

# THE RIGHTS IN WATER AND IRRIGATION ACT.

No. 19 of 1914.

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# WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



ANNO QUINTO

## GEORGII QUINTI REGIS,

XIX.

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No. 19 of 1914.

AN ACT relating to Rights in Natural Waters, to make provision for the Conservation and Utilisation of Water for Industrial Irrigation, and for the Construction, Maintenance, and Management of Irrigation Works, and for other purposes.

[Assented to 22nd September, 1914.]

**B**E it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. (1.) This Act may be cited as the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, 1914*. Short title.

(2.) This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Division.

- |      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|
| PART | I.—PRELIMINARY.                |
| PART | II.—THE MINISTER.              |
| PART | III.—RIGHTS IN NATURAL WATERS. |
| PART | IV.—IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.      |

PART V.—IRRIGATION BOARDS.

PART VI.—THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF  
WORKS.

PART VII.—THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

PART VIII.—FINANCE.

PART IX.—ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

PART X.—BY-LAWS.

PART XI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates:—

Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 4.

“Artesian Well” means an artesian well, together with all works as hereinafter defined, constructed, or erected in connection therewith; the term does not include any well from which the water does not flow naturally, but has to be raised by pumping or other artificial means.

See Vic., No.  
2016, s. 3.

“Bed” with reference to any watercourse, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh means the land over which normally flows, or which is normally covered by, the water thereof, whether permanently or intermittently; but does not include land from time to time temporarily covered by the flood waters of such watercourse, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, and abutting on or adjacent to such bed.

“Board” means an Irrigation Board constituted under this Act, and in Part III. includes a Board constituted under the Water Boards Act, 1904; the term also includes the Minister acting in the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on a Board.

Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 4.

“Crown Land” means land vested in His Majesty which is not for the time being dedicated to any public purpose, or subject to any grant, lease, license, contract, or engagement made by or on behalf of His Majesty.

“District” means an Irrigation District constituted under this Act.

“Gazette” means the *Government Gazette* of Western Australia.

“Irrigable” as applied to land means land which the Commissioners appointed under this Act certify to be suitable for irrigation, and of such situation as to be capable of being irrigated by gravitation from works or proposed works.

Vic., No. 2016, s. 3.

“Irrigation” means any method of causing water from a water-course or works to flow upon and spread over land for the purpose of tillage or improvement of pasture, or of applying water to the surface of land for the like purpose.

- In the expression "Lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh," each term means a natural collection of water into and out of which passes either continuously or intermittently in a natural channel a current forming the whole or part of the flow of a river, creek, stream, or water-course.
- "Local Authority" means the Council of a Municipality constituted under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1906, or a Road Board constituted under the Roads Act, 1911.
- "Minister" means the Minister for Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage, or such other member of the Executive Council as the Governor may appoint to administer this Act.
- "Occupier" means the person by whom, or on whose behalf, any land is occupied, and if there is no occupier the person entitled to possession.
- "Owner" means the person who, for the time being, is entitled to receive the rent of any land, either on his own account or on account of some other person, or who would be entitled to receive the rent if the land were let at a rent.
- "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or the regulations or by-laws made under this Act.
- "Spring" means a spring of water naturally rising to and flowing over the surface of land. Vic., No. 2016, s. 3.  
See Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 4.
- "Water-course" means a river, stream, or creek in which water flows in a natural channel, whether permanently or intermittently.
- "Works" means works for the conservation, supply, and utilisation of water, together with all sources of supply, streams, reservoirs, artesian wells, buildings, machinery, pipes, drains, and other works constructed or erected for the purposes of this Act, and all appurtenances to the same, and all lands reserved, occupied, held, or used in connection with works.

#### PART II.—THE MINISTER.

3. (1.) The general administration of this Act shall be under the control of the Minister.

(2.) All lands acquired for or dedicated to the purposes of this Act, and all irrigation works constructed, or in course of construction under this Act, and all irrigation works constructed by the Government before the commencement of this Act which the Governor may, by Order in Council, declare to be subject to this Act, shall vest in the Minister on behalf of His Majesty—

- (a.) until such lands and works are vested in a Board, under the provisions hereinafter contained; or
- (b.) on the dissolution of any Board in which such lands and works may have been vested.

The Minister and advisory Commissioners.  
See Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 60.

(3.) The Minister may exercise, within any District, all the powers and authorities, except the power to borrow money conferred by section fifty-two, and shall have all the immunities, conferred by this Act on a Board—

- (a.) until the constitution of a Board for such District; and
- (b.) after the dissolution of the Board for such District.

(4.) The Governor shall, from time to time, appoint three or more persons, who may be officers of the Public Service, as Commissioners to advise the Minister upon matters relating to the administration of this Act, and any other Act in force for the time being relating to irrigation or land drainage.

The Governor may, from time to time, appoint any officer of the Public Service to act, for such time as the Governor thinks fit, as the deputy of a Commissioner during his absence or illness, or for other sufficient cause.

Any person appointed a Commissioner shall hold such office at the will of the Governor.

(5.) The Governor may, from time to time, appoint such officers and servants as may be necessary for the administration of this Act.

#### PART III.—RIGHTS IN NATURAL WATERS.

Natural waters  
vest in the Crown.  
See Vic., No. 2016,  
s. 4.  
N.S.W., 1902, No.  
51, s. 4.  
Q., 1910, No 25, s. 5.

4. (1.) The right to the use and flow and to the control of the water at any time in any water-course, and in any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, and in any spring, and subterranean source of supply shall, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided, and until appropriated under the sanction of this Act, or of some existing or future Act of Parliament, vest in the Crown.

(2.) This section shall not operate so as to prevent any person from draining any land, or making any dam or tank upon any land, of which he is the owner or occupier: Provided that the flow of water in any water-course, or into or out of any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh is not thereby sensibly diminished.

(3.) Provided also that this Act shall not apply to the water flowing from any spring until it has passed beyond the boundaries of the land belonging to the owner or occupier of the land whereon such spring exists; and it shall also not apply to any subterranean source of water supply from which the water does not flow naturally, but has to be raised by pumping or other artificial means.

The *alveus* of  
water-courses and  
lakes not alienated.  
Vic., No. 2016,  
s. 5.  
Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 6.

5. (1.) Where a watercourse or lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh forms the boundary or part of the boundary of a parcel of land heretofore alienated by the Crown, the bed thereof shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have remained the property of the Crown, and not to have passed with the land so alienated.

(2.) Where a watercourse, or lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh shall form the boundary, or part of the boundary of a parcel of land hereafter alienated by the Crown, the bed thereof shall, notwithstanding such alienation, remain the property of the Crown, and shall not pass with the land so alienated.

(3.) In any such case, whether of land heretofore or hereafter alienated by the Crown, such bed shall be and remain the property of the Crown notwithstanding that one and the same person has been or is the owner of the lands adjacent to both banks.

6. Except as hereinafter provided, or except under the sanction of this Act or of some existing or future Act of Parliament, no person shall divert or appropriate any water from any water-course, or from any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, save in the exercise of the general right of all persons to take water for domestic and ordinary use, and for watering cattle or other stock from any water-course, and from any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, vested in the Crown and to which there is access by a public road or reserve.

Diversions from water-courses, etc., prohibited, except under legal sanction.

Vic., No. 2016, s. 6.  
Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 7

7. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained—

(a.) the owner or occupier for the time being of any land adjacent to any water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp, or marsh, the bed whereof is by this Act declared to have remained the property of the Crown, shall have the like access to the portion of such bed to which such land is adjacent, and the like use of such portion as if this Act had not passed, provided that such portion has not been actually appropriated by or under the sanction of the Crown for any of the purposes of this Act; and

Owner of land adjacent to water-course to have access and remedy for trespass.  
Vic., No. 2016, s. 7.  
Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 8.

(b.) such owner or occupier may have and pursue against any person trespassing upon such portion any remedy for such trespass which such owner or occupier might have had and pursued if this Act had not passed, and as if such person were a trespasser upon land in the possession of such owner or occupier.

But, save for the access and use aforesaid, this section shall not be deemed to restrict the right of the Crown to pursue any remedy against any person trespassing upon such bed nor shall this section entitle such owner or occupier to have or pursue any remedy for trespass against the Crown, the Minister, or a Board, or any person acting under the sanction of the Crown, the Minister, or a Board.

Presumption of grant by length of use annulled.

Vic., No. 2016, s. 8.

Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 9.

8. No right to take and divert water from any water-course, or from any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh for use on any land adjacent to the bed thereof shall be acquired by any owner of such land, and no right to the permanent diversion or to the exclusive use of such water shall be acquired by any person whomsoever by length of use or otherwise than as the same may be acquired or conferred under the provisions of this Act, or of some existing or future Act of Parliament.

Water-course or race on alienated land not to be obstructed.

See Vic., No. 2016, s. 9.

9. (1.) When at the time of the grant or demise of any land heretofore or hereafter made by the Crown under the sanction of any Act of Parliament or regulation providing for the alienation of Crown lands, any creek, stream, race, or drain flows through or over the land so granted or demised, or the bed of any disused stream, race, or drain, or any dam or reservoir is upon the land so granted or demised, although no reservation or exception thereof be contained in the Crown grant or lease of such land, no person shall obstruct or destroy the same or interfere therewith except under the sanction of this Act or of some existing or future Act of Parliament.

Obstruction an offence.

(2.) Any person who shall so obstruct, destroy, or interfere, except as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act; and any person who, being the occupier of any land granted or demised as aforesaid, shall continue or shall fail to remove any such obstruction or interference shall be guilty of an offence against this Act on every day during which such obstruction or interference shall be continued or not removed, after notice in writing to discontinue or to remove the same shall have been given by or on behalf of the Minister to such occupier.

Pollution of water. See Vic., No. 2016, s. 10.

10. (1.) If any person throws or conveys, or causes or permits to be thrown or conveyed, any rubbish, dirt, filth, or other noisome thing, or causes the water of any sink, sewer, or drain, or other filthy water belonging to him or under his control to run or be brought into any river, creek, stream, or water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, or conveys or discharges, or causes or permits to be conveyed and discharged thereinto, any sludge, mud, earth, gravel, or other matter likely to obstruct any such river, creek, stream, or water-course, or the current through any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2.) Nothing contained in this section shall be held to take away, limit, or curtail any right or privilege conferred by the Mining Act, 1904.

11. (1.) The Crown by its officers and servants, and the Minister (in the name and on behalf of the Crown) by any person thereto empowered by the Minister, may in the exercise of the right of the Crown to the control of the waters in water-courses, and in lakes, lagoons, swamps or marshes, enter upon any land and inspect the same and take such measures as may be thought fit for the conservation and regulation of such water and for its preservation from pollution, and for the protection of the bed over or within which it flows or is contained, and for removing any obstruction from such bed, and for clearing and deepening the channel of any such watercourse, and may interfere summarily to prevent the undue, excessive, or illegal diversion or pollution of such water or interference with such bed; and it shall not be necessary for the Crown or the Minister to obtain an injunction or other order of a Court for the purpose of such entry or measures.

Right of entry to the Crown to prevent interference with water-course. See Vic., No. 2016, 11.

(2.) Any person who shall obstruct, impede, or interfere with any officer or servant of the Crown, or with any person acting under the sanction of the Minister, in entering upon any land or in taking any measures for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Obstructing officer an offence.

12. The Minister may, in the name and on behalf of the Crown, grant to the owner or occupier of any land adjacent to any water-course, or to any lake the bed whereof is by this Act declared to have remained the property of the Crown, permission subject to such conditions as the Minister may think fit to carry out works at the expense of such owner or occupier for the protection of such land from damage by erosion or flooding, provided that in the opinion of the Minister such works will not injuriously affect such bed or unduly obstruct such watercourse or lake.

Owner of land adjacent to any water-course may have permission to protect land from damage by erosion or flooding. See Vic., No. 2016, sec. 12.

13. (1.) The Minister shall be entitled, in the name and on behalf of the Crown, to institute and maintain by any person empowered for that purpose by the Minister any proceeding in any Court of Justice, whether such proceeding be for any civil remedy or for the recovery or enforcement of any penalty against any person for illegally diverting or taking or for polluting the water of any water-course, or of any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, or for unlawfully interfering with the bed thereof.

Minister entitled to institute proceedings. See Vic., No. 2016, s. 13.

(2.) In such proceedings it shall not be necessary for the Minister to show that either the Crown or the Minister or any person has sustained damage by such illegal diversion or taking or pollution of water or unlawful interference with such bed; nor that the Crown or the Minister is a riparian owner or otherwise entitled to the use or to the protection of the watercourse,

or of the lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh from which water is illegally diverted or taken, or the water whereof is polluted, or whose bed is unlawfully interfered with; but the Minister shall be entitled to judgment in his favour if it be proved that the water has been illegally diverted or taken or polluted, or that the bed has been unlawfully interfered with; and the Minister shall, in the discretion of the Court, be entitled to the costs and expenses of the proceedings against the person by whom the Court in its discretion shall order such costs and expenses to be paid.

Ordinary riparian  
right defined.

See Vic., 2016, s.  
14.

Q., 1910, No. 25, s. 11.

14. All owners or occupiers of land alienated from the Crown through or contiguous to which runs any water-course, or within or contiguous to which is wholly or partly situate any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, shall in respect to such ownership or occupation have rights free of charge to the water in such water-course or lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, for the domestic and ordinary use of themselves and of their respective families and servants, and for watering cattle or other stock, and every owner of land alienated from the Crown before the commencement of this Act shall have a further right to such water for the irrigation of a garden not exceeding five acres in extent, being part of such land and used in connection with a dwelling.

For the purposes of this and the next following section, land in process of alienation at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be alienated land.

Certain riparian  
owners may apply  
for special licenses  
to divert and use  
water.  
See Vic., 2016, ss. 15  
to 21.  
Q., 1910, No. 25, s.  
12.

15. (1.) Wherever the water of any water-course, or of any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, has been permanently diverted, or at intervals during every year exclusively taken and used by the owner or occupier or the successive owners or occupiers of any parcel of land alienated from the Crown before the commencement of this Act, and has from a date prior to the commencement of this Act been so taken and used by such owner or owners or occupier or occupiers for purposes and uses in respect of such land, other than domestic and ordinary use and watering cattle or other stock and the irrigation of a garden not exceeding five acres in extent, being part of such land and used in connection with a dwelling, such owner or occupier may at any time within twelve months from the commencement of this Act apply to the Minister for a special license to continue in like manner to divert or take and use such water for a further period of ten years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

Application.

(2.) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant or by his agent duly empowered in writing, and shall give the following particulars:—

- (a.) A sufficient description of such land to enable proper searches as to title to be made;
- (b.) The name or description of such water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh;
- (c.) The use to which such land is applied at the time of making the application;
- (d.) The approximate date when the water was first so diverted or taken and used, and approximately the quantity used daily;
- (e.) The mode of such diversion;
- (f.) The date when any dam was constructed or channel cut or flume erected for the purpose of such diversion, with a statement of the dimensions and other sufficient description of such dam, channel, or flume;
- (g.) A description of any engines or other machinery in use at the time of the application;
- (h.) The quantity of water for daily consumption for which the license is sought;
- (i.) The names and addresses of the occupier or occupiers of such land, and of the owners and occupiers respectively of the lands contiguous to such water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, within a distance of three miles of such land;
- (j.) The application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration verifying the several statements therein made.

(3.) The Minister shall cause notice of every such application to be published in the *Gazette*, and in at least one issue of a newspaper circulating generally in the neighbourhood of the land, and shall direct copies of such notice to be served on such persons as he thinks fit, and shall appoint a time, not more than six months from the date of such notice or of the first of such advertisements, within which objections to such application may be received. Advertisement.

(4.) Within the time limited as aforesaid, any owner or occupier of land contiguous to such water-course, or lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh within the said distance of three miles may, in writing signed by him and addressed to the Minister, object to such application being granted, and submit to the Minister the grounds of such objection, together with evidence by statutory declaration supporting the same. Objections.

(5.) The Minister, after such inquiry into the subject-matter of the application and of any objections thereto as he thinks Powers of Governor.

proper to direct, may, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, submit the application to the Governor with a recommendation that the application be refused or that it be granted either wholly or in part.

The Governor may thereupon either refuse the application or direct that a special license, in a form to be prescribed by the Governor, be issued to the applicant in respect of the land and user of the water specified in the application or of so much of such land and water as the Governor thinks fit.

Such special license shall be subject to such special conditions and provisions as the Governor shall determine, and to the provisions of this Act so far as the same are applicable thereto, and to the further condition that, notwithstanding that such special license is expressed to be for a period of ten years, it may be determined or modified at any time in the event or manner hereinafter prescribed.

Privileges and duty  
of special licensee.

(6.) The licensee under such special license may divert, take, and use water to the extent and in respect of the land and in the manner specified in such license.

The licensee shall, at the end of each year of the currency of such license, lodge at the office of the Minister a statutory declaration, headed in the matter of this Act and of his special license, declaring whether the diversion and use of the water have been throughout the past year and still are only as sanctioned by the license.

Determination of  
special license.

(7.) If at any time during the currency of such license it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that the licensee has failed to observe and perform the conditions and provisions subject to which it was issued and held, or that it is expedient, in the interests of the public, as to the diversion and user of the water sanctioned by such license, that the license should be determined or modified, the Minister may give the licensee notice in writing by registered letter sent through the post office that after the expiration of one month from the date of such notice, it is his intention to recommend the Governor to revoke or to modify such license.

Unless the licensee before the expiration of the month so fixed shows to the Minister sufficient cause why the license should not be revoked and determined or modified, the Minister may make such recommendation to the Governor, and the Governor may thereupon make an order revoking or modifying such license.

If such order is made in the interests of the public it may direct such amount by way of compensation to be paid to the licensee out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as to the Governor seems equitable.

16. The Minister may, on the advice of the Commissioners, grant a license to any owner or occupier of land to take, use, or dispose of water from any water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, and on such terms, and subject to such conditions, and for not exceeding such period, as may be prescribed.

Ordinary licenses.  
See N.S.W. 1902,  
No. 51, s. 10.

17. The right of any owner or occupier of lands adjoining the bed of any watercourse, or of any lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, which may be either wholly or partially supplied with water from or whose volume may be increased by any public works of water supply, whether constructed before or after the commencement of this Act, to take and use the water thereof shall be subject to the following limitations, and shall be exercised only in accordance with the following provisions and the regulations from time to time in force:—

Conditions for the  
exercise of certain  
rights to take and  
use water.  
See Vic. No. 2016, s.  
24.  
Q. 1910, No. 25,  
s. 13.

After the construction of any such works of water supply, such person shall be entitled, by virtue of such right, to use only so much water as would be equal to the quantity of the water of the water-course, or lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh which would be available to him, and to which he would be lawfully entitled but for the existence of such works of water supply; but in no case shall he be entitled to a greater quantity of water than five thousand gallons per day for domestic and ordinary use and for watering cattle or other stock, in respect of every mile of frontage measured by the general course to such water-course, or to such lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh, and three hundred thousand cubic feet per annum for the irrigation of a garden not exceeding five acres in extent, being part of the land adjoining the bed thereof, and used in connection with a dwelling.

18. (1.) No artesian well shall be commenced, and no artesian well existing at the commencement of this Act, or thereafter constructed, shall be enlarged, deepened, or altered in any manner, unless—

Artesian wells to  
be licensed.  
N.S.W., 1906, No.  
59, s. 22.  
Q. 1910, No. 25,  
s. 35.

(a.) By the Crown; or

(b.) In pursuance of a license under this Act.

(2.) If any person contravenes this section, he and the owner of the well in respect of which the contravention has occurred shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and a further penalty of not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the contravention continues after conviction.

Penalty.

19. (1.) Where the work of constructing an artesian well is being carried on, but is not completed at the commencement of this Act, the owner of or contractor for the work shall, within two months after such commencement, give notice to the Minister,

Wells commenced  
before commence-  
ment of Act.  
N.S.W. 1906, No.  
59, s. 22.  
Q. 1910, No. 25 s.  
36.

in the form prescribed, of the locality, size, and proposed depth of the well, and that the work is being carried on as aforesaid, and that he intends to continue and complete the work, and stating such other particulars as may be prescribed.

**Penalty.**

(2.) If after the expiration of two months from such commencement, the work of sinking such well is continued without such notice having been given, or otherwise than in accordance with such notice or in contravention of this section, or if any of the prescribed conditions are not carried out or are contravened, the owner of the well, and any person carrying on works at the well, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Applications for  
licenses.  
N.S.W. 1906, No.  
59, ss. 24, 25, 26.  
Q. 1910, No. 25, s.  
37.

20. (1.) Every application for a license for any new artesian well, or for enlarging, deepening, or altering any then existing well, shall be made to the Minister in the form prescribed, accompanied by the prescribed plans and specifications, together with a statement of the purposes for which it is proposed to utilise the water.

**Issue of license.**

(2.) The Minister may, in his discretion, issue a license to the applicant in the prescribed form, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed:

Provided that before granting a license the Minister may require such alterations to be made in or in connection with the work, or in the plans and specifications of the same, as he thinks fit.

License to be for  
benefit of occupier  
of land.  
N.S.W. 1906, No.  
59, s. 21.

21. A license shall be deemed to be held by and shall operate for the benefit of the lawful occupier for the time being of the land whereon the well is sunk or is proposed to be sunk.

Penalty for altera-  
tions in licensed  
well or contraven-  
tion of license.  
N.S.W. 1906, No.  
59, s. 28.  
Q. 1910, No. 25,  
s. 39.

22. (1.) During the currency of such license no alterations shall be made in or in connection with the well, nor shall the water from the well be used for purposes other than those authorised by the license:

Provided that works necessary for the maintenance of the well in good order or occasioned by any unforeseen emergency may be carried out; but written notice of all such works shall be given to the Minister within seven days after the same are commenced.

(2.) Any person who contravenes this section, or contravenes or fails to carry out any condition of the license, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and a further penalty of five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction; and, in addition to the imposition of the said penalty, the license may, by notice in the *Gazette*, be cancelled.

(3.) The holder of any such license may, during the currency thereof, apply for an amended license allowing alterations

in the well; and every such application shall be dealt with as is herein provided in respect of applications for a license in the first instance.

23. (1.) The Governor may, by Order in Council, place under the permanent or temporary control of a Board any artesian well which has been constructed or acquired by the Crown within a district.

Control of artesian wells.  
Q. 1910, No. 25,  
s. 40.

In every such case, in the same or a subsequent Order in Council, the Governor shall declare what has been the actual cost of the artesian well, and that the Board is required to raise and pay in each year to the Colonial Treasurer interest on the said cost at a rate to be fixed by the said order, but not exceeding six pounds per centum.

When an artesian well is placed under the control of a Board in pursuance of this section, the Governor may reserve an area not exceeding forty acres at the actual site of the well, and a strip of land not exceeding thirty-three feet in width on each side of every drain connected with the well, and place all such lands under the control of the Board.

For such purpose the Governor shall be entitled to take, acquire, or resume the necessary lands, under the provisions of the Public Works Act, 1902.

(2.) The Board shall be charged with the care, control, and management of all artesian wells within the district which have been placed under its control by the Governor in pursuance of this Act, and shall have and may exercise all the powers in respect thereto which it possesses in respect of other works and water under its control.

24. (1.) The Governor may lease any artesian well which has been constructed or acquired by the Crown, upon such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

Power to lease.  
Q. 1910, No. 25,  
s. 41.

(2.) When any such lease is made to a private person or corporation, the Governor may, by Order in Council, declare that all or any of the rights, powers, authorities, and obligations which a Board has or is liable to under this Act, except the power of making and levying rates, shall, in respect of such artesian well, be vested in and attached to the lessee in the same manner and to the same extent as if the lessee were a Board; and thereupon such rights, powers, and obligations shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, and shall attach to, the lessee accordingly.

25. (1.) The Governor may from time to time make regulations as to the issue of special and other licenses, the privileges and obligations of licensees thereunder, the fees to be paid in

Governor may make regulations.  
See Vic. No. 2016,  
s. 23.

respect thereof, and such other regulations as the Governor shall deem necessary or advisable to give effect to this part of this Act.

(2.) Penalties not exceeding for each offence the sum of Twenty pounds may be imposed by such regulations for any breach thereof.

(3.) Such regulations shall be published in the *Gazette*, and upon such publication shall until amended or revoked have the like force and effect as if they had been enacted in this Act.

(4.) Such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the making thereof if Parliament is sitting, and if not sitting, then within fourteen days after the then next meeting of Parliament.

Alveus of water-course defined..

Application of Part III.

26. Notwithstanding anything in this part of this Act contained to the contrary—

(a.) The bed of any lake, lagoon, swamp, or marsh situated on land heretofore or hereafter alienated by the Crown, and declared by this Act to be deemed to have remained or to remain the property of the Crown, shall not exceed in width the width of the watercourse at its inlet to or outlet from such lake, lagoon, swamp, or marsh; and

(b.) This part of this Act shall not apply to the bed of any lake, lagoon, swamp, or marsh situated on the land heretofore or hereafter alienated by the Crown, and cultivated either wholly or in part at any time during the year, or capable of being drained and cultivated.

Proviso as to application to Irrigation Districts.

27 Provided that, excepting in so far as it applies to artesian wells, and to rivers, streams, watercourses, lagoons, lakes, swamps, or marshes, the water from which is required for irrigation under Part IV. of this Act, Part III. of this Act shall apply only to irrigation districts constituted and defined under Section twenty-eight of this Act.

#### PART IV.—IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

Constitution of Irrigation Districts.

See W.A. 1904, No. 4, Sec. 4.

See Q. 1910, No. 25, ss. 14, 16.

Vic. No. 2016, s. 52.

28. (1.) The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Minister, acting with the advice of the Commissioners, by Order in Council—

(a.) Constitute any defined part of the State an Irrigation District for the purposes of this Act;

(b.) Specify the boundaries of such District;

(c.) Assign a name to such District;

(d.) State the particulars of the scheme of local works for the service of such District;

(e.) State the estimated cost of such scheme;

(f.) State the quantities of water assigned to such District and the sources from which, the seasons at which, and the conditions under and subject to which they are to be received.

(2.) Any such Order in Council may contain such provisions not inconsistent with this Act as according to the facts and circumstances of each case the Governor may think fit.

(3.) Every such Irrigation District, save as in this Act otherwise provided, shall be entitled to and shall receive the quantities of water assigned thereto by the Order in Council constituting such District, or by any subsequent order varying or amending such order, from the sources, at the seasons, and under and subject to the conditions set forth in such order, or such varying or amending order.

29. The Governor may, at any time, on the recommendation of the Minister, acting with the advice of the Commissioners, by Order in Council, do any of the following things:—

- (a.) Unite any two or more Districts so as to form one District;
- (b.) Subdivide any District and constitute thereout two or more Districts;
- (c.) Excise any portion of a District;
- (d.) Add any portion excised from a District to any other District;
- (e.) Extend any District by the addition thereto of any land that has not theretofore formed part of a District;
- (f.) Apportion, settle, adjust, and determine the extent of the respective interests and obligations of the several parties in regard to any property, income, assets, rights, or liabilities in any case of the union or subdivision of Districts or of excision from or addition to any District;
- (g.) Repeal, vary, or amend any of the provisions of any previous order relating to any District.

Governor in Council may by Order alter boundaries of Districts.  
Vic. No. 2016, s. 53.

#### PART V.—IRRIGATION BOARDS.

30. The Governor may, by Order in Council, direct that for any Irrigation District there shall be an Irrigation Board, to be constituted under and subject to the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the Governor may, in like manner, revoke any order made under this section, and dissolve any Board constituted pursuant to such order.

Irrigation Boards.  
See W.A. 1904, No. 4, sec. 6.

31. (1.) A Board shall be constituted by the appointment of one of the members thereof by the Governor, and the election of the other members by the occupiers of irrigable land in the district.

(2.) A person may be qualified to be a member of the Board, notwithstanding that such person is not a ratepayer within the district.

Mode of constituting Boards.  
See W.A. 1904, No. 4, ss. 7, 11.  
Q. 1910, No. 25, s. 19.

(3.) The Order in Council for the constitution of a Board shall declare the number of members of the Board, the time and mode of election of the elective members, their term of office not

Number and qualification of members.  
See W.A. 1904, No. 4, s. 8.

exceeding three years, and the time at which they shall go out of office, and make provision for the filling up of vacancies and for all other matters incident to the office of member.

(4.) If at any election a sufficient number of members is not elected, the Governor may appoint a member or members to fill the place or places of the member or members who ought to have been elected.

Any member so appointed shall hold office for the period for which the member who ought to have been elected would have held office.

(5.) Every Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall, under such name as is assigned to it by the Governor, be capable in law of suing and being sued, of holding land and of doing and suffering all other acts and things which bodies corporate may by law do and suffer.

(6.) A change in the mode of constitution of a Board shall not affect its continuity as a body corporate.

(7.) The Governor may make regulations for the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, the appointment of returning officers and polling clerks, and the conduct of elections.

Board to have the powers and authorities of a Water Board.  
Q. 1910, No. 25, s. 20.

32. The Board shall, for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act, have, enjoy, perform, and be liable to all the powers, authorities, duties, and obligations conferred and imposed upon a Water Board by the Water Boards Act, 1904; and all the provisions of that Act shall extend to and apply to Irrigation Boards, except as by this Act is otherwise provided, and except such of those provisions as the Governor may, by Order in Council, in the case of any Board, declare not to be applicable to it.

#### PART VI.—THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

Construction and maintenance of works.

33. (1.) Subject as hereinafter provided the Minister may from time to time, either before or after the constitution of the Board, construct and maintain irrigation works within any district.

(2.) Before undertaking the construction of such works the Minister shall—

(a) Cause to be prepared plans, descriptions, books of reference, and an estimate of the cost of the proposed works, together with a statement showing the earnings estimated to be derived from them, also the acreage of the rateable property to be benefited by them, and cause the same or certified copies thereof to be deposited in the office of the Minister and also in the office of the Board (if any);

(b) Cause an advertisement to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper generally circulating in the district, specifying—

- (i.) the description of the proposed works;
- (ii.) the times when and the places at which the plans, descriptions, books of reference, and estimates may be inspected.

(3.) The plans, descriptions, books of reference, and estimates so deposited shall be open to inspection by any person interested, and every such person shall be allowed to make copies of and extracts from the same free of charge.

(4.) If within a period of one month after such publication a petition against the proposed works is presented to the Minister, signed by persons who constitute a majority of the owners of irrigable land within the district, the Minister shall not carry out the proposed works.

(5.) If no such petition is presented the Minister shall submit the plans, descriptions, books of reference, and estimates to the Governor for approval, and if they are approved the Governor may forthwith, by Order in Council, empower the Minister to undertake the construction of the said works, and such order shall be notified in the *Gazette*.

(6.) For the construction and maintenance of such works, the Minister may exercise all the powers conferred on the Board by this Act, except the power to borrow money conferred by section fifty-two:

Provided that any moneys borrowed by a Board for the construction of works within its district may be applied by the Board to recoup the expenditure by the Minister in the construction of such works.

34. The Governor may, by Order in Council, place any works constructed by the Minister as aforesaid under the management and control of the Board, or may absolutely vest such works in the Board on such terms and conditions as to the Governor may seem fit.

Works may be placed under control of Board.

35. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, from and after the passing of this Act no action, suit, claim, or proceeding whatsoever shall be maintainable against the Crown or a Board, or against any servants or agents of, or contractor under, the Crown or a Board, except as hereinafter provided, for or in respect of any of the following matters:—

No action maintainable. Vic. No. 2016, s. 234.

- (a.) Any injury, loss, or damage caused by any violation or infringement of any rights to or easements over any water constantly or intermittently flowing in or through any place whatsoever;

For injury to riparian rights,

Or for flooding.

- (b.) Any injury, loss, or damage to property caused by flooding or by water in any way sent on to such property.

Compensation.  
Vic. No. 2016, s.  
236.

36. Subject to the provisions of this Act compensation shall be made in respect of any injury to any rights to or easements over any water constantly or intermittently flowing or by flooding as aforesaid if notice in writing stating the nature and extent of the injury complained of has been furnished to the Minister or the Board (as the case may be) within one year after the alleged injury has occurred of which such notice is given, and after giving such notice the person claiming compensation proceeds without unreasonable delay to obtain such compensation in the manner hereinafter provided.

Disputes as to  
compensation, how  
settled.  
See Vic. No. 2016,  
s. 237.

37. Where any claim is made by any person in respect of any such injury and such person and the Minister or the Board (as the case may be) do not agree on the questions raised by such claim, the questions whether any, and, if so, what compensation shall be made to such person shall be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1895.

Principles in  
awarding com-  
pensation.  
Vic. No. 2016, s.  
238.

38. In determining whether any and what compensation is to be made under this Part, the arbitrator shall in each case have regard to and is hereby empowered and directed to apply the following principles:—

None where in-  
jury to water sup-  
ply temporary  
only.

- (a.) No compensation shall be awarded save in respect of some item set forth in the notice in writing stating the nature and extent of the injury complained of furnished to the Minister or the Board as hereinbefore provided.

- (b.) No compensation shall be awarded for any diminution or deterioration of the supply of water to which any person may be entitled unless in the opinion of the arbitrator such diminution or deterioration is such as to deprive the claimant of a supply of water previously legally enjoyed by him and which supply was sufficient for domestic purposes, or for watering cattle or other stock, and the irrigation of a garden not exceeding five acres in extent; and unless in the opinion of the arbitrator such diminution or deterioration is the direct and will be the permanent result of the completed works.

None for taking  
waters by legal  
powers.

- (c.) No compensation shall be made for the taking or diverting of any water which the Minister or the Board is empowered by or under this Act to take or divert, either permanently or temporarily, from any river, creek, stream or water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh.

- (d.) There shall be considered, in reduction of all claims for compensation for injury, whether (by reason of the execution of any works by the Minister or the Board against which any claim is made) any and, if so, what enhancement in value of any property of the claimant wherever situate has been directly or indirectly caused, and whether any and, if so, what immediate or proximate benefit has been gained by or become available to such claimant by reason of the construction or use of such works or of any other works by the Minister or Board under this Act; and a deduction shall be made accordingly from the amount which but for this provision would have been paid or payable as compensation. Benefit to claimant by works under this Act.
- (e.) The measure of damages shall in all cases be the direct pecuniary injury to the claimant by the loss of something of substantial benefit accrued or accruing, and shall not include remote, indirect, or speculative damages. Measure of damages.
- (f.) In any case where the injury complained of may appear to be of a permanent or continuing character or likely to be repeated, a sum may be awarded which the Court may declare to be a compensation for all injury, loss, or damage sustained in respect of the matter complained of to the date of the making of the award, and also for all future injury, loss, or damage in respect of the same matter; and after such award no further compensation shall be made in respect of any such future injury, loss, or damage. Continuing injury.

#### PART VII.—THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

39. After providing for the requirements of riparian rights as defined in Part III., the remainder of the available water supply may be appropriated by the Minister for irrigation. Appropriation of water for irrigation.

40. (1.) An Irrigation Board may, with the approval of the Minister, from time to time make and levy rates, to be called irrigation rates, upon all irrigable lands situated within the District; but such rate shall not exceed in any year such amount per acre as may in the opinion of the Board be necessary, due regard being had to the other revenues of the Board, to provide the interest on the cost of works, contribution to a sinking fund, and a fund for the replacement of depreciating property, the interest on and contributions to the sinking fund for the redemption of loans, and for the maintenance, management, and control of the works, and the management of the business of the Board. Irrigation rates.  
See Q. 1910, No. 25, s. 22.

Provided that land shall not be rateable if the Commissioners certify that such land is, in their opinion, unsuitable for irrigation, nor until works are constructed from which the Board is prepared to supply water to such land.

(2.) Any person rated to an irrigation rate may appeal from the rate on the ground that the land rated is not irrigable, under and subject to the provisions of the Water Boards Act, 1904, relating to appeals from valuation.

(3.) The provisions of the Water Boards Act, 1904, relating to the making and levying and the payment and recovery of rates are, *mutatis mutandis*, incorporated herewith, and shall apply to irrigation rates made and levied under this Act.

(4.) Subsection seven of section one hundred and eight of the Water Boards Act, 1904, is amended by inserting after the word "shall," in the seventh line thereof, the words "notwithstanding that the certificate of title is not produced."

Supply of water  
for irrigation.

41. Every ratepayer shall, subject as hereinafter provided, and to the payment of the rate, be entitled to receive from the Board a supply of water for irrigation at such times, in such quantities, and on such conditions, as may be prescribed by the By-laws of the Board.

Who entitled to  
water for irriga-  
tion.

See Q. 1910, No.  
25, s. 29.

42. (1.) Subject to this Act the owners or occupiers of rateable lands in the Irrigation District shall alone be entitled to the supply of water for irrigation purposes:

Provided that the Board may, in its discretion, supply water for such purposes within or beyond the boundaries of the District, to other persons, upon such terms, at such prices, and with such guarantees and securities for payment, and generally upon such conditions, as the Board thinks proper.

Supplies for  
domestic purposes

(2.) The Board may, in its discretion, supply water for domestic purposes, or for the watering of stock, or for any other purpose approved by the Governor, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

Recovery of  
charges.

(3.) All charges due for water supplied under this Act shall be recoverable by the Board from the person liable to pay the same as money due for water supplied is recoverable by a Water Board under the provisions of the Water Boards Act, 1904.

Where supply of  
water insufficient,  
Board to supply  
proportionally.  
See Q. 1910, No.  
25, s. 32.

43. If at any time the supply of water at the disposal of a Board is insufficient, in the opinion of the Board, to afford to all consumers the supplies which they are respectively entitled to receive, the Board may deliver to such consumers such amount of water as is then at the disposal of the Board in quantities proportional to the quantities which such consumers would, if sufficient water had been available, have respectively been entitled to receive.

44. In the event of the water available to a Board for supply falling short of the quantity necessary to supply water in sufficient quantity to be of practical service to all consumers the Governor may, whenever and as often as he is satisfied of the actual or approaching insufficiency of such supply, from time to time make, alter, and repeal Orders in Council regulating the order of priority in which and the quantities with which the various consumers shall be entitled to be supplied.

Governor may regulate order of supply in cases of deficiency.

Q. 1910, No. 25, 33.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any agreement it shall not be compulsory on any Board to supply or to continue to supply any water to any person whomsoever, and no Board shall be liable to any penalty or damages for not supplying water to any person if the want of such supply arises from drought or any other cause or accident.

Supply of water not compulsory. See Vic. No. 2016, s. 183.

#### PART VIII.—FINANCE.

46. On the constitution of an Irrigation District, and from time to time thereafter, the Minister shall, if the Governor so directs, prepare a statement of the works constructed within the District before or after the commencement of this Act, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, and the amount expended upon such works, as determined by the Minister, shall be charged against the Board, and shall be a liability of the Board to the Colonial Treasurer, and bear interest at such rate and be payable by such instalments as the Colonial Treasurer may determine.

Minister may determine value of works transferred to Board.

See 1904, No. 4, s. 110.

47. All moneys received by a Board from rates, charges, rents, or otherwise under this Act, shall be carried to the account of a fund to be called the "Irrigation Fund," and such fund shall be applied in manner following, that is to say:—

Revenue, how applied.

See 1904, No. 4, s. 111.

- (1.) In defraying the expenses incurred in the maintenance and management of the works, and the conduct of the business of the Board;
- (2.) In payment of interest at such rate as may be determined by the Colonial Treasurer, on any expenditure charged against the Board under the last preceding section;
- (3.) In the payment of contributions to a fund for the replacement of depreciating property;
- (4.) In the payment of any interest or instalments of principal or contributions to the sinking fund due in respect of any money advanced to the Board by the Colonial Treasurer, or borrowed by the Board under the powers hereinafter conferred.

48. The Board may pay out of the Fund any sum due under an agreement lawfully made for the purposes of this Act, and any sum recovered against the Board by process of law, and any sum which by any order made, or purporting to be made

Payments to be made out of Fund for any authorised purpose.

1904, No. 4, s. 112.

under this Act, the Board is directed to pay by way of compensation, damages, costs, or otherwise.

Colonial Treasurer may advance moneys.  
1904, No. 4, s. 124.

49. The Colonial Treasurer may, from time to time, advance to a Board, out of any moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose, such sums of money on loan as are required for the construction and extension of works.

All such sums shall bear interest at such rate and shall be repaid in such instalments as may be agreed upon between the Colonial Treasurer and the Board.

Such advances to be a charge on the works and revenue.  
1904, No. 4, s. 125

50. All moneys advanced by the Colonial Treasurer to a Board shall, by virtue of this Act, be charged upon all works constructed by or vested in the Board and on all the revenues thereof.

Subsidy may be withheld.  
1904, No. 4, s. 126

51. If a Board, being a Local Authority, in any year fails to pay the full amount of all such interest and instalments, the Colonial Treasurer may withhold so much of any subsidy payable to the Local Authority as is sufficient to provide for such interest and instalments.

Power to borrow money.

52. (1.) A Board may, with the approval of the Governor, borrow money—

- (a.) For the construction of works;
- (b.) For payment of the cost of works charged to the Board under section forty-six.
- (c.) To discharge the principal money of any loan to or other indebtedness of the Board;
- (d.) For any other purpose approved by the Governor.

(2.) No proposition for borrowing money shall be adopted by a Board unless a notice thereof has been published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper generally circulating in the district.

Within one month after the publication of such notice of any proposition to borrow money it shall be competent for one-fourth of the owners of the irrigable land in the district by notice delivered to the Board to demand that the question whether or not such loan be incurred be submitted to the election of the owners of irrigable land in the district.

When any demand has been made the votes of such owners shall be taken on a day to be fixed by the Board, not less than twenty-one days nor more than one month after the delivery of such demand, and such day shall be notified in some newspaper circulating in the district; and on such day a poll shall be taken of all such owners for and against the proposed loan.

If no demand is made that the question whether or not such loan be incurred be submitted to the election of the owners, or if on a poll being taken a majority of votes polled does not forbid the Board to proceed further with such loan, the Board may proceed to borrow money for the purposes mentioned in such notice.

(3.) Any money borrowed by a Board may be raised by the issue of debentures in the prescribed form.

(4.) All debentures, and the interest thereon, shall be a charge upon the works constructed by or vested in the Board under this Act, and upon the revenues of the Board.

(5.) Before raising any loan the Board shall make provision for the repayment thereof by the creation of a sinking fund of one pound per centum per annum of the original amount of the loan; and for such purpose may, with the approval of the Governor, permanently appropriate any part of the revenues of the Board.

(6.) All moneys so appropriated as a sinking fund, and all interest accruing thereon, shall be paid to and invested by the Colonial Treasurer in the joint names of the Colonial Treasurer and the Board, in such securities as the Colonial Treasurer may think fit.

(7.) The accumulated sinking fund shall be applied in payment of the principal of the loan when the same becomes payable, or may be applied from time to time in the redemption of debentures issued.

(8.) If at any time the principal or interest due upon any debentures is in arrear, a receiver for the debenture holders, appointed by the Supreme Court, may take possession of any works the property of the Board, and may levy and recover rates under this Act, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Board.

53. (1.) On the constitution of a Board for any District, all rates, charges, and other moneys due or accruing to the Minister in respect of such District, shall vest in, and be recoverable by, the Board, and all the liabilities of the Minister in respect of such District shall become the liabilities of the Board.

Transfer of assets and liabilities on constitution or dissolution of Board.

(2.) On the dissolution of a Board all the property and assets of the Board, and all rates, charges, and other moneys due or accruing to the Board shall become vested in and be recoverable by the Minister, and all the liabilities of the Board shall become the liabilities of the Minister.

#### PART IX.—ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

54. The Board shall cause books to be provided and kept, and true and regular accounts to be entered therein—

Accounts.  
See 1909, No. 43,  
s. 141.

(a.) Of all moneys received and paid by the Board, and of all moneys owing to and by the Board under this Act, and of the several purposes for which such moneys are received and paid, and owing; and

(b.) Of all the assets and liabilities of the Board under this Act.

Books may be inspected.

55. All such books shall be open to the inspection of the Auditor General, and any person authorised by the Auditor General to inspect the same, and copies or extracts may be taken therefrom.

Accounts to be balanced.

56. The Board shall cause its accounts to be balanced every year on the thirtieth day of June, or such other date as the Governor may prescribe.

Accounts to be audited.

57. (1.) The Board shall cause a full and true balance sheet of the assets and liabilities, together with a revenue account or profit and loss account for each year, and such other statements as may be necessary to be compiled from the books and submitted to the Auditor General for audit.

(2.) The Auditor General shall certify that he has found the accounts in order, or otherwise, as the case may be; and whether, in his opinion, the accounts are properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the transactions for the period under review as shown by the books; and all items of receipts and payments and all known liabilities and assets have been brought into account, and the value of all assets fairly stated.

(3.) The Auditor General may express an opinion upon the necessity of reserve or renewal funds of amounts set aside to meet depreciation and obsolescence of plant, and of the adequacy of such amounts.

(4.) The Auditor General shall, in respect to such accounts, have all the powers conferred on him by the Audit Act, 1904, and any amendments thereof.

Accounts and auditor's report to be laid before Parliament.

58. Copies of such accounts, together with the Auditor General's report thereon, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament annually.

#### PART X.—BY-LAWS.

Board may make By-laws.  
See 1904, No. 4, s. 141.  
Vic. No. 2016, s. 306.

59. Every Irrigation Board may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make By-laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say:—

- (1.) The general conduct of its business and proceedings.
- (2.) The control, supervision, guidance, and duties of its officers and servants.
- (3.) The construction, maintenance, repair, management, and use of the works of the Board.
- (4.) Preventing and remedying the waste, misuse, undue consumption, fouling, or contamination of water contained in or supplied from the works or otherwise under the control of the Board.
- (5.) The making and levying of rates.

- (6.) Prescribing the quantity of water with which a consumer may be supplied in respect of any rates paid for any given period.
- (7.) The imposing, payment, and collection of charges for water supplied, and determining the time at which they are payable, and whether in advance or otherwise, and the minimum quantity of water to be charged for.
- (8.) Specifying the purposes for which, and the persons or classes of persons to whom, water may be supplied under agreement, and the general and special terms and conditions upon which water shall be so supplied.
- (9.) The protection of the water and every part of the works from trespass or injury.
- (10.) The control in the public interest of the flow of artesian bores.
- (11.) Prescribing forms, and adapting the forms prescribed by the Water Boards Act, 1904, to the purposes of this Act.
- (12.) And for any other purposes relating to the administration of this Act and the exercise of the powers vested in the Board.

60. Every by-law—

- (1.) May impose a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for the breach thereof, and in the case of a continuing breach a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day the offence continues after notice thereof has been given by or on behalf of the Board to the offender; and
- (2.) May provide that, in addition to the penalty, any expense incurred by the Board in consequence of the breach of such by-law shall be paid by the person committing such breach.

Penalties for breach of by-laws. 1904, No. 4, s. 142.

61. Every by-law shall, upon approval by the Governor and publication in the *Government Gazette*, have the force of law, but any by-law may be repealed by the Governor by Order in Council.

By-laws to be approved by the Governor and published. 1904, No. 4, s. 143.

PART XI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

62. (1.) The Minister may, on the advice of the Commissioners and with the approval of the Governor, acquire any land within any District for the purposes of this Act, including closer settlement—

Land may be acquired and leased for cultivation.

- (a.) By agreement with the owner; or
- (b.) By compulsory process.

Provided that land actually under irrigation shall not be acquired by compulsory process, except so far as the land may be required for the construction of works.

(2.) If the Governor approves of any such land being acquired by compulsory process, the Minister may, by notification published in the *Gazette*, declare that such land has been acquired accordingly.

(3.) Upon publication of the notification in the *Gazette*, the land described therein shall, by force of this Act—

(a.) Be vested in His Majesty the King; and

(b.) Be freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, licenses, rates, and assessments.

(4.) If a copy of the notification in the *Gazette*, certified under the hand of the Minister, is lodged with the Registrar of Titles, or the Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, as the case may be, he shall register the certified copy of the notification in the register, in the manner as nearly as may be in which dealings with land are registered (but production of the Certificate of Title shall not be required), and shall deal with and give effect to the notification as if it were an instrument of transfer or a conveyance of the land to His Majesty the King.

(5.) Forthwith, after the publication of the notification in the *Gazette*, the Minister shall cause a copy of the notification to be served upon the owner and the occupier (if any) of the land, either personally or by registered letter posted to his last-known place of abode:

Provided that if the owner cannot, after diligent inquiry, be found, a copy of the notification shall be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the land.

(6.) Upon the publication of the notification in the *Gazette*, the estate and interest of every person in the land specified in the notification shall be taken to have been converted into a claim against the Minister for compensation.

(7.) Every claim for compensation, if disputed, shall be determined by the Compensation Court under and subject to the provisions of the Public Works Act, 1902, or any Act amending the same.

(8.) In determining the amount of compensation regard shall be had solely to the following matters:—

(a) The probable and reasonable price at which such land, with any improvements thereon, or the estate or interest of the claimant therein, might have been expected to sell at the date the land was taken.

- (b) The damage (if any) sustained by the claimant by reason of the severance of such land from the other adjoining land of such claimant, or by reason of such other lands being injuriously affected by the taking.
- (c) The Court may award such amount as the Court deems proper, not exceeding ten pounds per centum on the amount ascertained under the provisions of this section for compulsory taking.
- (d) Where the land taken produces any rent or profits the amount thereof received by the Minister, less the reasonable cost of collection from the day the land was taken to the date of the award, shall be added to the compensation payable, or, at the option of the Minister, interest shall be paid on the amount of compensation for the same period, at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum:

Provided that unless the land is rated under this Act the value shall be assessed without reference to any increase in value arising from any works constructed or to be constructed under this Act.

(9.) The Governor may dedicate any land of the Crown to the purposes of this Act, including closer settlement; and the capital value of such land, so dedicated, shall be charged by the Department of Lands and Surveys against the Minister.

(10.) Upon any land so acquired for or dedicated to the purposes of this Act as aforesaid, the Minister may expend any money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, on clearing and other works necessary to make such land fit for cultivation, and in subdividing the same.

(11.) The Minister may, subject to the regulations, grant leases in perpetuity of any land dedicated or acquired as aforesaid, at an annual rent based on the unimproved capital value of the demised land (subject to re-appraisal at prescribed periods), and the value of the improvements thereon made before the commencement of the lease, and subject to such reservations, covenants, conditions, and provisions as are for the time being prescribed.

(12.) The Governor may make regulations for the purposes of this section.

63. The Minister may, at the request of the owner or occupier of any land within a district, undertake and carry out any work upon such land that may be necessary to render the land or any portion thereof fit for irrigation, upon the repayment by such owner or occupier to the Minister of the moneys expended with interest being secured to the satisfaction of the Minister.

Minister may undertake work to render land fit for irrigation.

Water supply to railways.

64. Nothing in this Act shall take away or prejudicially affect any rights in water lawfully acquired or enjoyed before or after the commencement of this Act for the purposes of supplying water to or in connection with any railway constructed under the authority of a special Act; and, subject only to riparian rights under this Act, water may be lawfully taken for such purposes.

Delegation of powers.  
See W.A. 1904, No. 4, s. 30; 1909, No. 43, s. 12.  
S.A. 1878, No. 106, s. 22.

65. (1.) The Minister may authorise any officer of his department, and a Board may authorise any member or officer of the Board, to do any of the acts, matters, or things which the Minister or the Board, respectively, is by or under this Act authorised or required to do.

(2.) Every person so authorised shall have and enjoy all such and the like powers as are, by this Act, conferred on the Minister and the Board, respectively, enabling such acts, matters, and things to be done; and all such acts, matters, and things, when done under such authority, shall be as valid and effectual as if they had been done by the Minister or the Board, and every person so authorised shall have and enjoy in respect of every such act, matter, or thing so done by him, all the immunities from personal liability as the Minister or the Board would have and enjoy if the Minister or the Board had done such act, matter, or thing.

Notices and demands, how served.  
1904, No. 4, s. 145.

66. (1.) Any notice or demand required by this Act to be given to or made upon any person may be served—

- (a.) By delivering the same to such person;
- (b.) By leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode;
- (c.) By forwarding the same by post in a prepaid letter addressed to such person at his usual or last known place of abode.

When deemed to have been given.

(2.) A notice or demand forwarded by post shall be deemed to have been given or made, and to have been received at the time when, by ordinary course of post, the letter would be delivered.

When name of owner or occupier unknown.

(3.) When a notice of demand under this Act is required to be given or made to any owner or occupier whose name or address is unknown to the Board, it shall not be necessary to name such owner or occupier, and such notice or demand may be served by placing it on some conspicuous part of the land of such owner or occupier, and by publishing it three times, at intervals of not less than a week between any two publications, in a newspaper usually circulating in the district.

Service on corporations.

(4.) A notice or demand may be served on a corporation, or incorporated company, or the members of a partnership, by being delivered, left, or posted in a prepaid letter; the notice or demand being addressed in each case to the corporation, company, or partnership at the registered office or principal place of business thereof in the State.

67. All notices and demands duly given to or made upon any owner or occupier shall be binding upon all persons claiming by, from, or under such owner or occupier. Notices binding on persons claiming under owner or occupier. 1904, No. 4, s. 146.
68. Every order, summons, notice, or other document requiring authentication by the Board may be sufficiently authenticated, without the common seal of the Board, if signed by the chairman. Notices may be authenticated by signature of chairman without seal. 1904, No. 4, s. 147.
69. The institution of any proceedings, or the conviction of any person for any offence against this Act, shall not affect any remedy which the Board or any person aggrieved may be entitled to in any civil proceedings. Saving of civil remedy. 1904, No. 4, s. 149.
70. Every person who obstructs the Board or any member thereof, or any person employed by the Board, in the performance of any act or thing which they are respectively authorised or required to do in the execution of this Act or any by-law made thereunder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Obstructing Board or officers in performance of duty. 1904, No. 4, s. 151.
71. Any person having charge of any works vested in or under the control of a Board, who refuses, on lawful demand, to give up peaceable and quiet possession of the same to any person entitled to possession under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months. Penalty for refusing to give up possession of works. 1904, No. 4, s. 152.
72. Any person committing an offence against this Act shall, if no other penalty is imposed, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds. General penalty.
73. Any officer of the Board may, without warrant, arrest any person found committing an offence against this Act or any by-law thereunder, if the offender refuses to give his name and address. Offender may be arrested. 1904, No. 4, s. 153.
74. All penalties and forfeitures incurred under this Act or any by-law made thereunder may be recovered summarily before any two or more justices of the peace in the manner provided by the Justices Act, 1902. Summary proceedings for offences and recovery of penalties. 1904, No. 4, s. 154.
75. In any proceedings in any Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions, or before any justice, the secretary or any other officer of the Board appointed by the chairman, in writing, under his hand, may represent the Board in all respects as if he were the party concerned. Board may be represented by secretary or other officer. 1904, No. 4, s. 156.
76. (1.) All actions to be brought against a Board, or any person, for anything done or purporting to have been done under this Act shall be commenced within twelve months after the act complained of was committed. Actions against Board or officers. 1904, No. 4, s. 157

(2.) Notice, in writing, of the intended action, and the cause thereof, shall be served upon the Board, or the person against whom the action is to be brought, at least one month before any process is issued, with the name and place of abode of the party intending to bring such action.

(3.) If—

- (a.) Tender of sufficient amends has been made before such process is issued; or
  - (b.) The matter complained of appears to have been done under the authority and in the execution of this Act; or
  - (c.) Such action is brought after the time limited for bringing the same; or
  - (d.) Such notice is not given as aforesaid,
- judgment shall be given for the defendant with costs.

Books of Land  
Titles and other  
offices may be  
searched without  
fee.  
1904, No. 4, s. 158.

77. Any person appointed under the hand of the chairman of the Board may, for the purposes of this Act, search the public registers of the office of Land Titles and Registry of Deeds, or any office of the Department of Lands or of Mines, without payment of any fee.

Property of Water  
Board not to be  
taxed.  
1904, No. 4, s. 159.

78. The Board shall be exempt from any rate, tax, or imposition which any Local Authority might, but for this section, lawfully levy and impose.

Proof of owner-  
ship or occupancy.  
1904, No. 4, s. 160.

79. In any legal proceedings under this Act, in addition to any other method of proof available,—

- (1.) Evidence that the person proceeded against is rated as owner or occupier of any land; or
- (2.) Evidence by the certificate, in writing, of—
  - (a.) The Registrar of Deeds and Transfers, or his substitute or any assistant registrar of deeds and transfers, that any person appears from any memorial of registration of any deed, conveyance, or other instrument to be the owner of any land: or
  - (b.) The Registrar of Titles, or any assistant or deputy registrar, that any person's name appears in any register book kept under the Transfer of Land Act, 1893, or the Transfer of Land Act Amendment Act, 1909, as proprietor of any land; or
  - (c.) The Under Secretary for Lands or the Under Secretary for Mines, that any person is registered in the Department of Lands or of Mines as the occupier or lessee of any land—

shall, until the contrary is proved, be evidence that such person is the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of such land.

80. (1.) Any regulation or by-law made or purporting to be made under or by virtue of this Act shall—

Regulations and  
By-laws.

- (a) be published in the *Gazette*;
- (b) take effect from the date of publication or from a later date to be specified therein; and
- (c.) be judicially noticed, and unless and until disallowed as hereinafter provided, or except in so far as in conflict with any express provision of this or any other Act, be conclusively deemed to be valid.

(2.) Such regulations and by-laws shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after publication if Parliament is in session, and if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session.

(3.) If either House of Parliament pass a resolution at any time within one month after any such regulation or by-law has been laid before it disallowing such regulation or by-law, then the same shall thereupon cease to have effect, subject, however, to such and the like savings as apply in the case of the repeal of a statute.