—*continued.*—*continued.*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>B.—Births</i>				
14. <i>When copy of Entry in Register not Evidence</i>	No register or certified copy to be received in evidence when registration has been effected six months—(a) following such birth in New South Wales; or (b) after the arrival in New South Wales of the child, if born at sea or outside the State	(a) No register or entry to be given in evidence unless signed and attested by informant, nor certified copy unless original so signed and attested (b) No register or certified copy to be evidence wherein it appears that 12 months have intervened between birth and registration, unless made by written authority of Government Statist	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..
15. <i>Penalties</i> ..	Failing to give notice in accordance with <i>Notification of Births Act</i> , max., £2	Registering birth after 60 days in contravention of Act, max., £5	Neglecting to give notice of birth of illegitimate child, max., £25, or imprisonment for six months	Registering birth after six months following day of birth, max., £50
16. <i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Notification of Births Act 1915</i> (only applies to proclaimed municipalities and shires).—Father, if actually residing in house when birth took place, or person in attendance upon mother, to give notice within 36 hours to Under-Secretary of Department of Public Health or person authorized by him. To apply to child which has issued after 28th week of pregnancy, alive or dead. Notification in addition to ordinary registration of birth	..	..	..

<i>C.—</i>				
1. <i>Acts relating to Registration of Deaths</i>	..	Cemeteries Act 1915	Cremation Act 1913 ..	Cremation Act 1891, 1919

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
—continued.				
<p>(a) When 12 months have intervened between birth and registration, unless entry made by written authority of Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) When 7 years have expired between birth and registration, unless entry made by authority of Judge of Supreme Court</p>	<p>(a) When birth was registered after 12 months, unless entry made on written authority of Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) When birth was registered after 5 years, unless entry made on authority of Judge of Supreme Court</p>	<p>(a) Unless register signed by informant or entry made upon certificate from Coroner or in pursuance of provisions with respect to registration of birth at sea</p> <p>(b) When registration was made after 3 months from birth unless signed by both Superintendent Registrar and Registrar</p> <p>(c) When made after 12 months, unless under authority of Registrar-General</p>	<p>No register of birth, except in case of child born at sea, admissible in evidence if made after 3 months have elapsed between date of birth and registration, unless entry signed by District Examiner</p>	<p>When not sealed with seal of General Register Office</p>
District Registrar knowingly registering birth after 12 months, max., £50	<p>(a) Registrar registering 12 months after birth, save as provided by Act and by <i>Legitimation Act</i>, max., £50</p> <p>(b) Failing to give notice under <i>Notification of Births Act</i>, max., 20s.</p>	<p>(a) Registering birth after 3 months without declaration, or after 12 months without authority, max., £10</p> <p>(b) Failing to notify birth under <i>Notification of Births Act</i>, max., £1</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of birth within 21 days, max., 20s.; within 3 months, max., 40s.</p> <p>(b) Failing to give notice of finding of exposed new-born child. Registrar failing to enter registration of illegitimacy or legitimacy or to transmit extract, max., 40s.</p> <p>(c) Failing to produce child on demand by Registrar, 40s.</p> <p>(d) Registering birth after 3 months without authority, max., £5</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of finding of new-born child exposed, max., 20s.</p> <p>(b) Registering birth after 3 or 12 months in contravention of Act, max., £5</p>
..	<p>(a) Penalty not to be imposed if within 60 days of birth declaration made and posted to Registrar</p> <p>(b) <i>Notification of Births Act 1910</i> (applies only to proclaimed Local Authority Districts).—Same as New South Wales, except that information to be given to clerk of Local Authority</p>	<p>(a) Registrar-General may direct that place of birth be added to entry</p> <p>(b) Registrar, on demand at time of registration, to furnish certificate of registration on receipt of fee not exceeding 3d.</p> <p>(c) <i>Notification of Births Act 1907</i> (only in force in such areas in which it is adopted by the Local Authority).—Same as New South Wales, except that information to be given to District Medical Officer of Health</p>	<p>When an entry of birth is made in a register, Registrar to give or transmit by post, within two days, without fee, extract of same to informant</p>	..

Deaths.

Cremation Act 1897	Cremation Act 1905. Registration of Deaths in War Act 1915	Cremation Act 1902. Registration of Burial Act 1864 Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880	Cremation Act 1902 Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act 1855	Cemetery Act 1847	Clauses
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**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
2. Person required to give Notice and furnish Particulars of Death	Tenant of house or place where death occurred	A. Notice—(a) Occupier of house or tenement; (b) legally qualified medical practitioner present at death; (c) nurse present at death B. Particulars—(a) Every person present at death or in attendance during last illness or in case of death, illness, disability or default; (b) occupier of house or tenement	Tenant of house or place where death occurred	(a) Father or mother of child (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which death happened (c) Any person authorized by (a) or (b)
3. Particulars required for Registration of Death	Year. District. Place. Registrar. (a) Descriptions—(i) When and where died; (ii) Christian name and surname, rank and profession; (iii) Sex and age (b) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Duration of last illness; (iii) Medical attendant; (iv) When he last saw deceased (c) (i) Christian name and surname of father; (ii) if known, with rank or profession; (iii) Christian and maiden name of mother (d) Signature, description and residence of informant (e) (i) Signature of District Registrar; (ii) Date; (iii) Where registered (f) If burial registered—A. (i) When; (ii) Where buried; (iii) Undertaker by whom certified. B. (i) Name; and (ii) Religion of minister; (iii) Names of two witnesses of burial (g) Where born and how long in Australian colonies or States, indicating which (h) If deceased was married—(a) (i) Where; (ii) At what age; (iii) To whom; (b) Issue in order of birth, their names and ages	Year. District. Registrar. (a) Description—(i) No.; (ii) When and where died; (iii) Name and surname; (iv) Sex and age (b) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Duration of last illness; (iii) Legally qualified medical practitioner by whom certified; (iv) When he last saw deceased (c) Name and surname of father and mother (maiden name, if known) with occupation (d) Signature, description and residence of informant (e) (i) Signature of Registrar; (ii) Date; (iii) Where registered (f) If burial registered—(i) When and where buried, undertaker by whom certified; (ii) Name and religion of minister or names of witnesses of burial (g) Where born and how long in the Australian States, stating which (h) If deceased was married—A. (i) Where; (ii) At what age; (iii) To whom. B. Issue, in order of birth, names and ages	District. (a) Date of death. (b) Where died. (c) Christian name (in full) and surname (d) Rank, profession or occupation (e) If deceased was in receipt of pension, state whether military, invalid or old-age (f) Age. (g) Cause of death and duration of illness (h) Medical attendant and when he last saw deceased (i) Parents — A. Father: (i) Christian name; (ii) Surname; (iii) Rank or profession or occupation. B. Mother: (i) Christian name; (ii) Maiden surname; (j) Where deceased was born (k) How long deceased was in the Australian States (stating which) (l) Name of clergyman (if any) who officiated at burial (m) If deceased was married—A. Married; (i) 1st at; (ii) 2nd at. B. Age when married: 1st; (ii) 2nd. C. To whom deceased was married — (i) 1st — Christian name in full, surname; (ii) 2nd—Ditto. D. Issue living — (i) By 1st marriage (names and ages); (ii) By 2nd marriage, ditto. E. Issue dead — (i) By 1st marriage (number and sex); (ii) By 2nd marriage, ditto (n) Name of undertaker (o) Residence prior to admission to hospital or institution (p) Informant — (i) Signature; (ii) Relationship (if any) to deceased; (iii) Residence; (iv) Date; (v) Witness to signature	Year. District. (a) When died (b) Name and surname (c) Sex (d) Age (e) Rank or profession (f) Usual residence (g) Birthplace and length of residence in Commonwealth (h) Age at marriage or re-marriage (i) Number of issue—living—(i) male; (ii) female (j) Number of issue deceased—(i) male; (ii) female (k) Cause of death (l) Place where death occurred (m) Signature, description and residence of informant (n) Signature of Registrar and date of registration

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
Occupier of house or tenement in which death occurred	(a) Occupier of house or tenement in which death took place (b) Relatives of deceased present at death (c) Each person present at death, or, in default (d) Undertaker having charge of funeral	(a) Nearest relatives present at death or in attendance during last illness, or, in default (b) Every other relative dwelling or being in the same sub-district, or, in default (c) Each person present and occupier of house, or, in default (d) Each inmate of house and persons causing body to be buried	(a) Nearest relatives present at death (b) Occupier of house or tenement (c) If occupier be person who died, nearest relatives (d) Inmates of house or tenement	Same as England and Wales
District. Registrar. (a) Description—(i) When and where died; (ii) Name and surname, rank or profession; (iii) Sex and age (b) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Duration of last illness; (iii) Medical attendant by whom certified; (iv) When he last saw deceased (c) Name and surname of father and mother, maiden name if known, with rank or profession (d) Signature, description and residence of informant (e) (i) Signature of District Registrar; (ii) Date; (iii) Where registered (f) If burial registered—(i) When and where buried, undertaker by whom certified; (ii) Name and religion of minister, or names of witnesses of burial (g) Where born, and how long in the Australian colonies, stating which (b) If deceased was married—(i) Where; (ii) At what age; (iii) To whom; (iv) Issue in order of birth, their names and ages	Year. District. (a) Died—(i) When; (ii) Where (b) (i) Name and surname; (ii) Birth-place (c) Sex (d) Age (e) Rank or profession (f) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Medical attendant (g) Informant—(i) Signature; (ii) Description; (iii) Residence (h) When registered (i) Signature of Registrar	(a) Where died (b) Name and surname (c) Sex (d) Age (e) Rank or profession (f) Cause of death (g) Signature, description and residence of informant (h) When registered	Year, Parish, County or Burgh. Registrar (a) Name, rank, profession or occupation (b) Sex (c) Age (d) Where born and how long in this district (e) Parents' names and rank, profession, or occupation (f) If deceased was married—(i) To whom; (ii) Issue in order of birth, names and ages (g) Particulars of death—(i) When died, year, day of month, how; (ii) Where died; (iii) Cause of death and how long disease continued. Medical attendant by whom certified and when he last saw deceased; (iv) Burial place, undertaker by whom certified (h) Signature of informant (i) When and where registered and signature of Registrar	District. Union. County. (a) Date and place of death (b) Name and surname (c) Sex (d) Condition (e) Age last birthday (f) Rank, profession or occupation (g) Certified cause of death and duration of illness (h) Signature, qualification and residence of informant (i) When registered (j) Signature of Registrar

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

C.—Deaths

4. <i>Period with in which Registration should be made</i>	Thirty days next after death	Notice, 7 days after day of death Particulars 21 days next after death	Thirty days next after death	Ten days after the day of death
5. <i>Second period within which Registration may be made</i>				Six calendar months following the day of death Registrar may require (a) person required to give information; or (b) any person present at or cognizant of death to make solemn declaration of particulars and pay fee of 2s. 6d.
6. <i>Period after which Registration may not be made</i>	Thirty days next after death	Twenty-one days next after death	Thirty days next after death	Six calendar months from death, unless death occurred at sea or in some part of Australasia other than South Australia
7. <i>Registration of Death occurring elsewhere than in a house</i>	In case any dead body is found exposed, Coroner, or, if there be none, nearest Justice of Peace to forthwith inform District Registrar thereof and of place where found	If dead body found exposed, Coroner or member of police force in charge of nearest police station to forthwith give notice and information of fact and place of finding to Government Statist or District Registrar	Same as New South Wales	In case dead body found exposed, constable or Coroner to forthwith give notice and information thereof and of place where found to District Registrar
8. <i>Registration of Death occurring at sea</i>	Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in New South Wales, to furnish health officer of port, or, if there be none, chief officer of Customs particulars on form supplied by latter	If any of His Majesty's subjects dies at sea on board British or Colonial vessel trading regularly to any port in Victoria, master to forthwith make minute of particulars and send certificate to Government Statist, who enters same in Marine Register Book	Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in Queensland, to furnish health officer of port, or, if there be none, chief officer of Customs particulars required by Act	(No provision)

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
—continued.				
Fourteen days next following the day of death	Eight days, inclusive of day of death. If written notice be sent to Registrar with certificate of cause of death, particulars may be furnished within 32 days next after day of death	Five days from date of death. If written notice be sent to Registrar with certificate of cause of death, particulars may be furnished within 14 days next after day of death	Eight days next after date of death	Same as England and Wales
Twelve months next following day of death. Informant to make statutory declaration as to truth of particulars and pay fee. After 12 months registration can be effected on written authority of Registrar-General and on payment of fee	Twelve months from day of death or finding of dead body elsewhere than in house. Registrar may require person required to give information to attend personally within 7 days of notice and furnish particulars to best of his knowledge and belief	Twelve months from day of death. Registrar may require any person required to give information to attend personally within 7 days of notice and give necessary particulars	Fourteen days after date of death. Person required to give information or any other person having knowledge of particulars to attend personally and give information to Registrar	Same as England and Wales
Seven years from date of death except by authority of a Judge of Supreme Court	Twelve months from date of death, but Judge of Supreme Court may order Registrar to register death at any time	Twelve months from day of death, except on written authority of Registrar General	Fourteen days after date of death	Twelve months next after death, except with written authority of Registrar-General and on payment of fee of 5s.
When dead body found exposed, Resident Magistrate to inform District Registrar thereof, and of place where found	When person does not die in house, or dead body found elsewhere than in house, every relative of deceased having knowledge of any particulars, and, in default, any person taking charge of body, and person causing it to be buried, to give notice to Registrar within 8 days of death or finding and attend at office and sign register	Every relative, having knowledge of any particulars, and, in default, every person present at death, and, in default, person finding body and person taking charge of same, and person causing body to be buried to furnish particulars to Registrar within 5 days	(a) In event of person dying not in house or tenement, occupier of house or tenement in which such person was at the time lodging or residing, or, if person was occupier, inmates to notify Registrar within 24 hours. If not known where person lodged, any person present at death or finding body, or any parish or public officer or person to whom body brought to inform Registrar who notifies Procurator-fiscal (b) Person finding dead body of newborn child to notify Registrar or Inspector of Poor or District Constable	Same as England and Wales
Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in Western Australia, to send, through health officer of port, or, in default, through chief officer of Customs, free of charge, to District Registrar particulars of death. District Registrar registers in Marine Register of Deaths	If person dies at sea on board any trading vessel entered or bound for any Tasmanian port, or, if person travelling to Tasmania dies at sea upon any vessel which touches at any Tasmanian port, captain or authorized agent to give information to District Registrar, and sign register	(a) Master of British ship to enter death in log-book with particulars, nationality and last place of abode of deceased, and send return on arrival at any port in United Kingdom, or at such time and place as Board of Trade directs, to Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who forwards copy to Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for entry in Marine Register Book (b) Captain of His Majesty's ship to send return direct to Registrar-General of Births and Deaths	Same as England and Wales	Same as England and Wales

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

C.—Deaths

9. <i>Registration of Death when Inquest is held</i>	Coroner or Magistrate to notify to District Registrar verdict of jury or opinion of Magistrate, with particulars required for registration	Jury, Coroner, or Magistrate to inquire into particulars required for certificate of death. Coroner or Justice to inform Government Statist or Registrar	Coroner or Magistrate to notify to District Registrar verdict of jury or opinion of Magistrate, with all other necessary particulars	Coroner to forthwith give notice of finding of dead body exposed, with certificate of supposed cause of death
10. <i>Authority for Burial</i>	District Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver, without fee, certificate of registration to undertaker, to be handed to minister or person performing funeral service	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to undertaker certificate of registration of death	Same as New South Wales	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver, without fee, to undertaker certificate of registration of death, to be handed to person legally having charge of place of burial
11. <i>Burial without Authority</i>	Person burying or performing funeral or religious service to give notice of facts forthwith to District Registrar	Person who buries, cremates, or otherwise disposes of body to give notice forthwith to Government Statist or Registrar	Person performing funeral service to forthwith give notice to District Registrar	Person who buries or in any other way disposes of body to forthwith give notice to Registrar
12. <i>Burial when Inquest is held</i>	Coroner or Magistrate may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker	Coroner or Justice holding inquest may order body to be buried before registration, and gives undertaker certificate of his order	Same as New South Wales	Coroner may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker, to be delivered to person legally having charge of place of burial
13. <i>Burial of Still-born Child</i>	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i>				
— continued.				
Coroner to notify District Registrar verdict of jury or his opinion, with such particulars as he requires concerning the death	Coroner, within 8 days of finding of jury, to give information to Registrar	Coroner, within 5 days of finding of jury, to send particulars to Registrar	When a precognition is held, Procurator-fiscal to inform Registrar of result of same, and latter makes entry accordingly	Coroner to send to Registrar, within 5 days of finding of jury, certificate concerning death, specifying finding of jury and cause of death
District Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to undertaker certificate of registration, to be handed to minister or person who is required to bury or perform any religious service for the burial	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to person giving information or to undertaker certificate of registration, to be handed to minister or person required to bury or perform any funeral or religious service at the burial	Registrar, on receipt of notice of death and medical certificate, to forthwith hand, free of charge, certificate of registration to person giving information or undertaker to be delivered to person who buries body or performs any funeral or religious service for burial	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to informant, without fee, certificate of registration, to be handed by undertaker to person in charge of cemetery or place of burial	Registrar, on registering death or receipt of written notice with certificate of cause of death, to give, without fee, certificate of registration to informant or undertaker, to be delivered to person who buries body or performs funeral service
Person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for burial to give notice forthwith to District Registrar	Undertaker, or, in default, registrar or caretaker of cemetery or person burying or performing service to notify Registrar within 7 days, giving particulars for registration	Person burying or performing funeral service to give notice to Registrar within 7 days	Person in charge of cemetery to give notice to Registrar within 3 days	Person who buries body or performs funeral service without order from Coroner or certificate to notify Registrar or Registrar-General within 7 days
Coroner may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker	Coroner may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker	Coroner to give order for burial to relative of deceased or to person who causes body to be buried or to undertaker	(No provision)	Coroner may authorize burial before registration
(a) Death to be registered within 14 days (b) Interment to be authorized by certificate of duly qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife or nurse or police or resident magistrate or officer of police not under rank of sergeant (c) If born 10 miles from such person certificate not necessary, but birth must be reported within 14 days to nearest police office	No person in control of or who buries bodies in burial ground to permit burial of still-born child without (a) certificate of medical practitioner who was in attendance at birth or who has examined body, or (b) declaration by person, who would have notified birth, if born alive, that no medical practitioner was present or that certificate not obtainable and that child was not born alive, or (c) order of Coroner holding inquest on body	Still-born child not to be buried without either (a) certificate from registered medical practitioner who was in attendance at birth or examined body, certifying that child was not born alive, or (b) declaration that no medical practitioner was present or that certificate was unobtainable and that child was not born alive, or (c) if inquest was held, order for burial from Coroner	(No provision)	Same as England and Wales

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
14. <i>Certificate of Cause of Death</i>	Medical attendant on deceased to deliver certificate of cause of death to person whose duty it is to give it, with information of death, to District Registrar	Legally qualified medical practitioner to certify to cause of death and duration of illness	Medical certificate of cause of death where physician or surgeon attended on deceased to accompany certificate of death	Medical practitioner, who attended upon deceased or examined body, to deliver to nearest of kin, occupier, or other informant certificate of cause of death, to be handed to District Registrar when notifying death
15. <i>Special Provisions for Cremation</i>		Person in charge of cremation to forthwith transmit to Government Statist or Registrar certificate of cremation. Permission to cremate must have two certificates from legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom personally attended deceased, and the other a municipal officer of health or licensed under Cemeteries Act	District Registrar to issue "Cremation Permit" (a) upon receipt from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one stating that one had been in attendance, both stating that deceased died from natural causes, or, (b) after <i>post-mortem</i> shewing that deceased died from natural causes, or (c) upon receipt of certificate from J.P. who has held inquest that no further examination is necessary Registration to precede issue of cremation permit	Same as Queensland, with additional clause (d), in cases where death occurred in the Commonwealth outside South Australia, upon receipt of certificates from two medical practitioners entitled to practise and actually practising
16. <i>Certificate of Burial</i>	Undertaker to transmit forthwith after burial to District Registrar, certificate of burial signed by himself and two respectable householders	Undertaker to transmit to Government Statist or Registrar certificate of burial signed by himself and minister officiating at burial or two respectable witnesses who are householders	Same as New South Wales	(No provision) ..
17. <i>Register of Burials</i>	Register of burials kept by District Registrar	All burials and cremations in a cemetery to be registered in register book kept by trustees of cemetery	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i>				
—continued.				
Duly qualified medical practitioner, who attended deceased to give certificate of cause of death to informant, to be delivered to District Registrar. Not necessary in case of inquest	Medical practitioner, who attended deceased's last illness, to furnish certificate of cause, both secondary and primary, of death, free of cost to informant, to be delivered to Registrar. In absence of medical practitioner, midwife or other person acting in same capacity may give certificate	Registered medical practitioner in attendance during deceased's last illness to hand certificate of cause of death to informant, who delivers it to Registrar. When inquest held, certificate of finding of jury sufficient	Medical person, who was in attendance during last illness and until death, within 7 days to transmit to Registrar certificate of cause of death. If not sent, Registrar to transmit form, which must be returned, filled in, within 3 days of receipt	Registered medical practitioner, who attended deceased to give certificate of death to be delivered to Registrar. When inquest held, certificate of finding of jury sufficient
	<i>Cremation Act 1905</i> contains no special provisions for registration of death when body cremated	(a) Cremation not permitted until death registered, except on Coroner's certificate. Certificate required (i) from registered medical practitioner who attended deceased in last illness and can certify definitely as to cause of death, confirmed by second medical practitioner, or (ii) from medical practitioner, expert in pathology, appointed by cremation authority, after <i>post-mortem</i> examination or (iii) from Coroner (b) Still-born child may be cremated, if certified as such by registered medical practitioner after examination of body	Same as England and Wales	(No provision)
Undertaker or person who buries or otherwise disposes of dead body to transmit forthwith to District Registrar certificate of burial signed by himself and by officiating minister or two respectable persons	(No provision)	(No provision)	(No provision)	(No provision)
All burials within a cemetery to be registered in register book kept by Trustees of cemetery. Searches to be allowed on payment of fee of 1s.	(No provision)	Registers of burials to be kept by rector, vicar, or curate of a parish burial ground or by person appointed by owner of cemetery. Copies to be sent to Registrar of Ecclesiastical Court of Diocese	All burials within any burial ground to be registered in register kept by Parochial Board. Private registers may be kept, but such do not relieve proprietors from registering in parochial register	All burials within any burial ground provided under the <i>Public Health (Ireland) Act 1870</i> , to be registered in register book kept by Burial Board. Officer of Board to make returns to Registrar

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
18. <i>Evidence</i> ..	Certified copies of registers admissible as evidence. (<i>Evidence Act</i>)	(a) Certified copies of registers or entries signed by Government Statist or Assistant Government Statist to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any court or before any person acting judicially (b) Register book of burials or copy or extract to be received as evidence of burial	(a) Certificates or certified copies given and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received in all courts of justice as evidence (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that original register is lost or destroyed to be received in any court of justice as conclusive evidence	(a) Certified copies of entries under hand and seal of Registrar-General or Deputy Registrar-General to be received as evidence in any court of justice within South Australia and its dependencies (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that register is lost or destroyed also to be evidence
19. <i>When Copy of Entry in Register not Evidence</i>	..	(a) When not signed by informant (b) When there is not also entry of registration of burial or cremation in the register	When there is no entry of registration of burial in the register	When it appears that 6 months have intervened between the day of death and the day of registration
20. <i>Penalties</i> ..	..	(a) Burying without certificate of registration, or failing to give information when burying without certificate. Max. £20 (b) Failing to transmit certificate of cremation, undertaker omitting to send certificate of burial. Max. £5 (c) Registered person under <i>Infant Life Protection Act</i> failing to give notice of death of boarded-out illegitimate child. Max. 6 months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or £25 (d) Registrar giving certificate of registration of death of boarded-out child without authorization. Max. £50	(a) Cremation without permit. Max., £500 and/or imprisonment for 2 years (b) Breach of regulations under <i>Cremation Act</i> . Max. £10	(a) Burying without certificate and failing to notify Registrar. Max. £10 (b) Registering death after 6 months. Max. £50 (c) Medical practitioner refusing or neglecting to give certificate of cause of death. Max. £5 (d) Breach of regulations under <i>Cremation Act</i> . Max. £10

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
—continued.				
<p>(a) Certified copies of registers or of entries in registers, signed and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar, to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all proceedings whether civil or criminal.</p> <p>(b) Register of burials or copy or extract to be received as evidence of burial before all courts and persons.</p>	<p>(a) Copy of register or of entry, certified under hand of Registrar or Deputy, and sealed or stamped to be evidence in any court.</p> <p>(b) Certificate under hand of Registrar-General, that original register is lost or destroyed, to be conclusive evidence.</p> <p>(c) Certificate from any part of British Dominions not to require further proof.</p>	<p>Certified copy of entry in General Register, sealed with seal of General Register Office, and register books of burials to be received as evidence in all courts.</p>	<p>Extract of entry signed by Deputy Clerk Register or Registrar admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions. Copies of registers of burials to be evidence.</p>	<p>Certified copy of entry, stamped with seal of General Register Office, admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions.</p>
<p>(a) When there is no entry in the register of registration of burial or other disposal of dead body.</p> <p>(b) When 12 months have intervened between death and registration, except registration authorized by Registrar-General.</p>		<p>(a) When entry in register (i) not signed by Informant, or (ii) not made upon certificate from Coroner, or (iii) not made in pursuance of Act relating to deaths at sea.</p> <p>(b) When more than 12 months have elapsed between day of death and day of entry unless made with authority of Registrar-General.</p>		<p>When not sealed with seal of General Register Office.</p>
<p>(a) District Registrar registering death after 12 months without authority. Max. £50.</p> <p>(b) Failing to deliver certificate of cause of death to Registrar, medical practitioner failing or neglecting to give same. Max. £2.</p> <p>(c) Interring still-born child contrary to Act. Max. £100 or 6 months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.</p>	<p>(a) Registering or causing death to be registered after 12 months, burying still-born child without certificate, burying or performing funeral service without certificate and failing to notify Registrar within 7 days. Max. £10.</p> <p>(b) Failing to deliver certificate of death, refusing or neglecting to give medical certificate, failing to deliver same to Registrar. Max. £2.</p> <p>(c) Contravention of regulations under Cremation Act. Max. £50.</p> <p>(d) Contravention of provisions of Infant Life Protection Act. Max. £25 or imprisonment for 6 months.</p>	<p>(a) Failing to register burial. Max. £5.</p> <p>(b) Registering death or burying still-born child in contravention of Act, failing to give notice in case of burial without certificate. Max. £10.</p> <p>(c) Failing to deliver certificate of registration or of cause of death. Max. £2.</p> <p>(d) Breach of regulations under Cremation Act. Max. £50.</p> <p>(e) Making false declaration under Cremation Act. Max. 2 years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice within 8 days of death, failing to notify Registrar in case of burial without authority. Max. 20s.</p> <p>(b) Failing to attend when required to give information, or to notify death outside of a house, or to notify finding of new-born child. Max. 40s.</p> <p>(c) Failing to deliver certificate of registration to undertaker. Max. £10.</p>	<p>Failing to deliver certificate of registration, failing to deliver certificate of cause of death to Registrar. Max. 40s.</p> <p>Registering death, or burying still-born child in contravention of Act. Max. £10.</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

C.—Deaths

21. <i>Miscellaneous Provisions</i>	..	<p>(a) In case of death of boarded-out infant, it is not lawful for any legally qualified medical practitioner other than medical officer appointed under <i>Neglected Children's Act</i> to give certificate of cause of death except by direction of Coroner or a Justice</p> <p>(b) Occupier of house in which death of illegitimate child under 5 years of age occurs, to give notice to Registrar</p> <p>(c) Occupier of house to notify death of boarded-out illegitimate child within 12 hours to Secretary for Department of Neglected Children and to the police</p>	Registered person in charge of boarded-out infant to give notice of death within 24 hours to nearest police station. Occupier of house in which death of illegitimate child under 5 years of age occurs or to which body brought to give notice in writing within 24 hours to District Registrar. If not in city or town, notice to be given within one week to District Registrar or officer in charge of nearest police station.	..
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II. REGISTRATION

1. <i>Acts relating to Registration of Marriages</i>	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1899 Marriage Act 1899	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1915 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (No. 2) 1915	The Marriage Act 1861, 1870 The Justices Marrying Act 1872	The Marriage Act 1867, 1868, 1882 Births, Marriages and Deaths Amendment Act 1907
2. <i>Definition of Terms</i>	..	<i>Registrar of Marriages.</i> —Any officer who, pursuant to Marriage Act, has been or is appointed by Governor for purpose of celebrating marriages	<i>District Registrar.</i> —Any District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar	<i>Officiating Minister.</i> —Any minister of religion, whose name is entered as officiating minister in book kept by Registrar-General, and any minister of religion statedly officiating as such who may be enrolled thereafter
3. <i>Chief Registration Officers</i>	Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Government Statist and Assistant Government Statist appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar-General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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AND DEATHS—*continued.*

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No entry in register or certified copy to be inadmissible in evidence, by reason merely that entry has not been signed by informant	<p>(a) <i>Illegitimate Child.</i>—Occupier of house in which illegitimate infant under 5 years of age dies or to which body brought to give notice within 24 hours to Registrar. If not in city or town, notice to be given within one week to Registrar or officer in charge of nearest police station</p> <p>(b) <i>Registration of Deaths in War Act 1915.</i>—Registrar may register death of person killed in war outside Tasmania. Certificate of officer in charge of Base Records to accompany application for registration</p>	Registrar - General may direct that place of death be added to entry in register. When burial takes place without rites of Church of England, person in charge of burial to transmit certificate of burial to rector, vicar or curate in charge of parish or to person keeping register in case of a burial ground or cemetery	Death of a Scottish subject taking place in a foreign country, if intimated to Registrar-General within 12 months and certified by British Consul, to be entered in "The Foreign Register"	..
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OF MARRIAGES.

The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1894, 1900, 1907, 1914	The Marriage Act 1895 The Marriage Amendment Act 1896	Parochial Register Act 1812 Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836, 1837 Marriage Act 1836, 1898 Foreign Marriage Act 1892	The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1854, 1855, 1860 The Marriage (Scotland) Act 1856 The Lord Clerk Register (Scotland) Act 1879	The Marriages (Ireland) Act 1844 The Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act 1863 The Registration of Marriages (Ireland) Act 1863 The Matrimonial Census and Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act 1871
<i>Minister.</i> —A minister of religion or other person duly registered to celebrate marriages within Western Australia	<p>(a) <i>General Search.</i>—A search, without stating its object, or where, to aid enquiry, some essential particular relating to name, relationship, year or locality is lacking</p> <p>(b) <i>Particular Search.</i>—A search for a specific entry where all particulars are available, and which involves a search not extending over 3 years</p> <p>(c) <i>Officiating Minister.</i>—Any minister registered at office of Registrar-General</p>	<p>(a) <i>General Search.</i> A search during a number of hours not exceeding six, without stating its object</p> <p>(b) <i>Particular Search.</i>—A search over any period not exceeding five years for a particular entry</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minister</i> includes ministers and pastors of Christian congregations of all denominations</p> <p>(b) <i>Heritor.</i>—A person entitled to elect a schoolmaster under 43 Geo. IV. c. 54</p>	<p>(a) <i>General Search.</i>—A search during any number of successive days (<i>sic</i>) not exceeding six, without stating its object</p> <p>(b) <i>Particular Search.</i>—A search over any period not exceeding five years for any given register of marriages</p>
Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act	Registrar - General appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom	Deputy Clerk Registrar appointed by His Majesty	Registrar-General of Marriages appointed by Lord Lieutenant

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
4. <i>Other Registration Officers</i>	District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Governor	Registrars appointed by Governor	District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Governor	District Registrars of Births and Deaths to be also District Registrars of Marriages
5. <i>Registry Districts</i>	All Registry Districts existing when Act was passed. Governor may alter existing division, but one district must be Registry District for Sydney	Governor divided State into Districts and defined limits and may revoke, vary and alter limits	Governor divided State into Registry Districts and may alter such division	Districts existing under the <i>Registration of Births and Deaths Act</i>
6. <i>Registry Offices</i>	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry for New South Wales" in Sydney, established prior to passing of Act	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —Government Statist's in Melbourne (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —Appointed by Governor	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry for Queensland" in Brisbane	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry Office" in Adelaide (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —According to regulations
7. <i>Regulations</i>	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Governor may make regulations for—(a) management of Registry Offices; (b) guidance of Statist and Registrars; (c) carrying out Act. No penalty for breach to exceed £5	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Registrar-General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for—(a) management of Registrar's offices; (b) prescribing duties of Registrars; (c) departmental working of Act; (d) generally carrying out and enforcing Act
8. <i>Books, Forms, &c.</i>	Registrar-General to furnish to each District Registrar—(a) books for registry of marriages; (b) forms for certified copies; (c) forms of marriage certificate, and to every duly registered officiating minister forms of marriage certificates and books for the registry of marriages	Government Statist to furnish to every person empowered by law to celebrate marriages certificate forms	Registrar-General to furnish to District Registrar books for registry of marriages and forms for certified copies and to every officiating minister duly registered a sufficient number in duplicate of marriage registry books and forms	Registrar-General to furnish to every District Registrar, officiating minister and officiating registrar such printed forms as may be necessary to enable them to register marriages
9. <i>Duties of Registrars</i>	To inform himself carefully of every marriage happening within his district, and to register same in register, with particulars, as soon as possible after the event, without fee	Immediately after marriage to enter upon three marriage certificates the required particulars	Same as New South Wales	To preserve certificates forwarded to them and cause them to be bound in convenient volumes

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
MARRIAGES—continued.				
District, Deputy District and Assistant Registrars appointed by Governor or by Registrar-General	(a) Registrars of Births and Deaths and their deputies to be Registrars of Marriages (b) Governor may appoint any official nominated by scheduled religious bodies to be a Registrar of Marriages	(a) Superintendent Registrars appointed by Board of Guardians (b) Registrars appointed by Registrar-General or by Superintendent Registrar with his approval (c) Other Registrars—(i) Clergymen of Church of England; (ii) Registering Officer of Quakers; (iii) Secretary of Synagogue; (iv) Registrar of Nonconformists; (v) Other duly authorized persons	Sheriff in control and superintendence of Registrars, who are elected by parochial board of parish. If no board, heritors appointed, subject to approbation of Sheriff. Assistant Registrars appointed by Registrars	Superintendent Registrars and Registrars as appointed under <i>Registration of Births and Deaths Act</i> if they think fit to accept office, otherwise Guardians of Unions appoint. Every Registrar may appoint a deputy
Governor fixed boundaries of Registry Districts and may alter or vary any district and the boundaries thereof	Districts as determined by or under the <i>Registration of Births and Deaths Act</i>	Guardians of Unions and parishes to divide into districts approved by Registrar-General, who may include extra-parochial places in districts, and with consent of Local Government Board, unite or divide districts	Existing parishes which may be divided or united into districts by Sheriff. Where parish is wholly or partly in a burgh, town council possesses powers of parochial boards	Same districts as under <i>Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Act</i> . Lord Lieutenant, or Registrar-General, with his approbation, may alter boundaries of districts and form new districts
<i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Registry for Western Australia" in Perth	Same as those for registration of births and deaths	Same as those for registration of births and deaths	Same as those for registration of births and deaths	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Register Office" in Dublin (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —A register office in each district
Governor may make regulations for—(a) management of General and District Registries; (b) effectual carrying out of Act, and may alter, amend or repeal regulations	Governor may from time to time make rules and regulations for more effectually carrying out provisions of Act and may alter and repeal same	Local Government Board, or Registrar-General, with approval of same, may make regulations for—(a) management of Registrar; (b) duties of Registrar-General, officers and Registrars	Secretary for Scotland, or Deputy Clerk Registrar, with his approbation, may make regulations for—(a) management of General Registry Office; (b) discharge of duties of officer, and Registrars	Lord Lieutenant, or Registrar-General, with his approbation, may make regulations for management of Registrar Office and duties of Registrar-General, officers and Registrars
Registrar-General to furnish to every District Registrar register books for the registry of marriages and to every minister marriage register books and forms.	Registrar-General to furnish to every Registrar and officiating minister printed forms for registration of marriages	Registrar-General to provide every Registrar with duplicate marriage books for marriages and forms for certified copies thereof	Deputy Clerk Registrar to furnish to each Registrar register books of marriages, certificates, schedules notices and forms	Registrar-General to furnish duplicate marriage register books and forms for certified copies to—(a) Registrars; (b) rector, vicar or curate of every church or chapel; (c) every Presbyterian minister; (d) clerk of the Quakers; (e) every person authorized by Jews
To enter in marriage register book certificates of marriages which have been forwarded to him, or which he has himself celebrated. Fee for registering marriage, 2s. 6d.	When marriage celebrated by him or contracted before him, same as celebrator of marriage. (See No. 16.)	To register marriages in duplicate in the marriage register immediately after celebration on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d. One filled-in book to be retained by Registrar, other sent to Superintendent Registrar	To enter particulars of all marriage schedules received by him in register, and transmit all schedules and duplicate registers to Registrar-General	To make entries in register book of all certified copies of marriage certificates received, and to register every marriage solemnized in his presence

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
10. Returns to be made	(a) District Registrar in April, July, October, and January, to transmit to General Registry copies of entries in registers made during preceding three months (b) Minister celebrating marriage to transmit original certificate of marriage within 1 month to District Registrar	(a) Registrar of Marriages to send notice of marriage within 7 days after celebration, and certificates of marriage in January, April, July, and October to Government Statist (b) Government Statist to send abstract of number of marriages annually to Chief Secretary, to be laid before Parliament	District Registrar to transmit in April, July, October, and January to General Registry copies of entries in registers of marriages made during preceding 3 months	District Registrar, officiating minister, and officiating registrar to send quarterly to Registrar - General report of all marriages celebrated by them during 3 preceding calendar months
11 Indexes of Registers, &c.	(a) Registrar-General to keep—(i) Indexes of district registers; (ii) Index of register for District of Sydney; (iii) General Index of all marriages in New South Wales (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	(a) Government Statist and (b) Registrars of Marriages to keep indexes of all register books	(a) Registrar - General to keep—(i) Indexes of District Registers, and (ii) General index of all marriages in Queensland (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	(a) Registrar-General and (b) District Registrars to keep indexes of register books
12. Searches in Indexes and Registers	Every person, on payment of fee and giving written memorandum of particular entry he desires to find or search for, entitled at reasonable hours to search indexes and registers in which such entry appears to be	Government Statist or Registrar, upon receipt of fee and application of any person, to cause at all reasonable hours search to be made of index or register	Same as New South Wales	Any person entitled at all reasonable hours to search indexes
13. Certified Copies of Entries	Every person, on payment of fee, entitled to copy of any entry, certified by Registrar-General or District Registrar	On application, and payment of fee, Government Statist to give certified copy of any entry under his hand	Same as New South Wales	Any person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register books under hand of Registrar-General or District Registrar, on payment of fee

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
MARRIAGES—continued.				
District Registrar to forward on first day of month following receipt copies of the marriage register received by him from ministers to Registrar-General	Registrar or officiating minister on 1st of January, April, July, and October, or within 14 days thereafter, to forward to Registrar - General report of all marriages performed during preceding month, distinguishing those performed by licence	(a) Superintendent Registrar to forward quarterly to Registrar-General copies of registers received by him, and receive fee of 2d. for each entry (b) Registrar to send similar copies quarterly, and receive fee of 6d. for each entry (c) Registrar - General to send annual abstract to Local Government Board, to be laid before Parliament	(a) Registrar to transmit one copy of register annually to Sheriff, to be forwarded to Deputy Clerk Register (b) Registrar to make out twice a year account of number of marriages registered, and is paid 2s. for each of first 20 entries, and 1s. for each subsequent entry. In lieu, parochial board may pay fixed salary (c) Deputy Clerk Register to send annual abstract to Secretary of State, to be laid before Parliament	(a), (b) Same as England and Wales (c) Registrar-General to send annual abstract to Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before Parliament (d) Rector, vicar, or curate of every church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, and registering officer of Quakers and Jews to send to Registrar quarterly copies of entries in their registers, and, when registers filled, one copy thereof
(a) Registrar-General to keep index of marriages in General Registry (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	Registrar - General to keep indexes of the register books in his office	(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of all certified copies of registers (b) Superintendent Registrar to keep index of District Register on forms supplied by Registrar-General	(a) Deputy Clerk Register to keep tabulated alphabetical index of all registers in his custody (b) Registrar to keep index of duplicate registers kept by him	(a) Registrar-General to keep index of all certified copies (b) Superintendent Registrar and (c) Registrar to keep indexes of register books.
Registrar - General and District Registrars to allow at all reasonable times, searches in register books on payment of prescribed fee	Every person entitled, at all reasonable hours, on every day except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all public holidays to search indexes and register books in Registrar-General's office	(a) General Register Office.—Every person entitled to search indexes, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday on payment of fee (b) Registrar's Office.—Searches may be made at all reasonable times on payment of fee	(a) Deputy Clerk Register's Office.—Every person entitled on payment of fee to search index between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday (b) Registrar's Office.—Every person entitled, on payment of fee, to search indexes at reasonable hours, subject to regulations prescribed by Sheriff (c) Other Offices.—Registrar, rector, vicar or curate of any church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, and registering officer of Quakers and Jews to allow searches in register books at all reasonable times	(a) Registrar - General's Office.—Searches may be made, on payment of fee, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday (b) Superintendent Registrar and Registrar's Office.—Searches in indexes allowed (c) Other Offices.—Registrar, rector, vicar or curate of any church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, and registering officer of Quakers and Jews to allow searches in register books at all reasonable times
Registrar-General or District Registrar to give sealed or stamped copy certified under his hand of entry in register book, on payment of fee	Every person may have certified copy of any entry under hand of Registrar - General on payment of fee	Registrar - General or Registrar may give certified copy of register of marriage on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have copy of entry in register on payment of fee	Certified copy of entry to be delivered on payment of fee

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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II. REGISTRATION OF

14. Fees for Searches and Certified Copies	(a) Every search in any index, 5s. (b) Every certified copy of any entry or of any marriage, 2s.	(a) From 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry, if desired), 2s. 6d.; (ii) Certificate (including search), 7s. 6d. (b) Prior to 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry, if desired), 1s.; (ii) Every certificate (including search), 2s.	(a) Every search, 2s. (b) Certified copy of any entry, 2s. (c) Certified copy of any marriage, 2s.	(a) General search, 2s. 6d. (b) Particular search, 1s. (c) Certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d.
15. Correction of Errors	Person charged with duty of making entry not liable for penalty. If within 1 month of discovery of error, he corrects same, by making and signing new marginal entry (a) in presence of either of the parties to the marriage, or (b) in presence of District Registrar, who makes like alteration in certified copy	When Registrar is informed of, or discovers error in entry, he is to correct same (a) within 6 months, (b) in presence of parties to marriage, (c) in case of death or absence of any of same, on written authority of Government Statist, or (d) in presence of two credible witnesses who have knowledge of truth of correction. Correction to be made in margin and dated, and copy sent to Government Statist	Same as New South Wales	No person discovering error in form or substance of entry liable to penalty, if, within 1 month, he corrects error by dated entry in margin, in presence of (a) parties married, or (b) Registrar-General or District Registrar and two credible witnesses, who attest same. Registrar-General to be notified of correction
16. Duties of Celebrators of Marriage	After celebration of marriage certificate to be signed by minister or registrar, and by parties and by witnesses, and one copy delivered to one of the parties. Two copies to be signed, with declarations indorsed thereon	Immediately after marriage to enter upon three marriage certificates the required particulars. One copy to be kept by celebrator, one to be handed to one of the parties immediately after marriage, and one to be sent to Government Statist	Minister or Registrar or Justice of the Peace celebrating marriage to sign certificate and deliver one copy immediately after marriage to one of the parties, and minister or Justice of Peace within 1 month to transmit original certificate to District Registrar	To make out in triplicate certificate signed by parties, witnesses, and himself, and (a) deliver one copy to one of the parties immediately after marriage; (b) forward one within 7 days to District Registrar; c send one to Registrar-General

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i>				
<p>(a) Every search in an index, 2s 6d.</p> <p>(b) Every certified copy of any entry, 1s.</p> <p>(c) Every certificate on search, 7s. 6d.</p>	<p>(a) General search, not exceeding 1 hour, 2s. 6d.; each additional hour or part, 1s. 6d.</p> <p>(b) Particular search, 1s.</p> <p>(c) Certificate with particular search only, without seal, 2s. 6d.; with seal, 5s.</p>	<p>(a) <i>General Register Office.</i>—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Copy of certificate, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>(b) <i>Registrar's Office.</i>—(i) Search over 1 year, 1s.; (ii) Each additional year, 6d.; (iii) Copy of certificate, 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Deputy Clerk Register's Office.</i>—(i) General search, 20s.; Particular search, 1s.; extract, 2s.</p> <p>(b) <i>Registrar's Office.</i>—General search, 2s.; Particular search, 1s.; extract, 2s.</p> <p>(c) Certified copy of certificate of irregular marriage granted on warrant of Sheriff, 5s.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Registrar - General's Office.</i>—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.</p> <p>(b) <i>Superintendent Registrar's and Registrar's Offices.</i>—(i) General search, 5s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.</p> <p>(c) <i>Registrar's Office.</i>—Search in entries not forwarded to Superintendent Registrar, 6d.</p> <p>(d) <i>Ministers', &c., Registers.</i>—(i) Search not over 1 year, 1s.; (ii) Each additional year, 6d.</p> <p>(e) Certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d., and 1d. stamp duty</p>
<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by any person authorized by Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may be corrected by Registrar-General or by District Registrar on his order, in margin, on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d. and of statutory declaration setting forth nature of error and true facts of case, made by person required to give information, or in default, by two credible witnesses having knowledge of the truth of the case</p>	<p>No person charged with duty of registering marriage, who discovers error, liable for penalty if within 1 calendar month of discovery and 2 years of registration of marriage, he corrects same in presence of Registrar-General or Registrar or officiating minister and two credible witnesses. Registrar-General to be notified of correction</p>	<p>Accidental errors may be corrected in presence of parties married, or, in case of death or absence, in presence of Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses. Correction to be made in margin of register</p> <p>If correction made within 1 month after discovery no penalty is to be enforced</p>	<p>Person discovering error to forthwith give information to Sheriff who summons person concerned in making erroneous entry and person interested and examines them on oath. If satisfied he authorizes correction to be made in "The Register of Corrected Entries," enters same in margin of original entry, and transmits copy to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p>	<p>(a) <i>Church of England, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Jews.</i>—Error may be corrected within 1 month of discovery, if correction made in margin, in presence of parties married, or, in case of death or absence, in presence of Registrar and two credible witnesses, who attest same</p> <p>(b) <i>Other Religions.</i>—Person discovering error to forthwith notify Justices at Petty Sessions, who summon person making error and persons interested, examines them on oath, and has correction made in margin</p>
<p>Minister or District Registrar, immediately after marriage, to register particulars in triplicate—(a) one copy to be delivered to one of the parties to marriage; (b) if celebrated by minister, one copy with fee to be sent to District Registrar, and forwarded by him to Registrar-General; (c) one copy retained by minister or District Registrar</p>	<p>To make out certificate of marriage in triplicate—(a) one copy to be delivered immediately after marriage to one of the parties thereto; (b) one copy to be forwarded to Registrar-General within 7 days; (c) one copy to be kept as record of marriage</p>	<p>To register marriage in duplicate in two of the marriage books immediately after celebration, on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>In case of regular marriage, copy of form of schedule to be produced with information required inserted therein, and signed by parties, witnesses, and minister, and delivered to the parties, who, within 3 days, are to deliver or send same by post to Registrar. Registrar to enter same in register, and transmit schedules with duplicate registers to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p>	<p>(a) Vicar, rector, or curate of church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, or registering officer of Quakers and Jews immediately after ceremony to register marriage in duplicate in two registers signed by minister or registering officer, parties, and two witnesses</p> <p>(b) With all marriages parties contracting to send certificate of marriage to Registrar</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
17. <i>Particulars required for Registration of Marriage</i>	<p>Year. District. Place. Registrar.</p> <p>(a) When and where married</p> <p>(b) Names and surnames of parties</p> <p>(c) Rank or profession</p> <p>(d) Usual place of residence</p> <p>(e) Condition (bachelor or spinster, widower or widow, divorced or divorced petitioner)</p> <p>(f) Birthplace</p> <p>(g) Ages</p> <p>(h) Parents—A. (i) Father (Christian name and surname); (ii) Mother, Christian name and maiden surname. B. Father's rank or profession</p> <p>(i) Where married</p> <p>(j) According to rites of</p> <p>(k) Signatures of parties, two witnesses, officiating minister and District Registrar</p>	<p>Year. Parish or Church. District. Denomination.</p> <p>(a) No. in register</p> <p>(b) When and where married</p> <p>(c) Name and surname of each party</p> <p>(d) Conjugal condition, also date of each former spouse (if widowed) or date of order absolute (if divorced)</p> <p>(e) Children by each former marriage—(i) living; (ii) dead</p> <p>(f) Birthplace</p> <p>(g) Occupation</p> <p>(h) Exact residence of each party—(i) present; (ii) usual</p> <p>(i) Parents' names—(i) Father, also occupation; (ii) Mother (full maiden name)</p> <p>(j) Declaration by parties as to whether by banns or licence, also how marriage celebrated</p> <p>(k) Signature of two witnesses</p> <p>(l) Certificate by Minister, Government Statist, or Registrar of Marriages</p>	<p>(a) Name of celebrator</p> <p>(b) Designation of celebrator</p> <p>(c) Church or address of place where celebrated</p> <p>(d) Bridegroom—(i) Name in full; (ii) Rank or occupation; (iii) Residence; (iv) Condition; (v) Age last birthday—(vi) Birthplace; (vii) Father's name (Christian name and surname in full); (viii) Father's rank or profession; (ix) Mother's Christian name and maiden surname</p> <p>(e) Bride. Same as bridegroom</p> <p>(f) Witnesses (names in full)</p> <p>(g) Signature of minister or Registrar</p> <p>(h) Usual signatures of parties to the marriage</p> <p>(i) Usual signatures of witnesses</p>	<p>Date. District.</p> <p>(a) Names and surnames to be written in full</p> <p>(b) Ages</p> <p>(c) Places and countries of birth</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Trade or calling</p> <p>(f) Residence at time of marriage</p> <p>(g) Names and surnames of fathers of both parties</p> <p>(h) Place in which celebrated</p> <p>(i) Signatures of parties</p> <p>(j) Signatures of two witnesses</p> <p>(k) Trade or calling of witnesses</p> <p>(l) Residence of witnesses</p> <p>(m) Date</p> <p>(n) Signature of Registrar or officiating minister</p>
18. <i>Special Provisions for Quakers, Jews, &c.</i>	<p>Certificate of marriage to be transmitted to District Registrar by person celebrating marriage or by one of the parties thereto, stating date, place of marriage, and name, designation and usual residence of each of the parties</p>	<p>In case of Quakers and Jews—Same as New South Wales, certificate to be transmitted within three months of date of marriage</p>	<p>Where both parties are Quakers or Jews, certificate of marriage to be transmitted within ten days to District Registrar by person celebrating marriage or by one of the parties thereto, stating date and place of marriage, and name, designation, and usual residence of each of the parties</p>	<p>Where any religious body or society has no officiating minister, Governor may direct Registrar-General to appoint officiating Registrar with same powers as officiating minister</p>
19. <i>Evidence</i> ..	<p>Certified copies of registers admissible as evidence (<i>Evidence Act</i>)</p>	<p>Certified copies of registers or of entries, signed by Government Statist or Assistant Government Statist to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any Court or before any person acting judicially</p>	<p>Certificates or certified copies of registers given and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received in all courts of justice as evidence</p>	<p>Certified copies of registers under hand and seal of Registrar-General or District Registrar to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any court of justice within the State</p>

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i>				
<p>(a) When and where married</p> <p>(b) Christian names and surnames</p> <p>(c) Ages</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Rank, profession, or occupation</p> <p>(f) Residence — (i) present; (ii) usual</p> <p>(g) Father's Christian name and surname</p> <p>(h) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(i) Mother's Christian name</p> <p>(j) Place where married</p> <p>(k) How married</p> <p>(l) Signatures of parties and witnesses</p>	<p>District, No. in Register</p> <p>(a) Marriage by licence or certificate</p> <p>(b) Rites under which marriage performed</p> <p>(c) Husband — (i) Signature; (ii) Residence, present, usual; (iii) Age; (iv) Profession or occupation; (v) Condition (if previously married, date of decease of former spouse, number of children, living, dead); (vi) Birthplace; (vii) Father's name and occupation; (viii) Mother's name</p> <p>(d) Wife. Same as husband</p> <p>(e) Signatures of two witnesses and celebrator of marriage</p>	<p>Year. Name of Church. Parish. County</p> <p>(a) When married</p> <p>(b) Name and surname</p> <p>(c) Age</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Rank or profession</p> <p>(f) Residence at time of marriage</p> <p>(g) Father's name and surname</p> <p>(h) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(i) Where married</p> <p>(j) Whether married by licence or banns</p> <p>(k) Signatures of parties, two witnesses and minister</p>	<p>Name of parish, county, or burgh. Registrar</p> <p>(a) When, where and how married</p> <p>(b) Signatures of parties</p> <p>(c) Residence — (i) present; (ii) usual</p> <p>(d) Age</p> <p>(e) Rank or profession and relationship of parties (if related)</p> <p>(f) Condition — (i) if a widower or widow, whether second or third marriage; (ii) Children by each former marriage, living, dead; (iii) Birthplace and when and where registered</p> <p>(g) If a regular marriage, signatures of officiating minister and witnesses</p> <p>(h) If irregular, date of extract, sentence of conviction or declaration of decree, and in what Court pronounced</p> <p>(i) When and where registered and signature of Registrar</p>	<p>Name of Church. Parish. City</p> <p>(a) When married</p> <p>(b) Name and surname</p> <p>(c) Age</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Rank or profession</p> <p>(f) Residence at time of marriage</p> <p>(g) Father's name and surname</p> <p>(h) Rank and profession of father</p>
No special provision	Persons objecting to celebration of marriage by officiating minister or Registrar may mutually contract and celebrate marriage between themselves, but such celebration must be performed before two or more witnesses and in presence of Registrar of marriages, who registers same	<p>(a) Registering officer of Quakers must register marriage in duplicate as soon as conveniently may be after celebration</p> <p>(b) Secretary of Synagogue must register marriage in duplicate immediately after celebration</p>	No special provision	<p>(a) <i>Quakers</i>.—Registers kept by person whom recording clerk of Society of Friends at their central office in Dublin certifies to be a registering officer in Ireland</p> <p>(b) <i>Jews</i>.—Registers kept by person whom the president of the London committee of deputies of the British Jews certifies to be secretary of a Synagogue in Ireland</p>
Certified copies of registers signed and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all proceedings whether civil or criminal	Certified copies of registers or entries under seal made or given by Registrar-General to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any court of justice within the State	<p>(a) Certified copies of entries sealed with seal of General Register Office to be received as evidence</p> <p>(b) Register of marriages is valid in law</p>	<p>(a) Extract of entry signed by Deputy Clerk Register or Registrar admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions</p> <p>(b) Certified copy of irregular marriage granted on warrant of Sheriff to be evidence in United Kingdom and Dominions belonging thereto</p>	<p>(a) All certified copies of entries stamped or sealed with seal of General Register Office to be received as evidence</p> <p>(b) Certified copy not of any force or effect unless sealed or stamped</p>

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
20. Penalties ..	<p>(a) Minister or person celebrating marriage failing to transmit certificate to District Registrar, min. £10; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Person negligently losing or injuring register or copy. Registrar refusing or omitting to register, max. £20</p>	<p>(a) Celebrator of marriage refusing or omitting to register marriage, husband of Quaker or Jew not transmitting certificate to Government Statist, person losing or injuring records, failing to forward documents to Government Statist, Registrar or minister of religion failing to cancel registration on demand, min., £10; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Failing to insert all information on demand by Government Statist, max. £5</p> <p>(c) Giving false information, guilty of perjury</p>	<p>(a) Celebrator of marriage, or in case of Quakers and Jews, parties to marriage, failing to transmit certificate to District Registrar, min., £10; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Person losing or injuring register, District Registrar refusing or omitting to register marriage, max., £50</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false statements for insertion in register, guilty of perjury</p>	<p>(a) Celebrator of marriage neglecting to forward to Registrar-General or District Registrar, certificate of marriage, District Registrar refusing or omitting to register marriage, person in custody of register losing or injuring same, min., £5; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Failing to forward report or making false report to Registrar-General, max. £10</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false declaration, signing false certificate, liable for perjury</p> <p>(d) Registrar registering marriage celebrated in contravention of Act, wilfully destroying register or copy, counterfeiting same, giving false certificate, forging seal, guilty of felony</p>
21. Recovery of Penalties	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate in a summary way, upon complaint of any person	Penalties recoverable in Court of Petty Sessions	Fines and penalties recovered in a summary way before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate	Pecuniary penalties can be recovered in a summary way by any Special Magistrate or two Justices, with right of appeal to Local Court of Adelaide of Full Jurisdiction
22. Limit of Time for Prosecutions	No provision ..	No provision ..	No provision ..	No prosecution to be commenced, except within the space of 2 years after the offence was committed
23. Miscellaneous Provisions	..	<p>(a) Government Statist may return certificate to celebrator of marriage for completion or amendment to be made within 21 days</p> <p>(b) If Government Statist satisfied that registration is false or illegally made, Governor, under direction of Attorney-General, may cancel same. Registrar or minister of religion to cancel same on demand</p>	In event of minister or other authorized person failing to transmit particulars of marriage to District Registrar, it is lawful for Registrar-General to register such marriage after being duly satisfied by statement on oath or solemn affirmation of the negligence in transmitting same	..

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i>				
<p>(a) Party to marriage refusing to answer questions as to particulars required, max. £5</p> <p>(b) Refusing or neglecting to give notice, information or particulars, min., £2; max., £20</p> <p>(c) District Registrar failing to furnish duplicates to Registrar-General, min., £2; max., £10</p> <p>(d) Losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register, max. £20</p> <p>(e) Making false declaration or statement, max. £200 with or without imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years</p> <p>(f) Wilfully destroying, injuring or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, certifying to false contract, forging seal; penal servitude up to 5 years</p>	<p>(a) Registrar or officiating minister neglecting to register or neglecting or refusing to forward certificate to Registrar-General, person in custody of register losing or injuring same, min., £5; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Destroying or injuring register, counterfeiting same, inserting false marriage, giving false certificate, forging seal or signature, guilty of felony</p>	<p>(a) Omitting to register marriage, losing or injuring register or certified copy thereof, max. £50</p> <p>(b) Neglecting to send certified copies of register books, max. £10</p> <p>(c) Breach of provisions of <i>Marriage Act 1898</i>, on summary conviction, max. £10, on indictment, max. 2 years with hard labour or £50</p>	<p>(a) Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Husband or wife failing to deliver or send schedule to Registrar, max. £10</p> <p>(b) Clerk of Court failing to notify Registrar of conviction or decree of declaration of irregular marriage, max. 40s.</p> <p>(c) Making false entry or statement, wilfully destroying, obliterating, injuring or counterfeiting entry or register, giving false certificate, transportation for not exceeding 7 years or imprisonment up to 2 years</p>	<p>(a) Husband failing to send certificate to Registrar; Registrar refusing or omitting to fill up certificate or register marriage, person losing or injuring register, failing to deliver registers or copies to Superintendent Registrar or Registrar-General within one month, max. £10</p> <p>(b) Minister neglecting or refusing to register marriage, max. £40</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false statements, guilty of perjury</p>
Every offence, not a felony or misdemeanour, summarily punishable on conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, upon complaint of any person	All proceedings for recovery of any pecuniary penalty, to be heard and determined and all penalties to be recovered in a summary way as prescribed by the <i>Magistrates Summary Procedure Act</i> . Appeals allowed under the <i>Appeals Regulation Act</i>	Fines recoverable on summary jurisdiction before two Justices. Where sum to be paid on summary conviction exceeds £5, appeal may be made to next Court of Quarter Sessions	Penalties recoverable by summary proceedings by Sheriff	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace. If penalty over £5, appeal may be made to next Court of General or Quarter Sessions
No provision ..	Every action or prosecution to be commenced within 3 years after the offence was committed	Prosecution on indictment to be commenced within three years after commission of offence	No provision ..	Prosecution for an offence punishable on summary conviction must be commenced within three calendar months next after the commission of the offence
If minister fails to transmit particulars of marriage to District Registrar, Registrar-General may register marriage on receipt of statutory declaration of failure of minister to transmit same	..	<p>(a) Registrar of Marriages exempt from serving on jury or inquest and from every parochial and corporate office whatever</p> <p>(b) <i>Foreign Marriage Act 1892</i>.—Marriage Officer (officer authorized by Secretary of State or under marriage regulation) to keep duplicate marriage register and send one to Secretary of State for transmission to Registrar-General</p>	<p>(a) In event of persons convicted before Justice of the Peace of having irregularly contracted marriage, they must register marriage in parish where conviction took place</p> <p>(b) If irregular marriage established by decree of declarator, either party may register in parish of domicile or usual residence. Production to Registrar of extract, warrant for registration, fee 20s. Magistrate or clerk of Court to notify Registrar</p>	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
23. <i>Miscellaneous Provisions</i> —continued.

III. LEGITIMATION OF

1 Acts relating to Legitimation	The Legitimation Act of 1902	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1915	The Legitimation Act of 1899	The Legitimation Act 1898, 1902
2. <i>Legitimation of Children of Parents who have intermarried (Australian States only)</i>	Any child born before marriage of parents who afterwards intermarry deemed on registration of child to be legitimated from birth, provided no legal impediment to the intermarriage of such parents existed at the time of birth	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales
3. <i>Legitimation of Children of Parents, who intend to intermarry</i>	No provision	No provision	No provision	Registration can be effected within thirty days before intermarriage and legitimates child
4. <i>Registration of Legitimation of Child</i>	Father to produce to Registrar statutory declaration, with copy of certificate of marriage. Registrar to register child, whether dead or alive, as lawful issue of such man and wife, makes note in entry and intimates fact to Registrar-General	Father to produce to Government Statist statutory declaration with certificate of marriage or copy thereof. Government Statist to direct Registrar to register child, whether dead or alive as lawful issue of such man and his wife. Father to sign register, otherwise registration not deemed to have been effected	Same as New South Wales	(a) Within 30 days of intermarriage, parent to produce to Registrar, declaration by both parents, and certificate of marriage, if married. Registrar to make note in entry and intimate same to Registrar-General. Father to sign register. (b) After 30 days from intermarriage, parents to—(i) apply to Special Magistrate of Local Court for proof of marriage; (ii) give proof that they are the parents; (iii) obtain certificate of proof from him and file same with Registrar, who registers as above

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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MARRIAGES—*continued.*

..	(c) If persons, who who contracted irregular marriage, within 3 months jointly apply to Sheriff, he certifies and grants warrant to Registrar to register same (d) Marriage of Scottish subject in foreign country, if intimated to Registrar-General within 12 months and certified by British Consul to be entered in "Foreign Register."	..
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CHILDREN.

Legitimation Act 1909	The Legitimation Act 1905	Legitimacy Declaration Act 1858	Legitimacy Declaration Act 1858	The Legitimacy Declaration (Ireland) Act 1868
Any child born before the marriage of parents, who have intermarried is deemed on registration of such child to have been legitimated by such marriage from birth	Any child born before marriage of parents, who have intermarried, deemed to have been legitimated by the mere fact of such marriage	Any natural-born subject of the King or any person whose right to be deemed a natural-born subject depends wholly or in part on his legitimacy, being domiciled in England or claiming any real or personal estate situate in England may apply by petition to the Court, for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes praying for a decree that the petitioner is the legitimate child of his parents and that the marriage of his father and mother or of his grandfather and grandmother was a valid marriage	Any person domiciled in Scotland or claiming any heritable or movable property situate in Scotland, may raise and insist in an action of declarator before the Court of Sessions for the purpose of having it found and declared that he is entitled to be deemed a natural-born subject of His Majesty	Any natural-born subject of the King or any person whose right to be deemed a natural-born subject depends wholly or in part on his legitimacy, being domiciled in England or Ireland or claiming any real or personal estate situated in Ireland, may apply by petition to the Court of Probate in Ireland praying for a decree that the petitioner is the legitimate child of his parents and that the marriage of his father and mother or of his grandfather and grandmother was a valid marriage
No provision ..	No provision ..	..	..	..
Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	..	..	..