

7. **Summary.**—The following table gives a summary of the area acquired, the purchase price thereof, and the number and area of farms allotted in all the States to the 30th June, 1924 :—

**SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.—AREAS ACQUIRED AND ALLOTTED AT
30th JUNE, 1924.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Area acquired or set apart—							
(i) Private land acquired .. acres	1,843,860	1,744,111	41,101	2,106,937	253,478	268,209	6,257,705
(ii) Crown lands set apart ..	7,166,991	528,239	699,723	693,140	8,841,233	61,373	17,990,699
Farms, etc., allotted { No.	6,448	8,640	2,000	3,240	1,095	1,935	23,367
acres	8,134,009	2,290,489	705,565	2,779,078	9,094,711	271,537	23,275,389
Price paid by Government for private land acquired ..	£ 8,050,002	13,214,902	270,480	4,302,942	607,215	2,010,225	28,465,766

§ 9. Tenure of Land by Aliens.

1. **New South Wales.**—(i) *General.* In the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement Acts restrictions are placed on the acquisition of Crown lands by aliens, but in the Mining Act there is no mention of any such restriction.

(ii) *Crown Lands Act.* An alien is not qualified to apply for an original homestead selection, an original purchase lease, a settlement lease, or an original conditional purchase, unless he has resided in New South Wales for one year and at the time of making application lodges a declaration of his intention to become naturalized within 5 years. If he fails to become naturalized, the land is forfeited. The residential limit of 12 months does not, however, apply to applicants for homestead farms, Crown leases, suburban holdings, or leases within irrigation areas; but any alien who becomes the holder of any of these tenures must become naturalized within 3 years. Failure to comply with this regulation involves forfeiture of the holding together with all improvements thereon.

(iii) *Closer Settlement Act.* No person, other than a natural-born subject or a naturalized subject of His Majesty, or, if the subject of a neutral power who has served with the military or naval forces of His Majesty in the war of 1914–1919, is qualified to apply for a settlement purchase, but an unnaturalized subject of such allied power is qualified if he has resided in New South Wales for one year and lodges a declaration of his intention to become naturalized within 2 years. If such person fails to become naturalized the land is forfeited.

2. **Victoria.**—(i) *General.* No restrictions are placed on the holding of land by aliens in either the Land Act or in the Closer Settlement Act. Under the Supreme Court Act (Section 58) every alien friend resident in Victoria may acquire and hold real and personal property in the same manner as if he were a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

3. **Queensland.**—(i) *Land Act.* No alien, who has not first obtained a certificate that he is able to read and write from dictation words in such language as the Minister may direct, is competent to apply for or hold any selection. If an alien acquires a selection or any interest therein, and does not within 5 years become naturalized, all his interest in such selection is forfeited. If, however, an alien has made application to become a naturalized subject before the expiration of 5 years, and his application has, under any law, not been dealt with, such period shall be extended by a further 5 years.

(ii) *Mining Act.* No Asiatic, African, or Polynesian alien may exercise any privilege under a miner's right, except that of alluvial gold mining, nor may he hold any lease or business licence.

(iii) *Leases to Aliens Restriction Act.* Under the Leases to Aliens Restriction Act of 1912, no lease may be granted of any parcel of land exceeding 5 acres in extent to any alien who has not first obtained a certificate that he is able to read and write from dictation in such language as the Secretary for Public Lands may direct.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The only reference to the tenure of lands by aliens is in the Irrigation Act, which prescribes that persons of any Asiatic race, who are not subjects of His Majesty, are disqualified from being lessees.

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* There is no restriction in the Land Act forbidding the holding of land by aliens, but the regulations for the granting of leases of town and suburban lands prescribe that no lease shall be applied for or acquired by an Asiatic or African alien, except those open for cultivation situated northward of latitude 25 degrees south.

(ii) *Mining Act.* Under the Mining Act a miner's right may not be issued to any Asiatic or African alien, nor to any person of Asiatic or African race claiming to be a British subject, without the authority of the Minister. An Asiatic or African alien cannot hold a mining lease.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Aliens Act.* Under the Aliens Act of 1913, real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject.

7. *Northern Territory.*—(i) *Crown Lands Ordinance.* A lease may be granted to any person over 18 years of age.

(ii) *Northern Territory Mining Act.* A miner's right held by an Asiatic alien entitles him to mine only for gold or tin on alluvial ground, while under the Northern Territory Mining Act, and the Tin Dredging Ordinance, no mining lease may be granted to an Asiatic alien, and no such alien is entitled to acquire or hold any lease or any interest therein.

(iii) *Mineral Oil and Coal Ordinance.* No licence or lease shall be granted to (a) any company other than a British Company registered under the provisions of the law relating to companies in force in the Northern Territory; (b) any company, unless two-thirds at least of its shares are held by natural-born or naturalized British subjects; or (c) to any person who is not a British subject.

§ 10. Advances to Settlers.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* Advances to ordinary settlers are effected through the Rural Bank Department of the Government Savings Bank, and may consist of either (a) overdrafts on current accounts; (b) fixed or amortization loans upon mortgage of an estate in fee-simple or upon any tenure or holding under the Crown Lands Act; or (c) advances on purchase of farms. Advances to soldier settlers are made under the Returned Soldiers Settlement Act.

(ii) *Government Savings Bank Act.* (a) *Loans to Settlers.* The following provisions apply to fixed or amortization loans:—(1) no loan may be for a less amount than £50, nor for more than £2,000 to any person; (2) no loan may be made in respect to encumbered land, unless it is used to pay off such encumbrance; (3) the amount of any loan must not exceed two-thirds of the sale value of the security; (4) in the case of holdings under the Crown Lands Act (other than Western Lands leases and homestead leases) in respect of which a certificate of fulfilment of conditions has not issued, or which have not a currency of 5 years, a loan not exceeding £500 and not exceeding the value of the improvements may be made with the guarantee of the Minister for Lands, and (5) in the case of Western Lands leases and homestead leases the loan must not exceed 50 per cent. of the sale value of the security. The interest is fixed by the Commissioners of the Savings Bank, and loans are repayable either (1) in half-yearly instalments of interest and principal extending over 31 years, or (2) at fixed dates.

(b) *Advances on Purchase of Farms.* The Commissioners may make advances to assist persons in purchasing lands, provided that the title is either certificated conditional purchase or freehold. The amount of the advance must not exceed 80 per cent. of the