

Victorian Year-Book, 1942-43.

PART I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

**Area of
Victoria.**

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets, are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; Elizabeth, 64; Snake, 11,500; Little Snake, 1,240; Sunday, 2,640; and Lady Julia Percy, 650. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary, following the windings of the Murray River from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or Murray River to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the Murray River forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or Murray River, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 280 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E., is likewise the southernmost point of Victoria and of the Australian continent

the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., a distance of 280 miles.

Climate.

The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters and rain in all months with a maximum in winter. The climate is similar to that experienced in the Mediterranean region of Southern Europe. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the north-eastern mountain region, along the Central Divide, and in the Cape Otway Ranges where the annual average amounts to 60 inches or more in some localities. Amounts decrease towards the north-west, the driest area being the North-western Mallee where the annual average is 10 to 12 inches.

Mean temperatures in midsummer (January) range from 65 deg. in the south to 75 deg. in the north-west, corresponding means of the daily maxima being 80 deg. in the south and 90 deg. in the north-west. In midwinter (July) the mean temperature is generally below 50 deg., means of the night minima being below 40 deg. In the eastern mountain region mean temperatures may be as much as 10 deg. lower than the figures quoted above. Temperatures of over 110 deg. are not uncommon in the north in summer and severe frosts occur in winter, more particularly from June to August in the lower level country, but occasionally, in some districts, as early as April and as late as October. The highest temperature recorded in the shade in any part of the State was 123.5 deg. at Mildura on 5th January, 1906, and the lowest 9 deg. on Mount Hotham on 30th July, 1931. This station, however, is 5,964 feet above sea level. The lowest recorded at approximately sea level was 19 deg. at Bairnsdale on 16th August, 1896.

The relative humidity in Victoria is usually low in hot weather, though warm humid conditions may occasionally be experienced in summer. The average 3 p.m. relative humidity in January is below 30 per cent. in Northern Victoria, but south of the divide increases towards the coast from 40 to over 60 per cent.

Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies with which high temperatures are often associated. Considerable fluctuations of temperature occur with changes of wind in the summer months. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Snow falls on the mountains in the winter and spring months, but is of rare occurrence in low level parts of the State.

At Melbourne the highest shade temperature recorded in the 86 years ended 1941 was 114.1 deg. Fahr. on 13th January, 1939, and the lowest 27 deg. on 21st July, 1869. On the average, temperatures of 90 deg. or over are recorded on nineteen days per year and over 100 deg. on four days per year. Night temperatures fall below 32 deg. on about two nights per year and remain above 70 deg. also on only two nights per year.

High wet bulb temperatures are infrequent, such temperatures exceeding 75 deg. on only about two occasions in three years. The average relative humidity of the atmosphere on a summer afternoon is 50 per cent. but on very warm days it may fall to 10 per cent. or lower: in June and July in the morning it is 82 or 83 per cent. Fogs occur on four or five mornings per month in May, June, and July (twenty occurrences in June, 1937) and on 21 days per year. The average number of hours of sunshine per day is 5.6 and the average wind speed is 6.2 m.p.h. Gusts occasionally exceed 60 m.p.h., the highest on record being 72 m.p.h. on 30th May, 1923. Rain on an average falls on 141 days per year, the annual average amount being 25.62 inches.

Further information in regard to climatic and weather conditions will be found in part "Production" of this volume.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by Mr. W. Baragwanath, Director of Victorian Geological Survey, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

Mountains and Hills. The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong, situated in the county of the same name, 6,509 feet above sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Nelson 6,170 feet; Mount Fainter 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount McKay, 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height, although, according to a list which was published in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, there are 39 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. It is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined. Although the peaks and higher plateaus are covered with snow during the winter, it is not perpetual and disappears during the spring.

The Rivers of the State form two main systems—
Rivers. those flowing north into or toward the Murray River and those flowing south toward the sea. The chief use of these streams is as suppliers of water for irrigation to towns and townships, and for domestic and stock purposes, either by direct diversion or after storage in reservoirs. Owing to the variability of the season and the absence of perpetual snow, the flows vary greatly from season to season and from year to year. The longest stream in Australia is the Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State and has a total length of 1,609 miles, of which 1,211 miles are along the border. Its waters, under an Interstate agreement, are shared by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The longest and one of the most reliable streams in Victoria is the Goulburn, which enters the Murray near Echuca. The average annual flow of the Goulburn is 2,300,000 acre feet, and it has varied from 6,000,000 acre feet in 1917 to 567,000 in 1914. Other streams show more variation, thus the Loddon, which is next in length to the Goulburn, has an average flow of 186,000 acre feet but has varied from 600,000 acre feet in 1893 to 11,700 in 1938.

Prior to the construction of railways throughout the State, the Goulburn and the Murray in the north and the Latrobe, Mitchell, Tambo and Snowy in Gippsland were used to some extent for navigation in their lower reaches, but the only remaining river traffic is that on the Murray below Swan Hill. The tidal portion of the Yarra River, which forms part of the port of Melbourne, is used extensively by shipping.

Victoria contains numerous lakes and lagoons. These
Lakes. have been added to by the aforementioned water supply reservoirs, several of which, both in size and beauty, compare most favourably with the natural lakes. The lakes have various origins, some, such as Corangamite and Colac in the south-west, are of volcanic origin; others, such as the Kerang Lakes, form part of old river courses and are filled at flood periods. On the other hand the Gippsland Lakes form an estuary for a number of rivers, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand dunes.

The main lakes formed by reservoirs are at Eildon, Nagambie, and Waranga in the Goulburn River system, at the Hume, Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, and Mildura on the Murray River, and at Lonsdale and Wartook in the Grampians Mountains. In addition, there are reservoirs at Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan. These are the five main storage basins contributing to the metropolitan water supply system.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers, and lakes in Victoria was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This list contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

An article on this subject contributed by Professor Ernest Scott, late Professor of History in the University of Melbourne, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 1 to 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

A chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and the history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34. Since then the principal happenings of the year in the State have been recorded in the *Year-Book* relating thereto.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history from 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943 were as follow:—

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| 5th January | .. | The Federal Australian Labour Party conference approved Mr. Curtin's proposals to amend the Defence Act to permit the use of the Commonwealth Military Forces in the S.W. Pacific area. |
| 27th January | .. | The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) stated that total Australian war casualties to 31st December, 1942, including those in the Middle East, were 52,142. Killed 6,826, missing 23,982, prisoners of war 9,059, wounded 12,371. |
| 19th February | .. | The <i>Commonwealth Military Forces Act 1943</i> , which amends the Defence Act, became law. Any member of the Commonwealth Military Forces may be required to serve in the S.W. Pacific zone. |
| 15th March | .. | Official opening of £100,000,000 loan. Mr. C. H. Book, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Moore appointed judges of the County Court. |
| 27th March | .. | Twenty-three service personnel killed when a Royal Australian Air Force transport plane crashed near Brisbane. |
| 2nd April .. | .. | Eighth year of office of Dunstan Ministry. |
| 6th April .. | .. | Mr. Leo C. Little appointed Crown Prosecutor (in place of Mr. Book, K.C.). |
| 11th April | .. | In his loan broadcast the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) stated that 68 per cent. of Australia's adult population (5,000,000 men and women) were in war occupations. In the three fighting services 790,000 persons were serving, Victoria's quota being 226,000. |
| 12th April | .. | Casualties as a result of the land campaign in New Guinea announced by the Minister for the Army (Mr. Forde). Killed in action and died of wounds and sickness, 2110; wounded, 3833; listed as "missing", 269; total 6212. |

- 16th April .. Allied General Headquarters announced that total American casualties suffered in New Guinea to 31st March, were 4,319. Of these, 2,175 were killed, missing, or presumed dead, and 2,144 wounded, including many who have already returned to duty. Air Force casualties are included in these figures. Total Allied casualties 10,531 of which 4,554 were killed or missing, and 5977 wounded.
- 20th April .. Lady Owen Dixon, wife of the Australian Minister to U.S.A., christened and launched at a U.S.A. port a new United States cruiser "*Canberra*". It is the first time a U.S. warship has been named after a foreign city and the departure from practice was made at the request of President Roosevelt, as a tribute to Australia and the H.M.A.S. *Canberra* lost in action when serving with the American fleet off the Solomons.
- 22nd April .. When a Qantas flying-boat was forced down by bad weather and sank in the sea near a northern port, thirteen persons were lost out of the eighteen aboard.
- 7th May Subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan of £100,000,000 totalled 405,000 and the amount raised, £101,802,000.
- 8th May When a motor bus collided with a railway engine near Wodonga, 25 persons were killed and 14 others seriously injured.
- 14th May The Australian hospital ship *Centaur*, torpedoed and sunk 40 miles off Brisbane. The ship carried no patients. Only 34 out of 256 Army medical personnel and 30 of the ship's crew of 76, were saved.
- 21st May Casualties suffered by the Australian Imperial Force in the Middle East campaigns in which they fought totalled 18,713. Mr. Ford (Minister for the Army) stated that these included 1,012 officers and 17,701 other ranks. Those killed and died of wounds numbered 3,147; wounded 8,317 and missing or prisoners of war, 7,249.
- 1st June The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) stated that in the first three years of war, British Empire casualties totalled 514,993. Of these 92,089 were killed or died of wounds, 226,719 "missing", 88,294 wounded and 107,891 prisoners of war.
- 5th June Approximately 6,500,000 new ration books issued to civilians throughout Australia.
- 7th June Butter rationed throughout Australia. Each person allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week.
- 11th June Very Rev. T. M. Armour consecrated Bishop of Wangaratta.
- 12th June State Parliamentary elections held.
- 29th June Darwin, Northern Territory had its 56th air raid when a force of Japanese bombers and fighters attacked the town.
- The 35th State Parliament opened by the Governor (Sir Winston Dugan).

Chronological Table of Leading Events.

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- 2nd July With certain reservations, the "brownout" lighting restrictions were lifted in those parts of Australia, south from Rockhampton on the eastern coast and a point just south of Exmouth Gulf on the West Australian coast.
- 4th July Death of Senator James Cunningham, President of the Senate.
- 20th July Mrs. I. L. Weber, member for Nunawading, resigned her seat in Legislative Assembly.
- 28th July Death of Mr. J. H. Disney, M.L.C., representative for Melbourne West since 1916.
- 31st July Death of Mr. J. M. Balfour, M.L.C., for Gippsland Province since 1936.
- 10th August The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) delivered his 9th Budget in the Legislative Assembly.
- 20th August Death of Sir William Irvine, former Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.
- 21st August Federal Parliamentary elections held.
- 31st August Death of Mr. E. A. Coyle, M.L.A., representative for Waranga.
- 3rd September Fourth anniversary of commencement of war.
Death of Sir Arthur Streeton, eminent Australian artist.
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in Canberra: her Australian tour covered the eastern states only and was primarily for the purpose of seeing the activities of the Red Cross on behalf of American servicemen in this country.
- 5th September Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Melbourne from Canberra.
- 6th September Mr. R. J. Gray elected for Nunawading seat in Legislative Assembly.
- 8th September Following on the defeat of his Ministry, the Premier, Mr. Dunstan, tendered his resignation to the Governor (Sir Winstan Dugan).
- 14th September Mr. Cain, leader of the Labour Party, commissioned by the Governor to form a State Ministry.
- 16th September Having failed to obtain a dissolution, the State Government led by the Premier (Mr. Cain) resigned office.
- 18th September The new State Ministry, with Mr. Dunstan as Premier, sworn in.
- 19th September Mr. Forde, Minister for the Army, stated that information derived from the 14,000 capture cards received from Australian prisoners of war in Japanese hands enabled the Army authorities to identify 7,190 prisoners of war, of whom 4,476 were formerly posted as missing, and 2,714 as missing, believed prisoners of war.

- 23rd September .. When the 17th Federal Parliament was opened by the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie) two women members were sworn in—Miss D. Tangney (Senate) and Dame Enid Lyons (House of Representatives). This is the first occasion on which women have been elected to the Federal Parliament.
- 4th October .. The 4th Liberty Loan of £125,000,000 opened in the Sydney Town Hall by the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin).
- 11th October .. Mr. W. B. Heily elected for Waranga in the Legislative Assembly.
- 23rd October .. Messrs. P. L. Coleman (Melbourne West); T. Harvey (Gippsland) and L. R. Rodda (Western) elected to Legislative Council.
- 1st November .. Lt.-General Sir Iven Mackay and Mr. T. G. D'Alton appointed High Commissioner for Australia in India and New Zealand, respectively.
- 5th November .. Mr. James J. Maloney, M.L.C. (N.S.W.), appointed Australian Minister to the U.S.S.R.
- 10th November .. Mr. Forde, Minister for the Army, stated that the latest check of Australian soldiers originally reported as "missing" in the Far East showed that 19,927 have been traced and that the number "missing" is now reduced to 3,421 all ranks.
- 15th November .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) advised the receipt of a message announcing that His Majesty the King had been graciously pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Australian Government, the appointment of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester as Governor General of Australia in succession to Lord Gowrie.
- 30th November .. The Minister for Air (Mr. Drakeford) stated that more than 18,000 R.A.A.F. members were serving in the United Kingdom, Middle East, India and other war theatres apart from squadrons in the S.W. Pacific area. All the men were in operations and were mostly air crew, serving mainly in Empire squadrons.
- Under Man-power Regulations all boys and girls on attaining the age of 14 years required to register.
- 23rd December .. Dr. A. D. Ellis appointed a judge of the County Court in succession to the late Judge Winneke.
- 24th December .. Nine lives were lost and many people badly burned when bush fires swept through grass and timber country near Wangaratta on 22nd inst.
- 28th December .. Announced that Mr. R. G. Casey, former Australian Minister to U.S.A. and later British Minister in the Middle East, had been appointed Governor of Bengal

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria" by Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), was published in the *Year Book* 1927-28 on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto in subsequent issues of the *Year Book*. The need for strict economy in the use of newsprint is responsible for the withholding from this issue of further addenda prepared by Mr. A. W. Jessep, M.Agr.Sc., B.Sc., Dip. Ed., Director of Botanic Gardens and Government Botanist.

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, was published in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Additional notes on this subject by Mr. D. Mahony, M.Sc., Director of the National Museum, Melbourne, were published in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32.

Other articles on the fauna of Victoria by members of the Museum staff have appeared in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The titles of the articles, the names of the contributors, and the year of publication were published in the *Year Book* for 1941-42, page 13.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.**Constitutional History.**

Regular Government of the district of Port Phillip, then part of the Crown Colony of New South Wales, was first established in 1836, when Captain Lonsdale was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate. On 1st July, 1851, following upon an Act of the Imperial Parliament, dated 5th August, 1850, and entitled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies", the district of Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales and erected into and formed a separate colony known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act afore-mentioned, the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victoria Electoral Act of 1851, which provided that the Legislative Council of Victoria should consist of 30 members, ten to be appointed by Her Majesty and twenty to be elected.

In 1852 the Imperial Government decided to invite each of the Australian Colonies to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.* The Constitution framed in Victoria, approved by the

* *Vide* article on the Constitution of Victoria by Edward Carlile, Esq., Barrister at Law, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly and formerly Parliamentary Draftsman of Victoria, p. 610, *et seq.*, *Year-Book* 1883-84.

British Parliament and proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature with power "to make laws, in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever" subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the Colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, of sixty members: members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications: electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Assembly than in that of the Council: the Council not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election: the Assembly to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor: certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed "Responsible Ministers": any member of either House accepting an office of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

Modifications of the Constitution to meet changing conditions or to improve the machinery of government were made from time to time up to 1900, the more important of which may be summarized chronologically as follow:—

- 1856. The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- 1857. The property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- 1857. Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
- 1858. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78 and of electoral districts to 49.
- 1869. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
- 1876. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55 and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86.
- 1881. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of Provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
- 1886. Reimbursement of the expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly in relation to their attendance in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties of £300 per annum provided for by Act No. 888.

1888. The number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95 and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84 and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each Constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.
1899. Plural voting in the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act No. 1606.
1900. Voting by post introduced by Act No. 1701. The Act was to apply for a term of three years: subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910, when the Electoral Act (No. 2288) of that year made permanent provision for voting by post.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (63 and 64 Vict. Chapter 12) which constituted the Commonwealth as from the 1st January, 1901, was given the Royal assent on 9th July, 1900. This Act may be regarded as the culmination of the labours of the Federal Council constituted by the *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. Cap. 60). The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those colonies which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council.

Section 106 of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* provided that, subject to that Constitution, the Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth should continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

Following the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the need for reducing the numbers of members in the States' Houses and for the reform of their constitutions was made manifest. Accordingly, in Victoria, there was passed the *Constitution Act* 1903, which provided for a reduction in the number of responsible ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,800; in the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, but an increase in the number of electoral provinces from 14 to 17, each being represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election when one half of the members were to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £110 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68 and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65.

Power was given to any Minister who was a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council was empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill, viz. (a) when in Committee, (b) on the report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses was the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill had been twice submitted to and rejected by the Council—viz. once before, and once after a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

Although modifications of the Constitution of 1903 have been made from time to time, its essential framework is very little changed. A detailed description of the present Constitution will be found in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16. The principal modifications since 1903 are as follow:—

The present Constitution.

1908. The *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, No. 2185, conferred the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards for all elections of the Assembly, and also placed them on an equality with men at elections of the Legislative Council.
1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, No. 2288, now incorporated in The Constitution Act, provided (a) that every person of the full age of 21 years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and who had resided in Victoria for the six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment, was entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly; and (b) for voting by post at elections for the Legislative Council or Assembly.
1911. The preferential system of voting at elections for the Assembly was provided for by Act No. 2321. (In 1921, by Act No. 3139, this system was made applicable at elections for the Council.)
1920. The *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1919 (No. 3044) provided for the payment to any member of the Assembly who is for the time being the Leader of His Majesty's Opposition (in addition to reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his parliamentary duties) of any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of his services as such leader.

1920. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1920* (No. 3118) (a) increased the amount for Ministerial salaries to £10,000; (b) increased the amount of reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Assembly to £500 per annum.
1922. *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1922* (No. 3218) provided for reimbursement of expenses of each member of the Council at the rate of £200 per annum.
1923. *The Parliamentary Elections (Woman Candidates) Act 1923* (No. 3337) provided that no woman by reason only of sex or marriage should be disqualified or disabled from or be incapable of being a candidate at any election whether for the Council or the Assembly or being elected a member of the Council or the Assembly or voting therein if elected.
1926. *The Compulsory Voting (Assembly Elections) Act 1926* (No. 3488) made it compulsory for every elector to record his vote at every election for which he is entitled to vote. (The compulsory provision was extended to elections of the Legislative Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1927. *The Electoral (Absent Voters) Act 1927* (No. 3525) provided for the voting by absent voters at elections for the Assembly. (This provision was extended to elections of the Council by the *Legislative Council Elections Act 1935* (No. 4350)).
1935. *The Parliamentary Elections (Railway Employés and Civil Servants) Act 1935* (No. 4334) allows Railway Employés and Civil Servants to contest any parliamentary election without having first to resign from the service.
1936. *The Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act 1936* (No. 4367) increased the maximum number of salaried responsible Ministers of the Crown from eight to nine, and the maximum total amount of salaries paid to such Ministers from £10,000 to £11,250.
1937. *The Constitution (Reform) Act 1937* (No. 4533) altered the procedure to be adopted in the event of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament. In addition, the qualifications of members of the Council were widened by reducing the age of qualification from 30 to 21 years, and the property qualifications from £50 to £25. The deposit required from a candidate for election to the Council was reduced from £100 to £50.

1940. The *Statute Law Revision Act, 1940* (No. 4726) by amendment of section 27 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1928* (No. 3660), as amended by section 3 of the *Members of Parliament (Disqualification) Act 1939* (No. 4718) provided that it shall be lawful for the holders of the offices of (a) the Unofficial Leader of the Council and (b) "the Leader in the Assembly of any recognized party which consists of fifteen (amended to twelve by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1942*) members at least of the Assembly of which party no member is a responsible Minister of the Crown," to receive (in addition to reimbursement of their expenses in relation to their attendance in discharge of their parliamentary duties) any sum provided by Parliament as an allowance in consideration of their services in such offices.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

The following statement shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839:—

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	30th September, 1839 . .	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Acting)	8th May, 1854 . .	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 . .	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (Acting)	1st January, 1856 . .	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	26th December, 1856 . .	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. . .	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (Acting)	7th May, 1866 . .	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866 . .	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	3rd March, 1873 . .	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 . .	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (Acting)	3rd January, 1875 . .	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	11th January, 1875 . .	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879 . .	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	18th April, 1884 . .	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 . .	8th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting)	18th October, 1889 . .	15th November, 1889
	9th March, 1889 . .	17th October, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain	16th November, 1889 . .	27th November, 1889
Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889 . .	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting)	22th January, 1893 . .	11th May, 1893
	27th March 1895 . .	24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895 . .	31st March, 1900

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting)	29th December, 1896 .. 27th September, 1897	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	23rd March, 1898 .. 15th January, 1900 ..	21st October, 1898 10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G. F.R.S.	10th December, 1901 ..	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	24th November, 1903 ..	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914 ..	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1921 ..	7th April, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	1st April, 1923 .. 8th April, 1926 ..	24th October, 1923 27th June, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	26th April, 1929 .. 3rd October, 1930 ..	27th October, 1929 21st January, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor†	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.‡	14th May, 1934 ..	5th April, 1939
Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	20th May, 1937 .. 29th March, 1938 ..	28th September, 1937 24th September, 1938
Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	5th April, 1939 .. 17th July, 1939 ..	17th July, 1939

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 24th January, 1847.

* On leave from 26th April, 1929, to 27th October, 1929, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 3rd October, 1930, to 21st January, 1931.

† Resigned on 1st January, 1936. The commission was given to Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., on 12th May, 1936.

‡ On leave from 20th May, 1937, to 28th September, 1937, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 29th March, 1938, to 24th September, 1938.

* Died on this date.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The names of Ministers who held office from the date of Victoria's separation from New South Wales in 1851 to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855, together with the office held and the date of their assumption thereof, is shown on page 29 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, there were 45 Ministries. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth and subsequent Ministries is as follows:—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048
Forty-ninth—Albert Arthur Dunstan	2nd April, 1935	14th September, 1943	3,088
Fiftieth—John Cain ..	14th September, 1943	18th September, 1943	5

Following on the resignation on 14th September, 1943, of the State Ministry lead by the Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier), the 50th Ministry under the leadership of the Hon. J. Cain took office on the same date.

The members were:—

The Hon. John Cain, M.L.A.	.. Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Decentralisation and Reconstruction.
„ „ Herbert M. Cremean, M.L.A.	Chief Secretary.
„ „ Francis Field, M.L.A.	.. Minister of Public Instruction and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
„ „ William Slater, M.L.A.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
„ „ William G. McKenzie, M.L.A.	Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.

The Hon.	William Peter Barry,	Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
	M.L.A.	
" "	John Joseph Holland,	Commissioner of Public Works.
	M.L.A.	
" "	Percy James Clarey,	Minister of Labour and Minister of Public Health.
	M.L.C.	
" "	Daniel L. McNamara,	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests and Minister of Water Supply.
	M.L.C.	
" "	Clive Phillip Stoneham,	} Ministers without Portfolio.
	M.L.A.	
" "	Patrick John Kennelly,	
	M.L.C.	
" "	Paul Jones, M.L.C.	.. }

The foregoing Ministry resigned on 18th September, 1943. On the same day, the 51st and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. A. A. Dunstan is Premier, assumed office.

It comprises the following members :—

The Hon.	A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Decentralization.
" "	T. T. Hollway, M.L.A.	Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister of Labour.
" "	A. E. Lind, M.L.A. ..	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests.
" "	Ian Macfarlan, K.C., M.L.A.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Health.
" "	H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.	Chief Secretary.
" "	N. A. Martin, M.L.A. . .	Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
" "	J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.	Minister of Water Supply, and Minister In Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
" "	J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C. . .	Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
" "	J. A. Kennedy, M.L.C. . .	Minister of Transport, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
" "	T. D. Oldham, M.L.A.	} Ministers without Portfolio.
" "	G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C. . .	
" "	G. L. Chandler, M.L.C.	

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1943.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the name of the clerk of Parliaments are given below:—

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Ballaarat ..	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1949
	Hon. G. Bolster	1946
Bendigo	Hon. J. H. Lienhop, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1949
	Hon. Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D. ..	1946
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey	1949
	Hon. P. Jones	1946
East Yarra ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar	1949
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C. (President) ..	1946
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. MacAulay	1949
	Hon. T. Harvey	1946
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy (Minister of Transport, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1949
	Hon. J. S. Disney	1946
Melbourne ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1949
	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1946
Melbourne North	Hon. L. H. McBrien	1949
	Hon. A. M. Fraser	1946
Melbourne West ..	Hon. P. L. Coleman	1949
	Hon. P. J. Kennelly	1946
Monash	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.	1949
	Hon. Sir Frank Beaurepaire	1946
Northern	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1949
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1946
North-Eastern ..	Hon. P. P. Inchbold (Chairman of Committees)	1949
	Hon. Sir John Harris, K.B.E.	1946
North-Western ..	Hon. Sir G. L. Goudie	1949
	Hon. P. T. Byrnes	1946
Southern	Hon. G. L. Chandler (Minister without Portfolio)	1949
	Hon. Sir W. Angliss	1946
South-Eastern ..	Hon. C. P. Gartside	1949
	Hon. C. E. Isaac	1946
South-Western ..	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1949
	Hon. A. E. McDonald	1946
Western	Hon. L. R. Rodda	1949
	Hon. R. C. Rankin	1946

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: P. T. Pook.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1943—*continued.*

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat	Hon. T. T. Hollway (Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister of Labour).
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	F. A. Cook.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	Hon. T. D. Oldham (Minister without Portfolio).
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C. (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Health).
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla and Dalhousie	R. A. J. James.
Carlton	Hon. W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	W. D. Hodson.
Caulfield	A. A. Hughes.
Clifton Hill	Hon. H. M. Cremean.
Coburg	C. Mutton.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	Hon. F. Field.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	S. Merrifield.
Evelyn	Hon. W. H. Everard.
Flemington	Hon. J. J. Holland.
Footscray	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong	Mrs. F. E. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North.. ..	W. O. Fulton.
Gippsland South.. ..	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Chief Secretary).
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	Hon. J. G. B. McDonald (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Under- takings).
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	Hon. N. A. Martin (Minister of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1943—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	L. H. Hollins.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara and Borung ..	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Col. Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Decentralisation).
Lowan	G. H. Lamb.*
Maryborough and Daylesford	Hon. C. P. Stoneham.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading	R. J. Gray.
Oakleigh	S. H. Reid (Chairman of Committees).
Ouyen	K. Dodgshun.
Polwarth	E. F. Guye.
Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	H. R. Hedditch.
Port Melbourne	T. P. Corrigan.
Prahran	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	W. Dunstone (deceased 12.4.44.)
St. Kilda	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old.
Toorak	H. E. Thonemann.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell.
Upper Yarra	Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D. (Speaker).
Walhalla	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta and Ovens ..	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga	W. B. Heily.
Warranheip and Grenville	R. J. A. Hyatt.
Warrnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey.
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi	Hon. W. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: F. E. Wanke.

* Reported 1st September, 1944, died of illness in a Prisoner of War Camp in Siam whilst serving as a Lieutenant in the A.I.F.

During the period 1856 to 1937 there were 33 Parliaments. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament, the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information in regard to the twenty-ninth and subsequent Parliaments is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1927 TO 1943.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
Twenty-ninth	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth	1929-32	864	596	69·0
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9
Thirty-second	1935-37	902	506	56·1
Thirty-third	1937-40	848	403	47·5
Thirty-fourth	1940-43	1093	735	67·2

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

An Article on the "Agent-General for Victoria" was published in the *Year-Book* for 1937-38, pages 21 and 22.

The present Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain is the Hon. Sir A. L. Bussau, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

VICTORIA—STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1942.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1942:—

Act No.	Date (1942).	
4880 ..	2nd July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,345,393 to the service of the year 1942-43.
4881 ..	9th July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £572,204 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4882 ..	10th August	.. The <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1942</i> provides that the Charities Board of Victoria, in making a recommendation to the Minister as to what sum of money should be paid to each subsidized institution or benevolent society out of the Hospitals and Charities Fund in any financial year, shall not take into account any moneys to be received by that institution or society pursuant to the Commonwealth <i>Child Endowment Act 1941</i> .

- | Act No. | Date (1942). | |
|----------|---------------|--|
| 4883 ... | 10th August | .. The <i>Sewerage Rates Act 1942</i> ,
Under the Sewerage Districts Acts a Sewerage Authority is empowered, after laying sewers to carry off sewage from any area, to declare all properties within that area to be sewerer properties, and such properties thereupon become rateable and the owners subject to certain obligations with respect to the provision of sewerage facilities.
This Act provides that, notwithstanding the earlier provisions, the Governor in Council may, during the present war and the period of twelve months thereafter, by Order declare that lands or premises in any sewerage district shall not be deemed to be sewerer properties unless actually connected with a sewer. |
| 4884 .. | 31st August | .. The <i>Sheep Dipping Act 1942</i> allows of the thorough saturation of sheep by means of a power spray of the type approved by the Minister as an alternative to the older method of dipping by immersion, and permits sheep and lambs, which have been kept in a securely fenced paddock since shearing and which are free from ticks and lice, to be removed undipped, within 60 days after shearing, to an abattoir freezing works or meat preserving works for immediate slaughter. |
| 4885 .. | 31st August | .. The <i>Limbless Soldiers Trust Act 1942</i> provides that the benefits of two trust funds, namely, the "Melba Trust Fund" and "The Victorian Limbless Soldiers Trust Fund", formerly applicable only to soldiers who suffered the loss of a limb as the result of action in the Great War of 1914-1918, shall be extended to soldiers who suffer a similar loss in the present or any future war. |
| 4886 .. | 2nd September | .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,339,882 to the service of the year 1942-43. |
| 4887 .. | 2nd September | .. The <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Continuation Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the operation of the <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Act 1939</i> . |
| 4888 .. | 2nd September | .. The <i>Income Tax (War-time Collection) Act 1942</i> authorizes the making of arrangements for the collection by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State of Victoria of arrears of income tax and for matters incidental thereto. The Act also provides that, if the Commissioner of Taxes, the Assistant Commissioner or any Deputy Commissioner is transferred to the service of the Commonwealth under the <i>Commonwealth Income Tax (War-time Arrangements) Act 1942</i> , the Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in that capacity for Victorian purposes during the operation of that Act. |

Act No.	Date (1942).	
4889	14th September..	The <i>Freezing Works (Overdraft Guarantee) Act</i> 1942 authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the payment to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia by the Amalgamated Freezing Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited of moneys advanced by way of overdraft for the said company by way of overdraft for the purposes of its undertakings at Ballarat, Bendigo and Donald during the financial year 1942-43, and the payment of interest on such moneys.
4890	14th September..	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,753,345 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4891	14th September..	The <i>Melbourne Markets Act</i> 1942 provides for the institution of proceedings in respect of markets in the City of Melbourne by an Officer authorized by the Council of that city.
4892	21st September ..	The <i>Student Teachers (War Service) Act</i> 1942 empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations under the Public Service Acts to ensure that student teachers and teachers in training, who are serving or have served with the Armed Forces in connexion with the present war, are not prejudicially affected by reason of such service.
4893	21st September ..	The <i>Cattle and Swine Compensation Act</i> 1942 extends from 21 to 30 days the time within which a claim under either the <i>Cattle Compensation Act</i> 1928 or the <i>Swine Act</i> 1928 must be made after destruction of the cattle or swine in question, and further provides that compensation may be paid upon applications made before the commencement of the Act notwithstanding that those applications were not made within the proper period.
4894	21st September ..	The <i>Drysdale United Service Home Act</i> 1942 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown Grant of certain land in the Town of Drysdale permanently reserved as a site for an asylum for destitute sailors and soldiers, and provides for the sale of such land and for the application of the proceeds of such sale.
4895	21st September ..	The <i>Public Trustee Act</i> 1942 empowers the Public Trustee to apply for administration of the estate of a deceased person where the executor or administrator is incapable of acting in that capacity.
4896	21st September ..	The <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act</i> 1942 alters from 15 to 12 the minimum number of Members which a recognized Party in the Legislative Assembly must comprise in order that the Leader of that Party in the Assembly may be eligible to receive an allowance from the Crown without violating the provisions relating to officials in Parliament.

- | Act No. | Date (1942) | |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 4897 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Entertainments Tax (War-time Suspension) Act 1942</i> suspends the charging and collection of entertainments tax under the <i>Entertainments Tax Act 1928</i> from the commencement of the Commonwealth <i>Entertainments Tax Assessment Act 1942</i> until the end of the first financial year to commence after the end of the war, and makes provision for the repayment of tax paid upon stamped tickets which have not been used up to the time of the commencement of that Commonwealth Act. |
| 4898 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Reserve Funds) Act 1942</i> provides that, in respect of the period from the 1st July, 1941, until the end of the first financial year to commence after the end of the war, the maximum aggregate amount of annual payments by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board into its general reserve and maintenance reserve funds shall be 9 per cent. of the capital cost of its undertakings instead of 6 per cent. of such capital cost. |
| 4899 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1942</i> prohibits the use of the expressions "Tuberculin tested", "T.B. tested", "T.B. free", "From T.B. tested cows" and similar expressions in relation to any contract for the sale of milk or cream or in any advertisement circular notice label or invoice relating to milk or cream unless the herd from which the milk or cream is wholly derived is the subject of a certificate of freedom from tuberculosis granted by the Chief Veterinary Inspector. |
| 4900 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Contributions) Act 1942</i> extends for one year, that is, until the 1st October, 1943, the period during which the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is required to make annual contributions to certain municipalities under the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Contributions) Act 1927</i> . |
| 4901 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1942</i> enables a trustee who is serving in the Civil Construction Corps established under Commonwealth National Security (Allied Works) Regulations to delegate the execution of his trust to another person pursuant to the provisions of the <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1939</i> . |
| 4902 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rates) Act 1942</i> makes similar provision to the <i>Sewerage Rates Act 1942</i> (No. 4883), but in respect of properties within the metropolis and under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. |

Act No.	Date (1942)	
4903 ..	26th October ..	The <i>Adoption of Children Act 1942</i> authorizes the Minister to make arrangements for the transmission to or by the Prothonotary of copies of adoption orders made in another State or Territory of the Commonwealth concerning children born in Victoria or made in Victoria concerning children born in such other State or territory, and makes further provision for dealing with adoption orders so transmitted to Victoria in the same manner as adoption orders made in Victoria.
4904 ..	2nd November ..	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,621,502 to the service of the year 1942-43.
4905 ..	23rd November ..	The <i>Land Tax (Exemptions) Act 1942</i> provides an increased exemption from land tax in respect of lands used for primary production. The Act also re-enacts the provisions relating to land tax on joint estates so as to clarify certain obscurities and to make the modifications which are necessary by reason of the altered exemption provisions.
4906 ..	30th November ..	This Act declares the rate of Land Tax for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1943.
4907 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the increased stamp duties on bills of exchange payable on demand (cheques, &c.), receipts, conveyances and transfers on sale of real property, partitions of real property, leases, sub-leases, deeds of settlement and gift, and annual licences in relation to insurance business.
4908 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of the <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932 (No. 2)</i> . That Act provided temporarily that fees for licences to drive motor cars should be credited to consolidated revenue instead of to the Country Roads Board Fund, and also suspended temporarily the annual payment of £50,000 from consolidated revenue into that fund.
4909 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1942</i> provides for the transfer, as on the 30th June, 1943, to consolidated revenue of the surplus of the Licensing Fund, and continues for the financial year 1942-43 the suspension of payments out of consolidated revenue for the endowment of municipalities and the reduction by 20 per cent. of the amounts to be paid into the Forestry Fund out of consolidated revenue.

Act No.	Date (1942)	
4910 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1942</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for irrigation works water supply works drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4911 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1942</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> which temporarily imposed additional duties on the estates of deceased persons and on certain settlements.
4912 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1942</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available for railways under loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund.
4913 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Public Account Advances (Amendment) Act 1942</i> increases the amount which may be temporarily advanced to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission under the <i>Public Account Advances Act 1924</i> from £100,000 to £150,000.
4914 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Farmers Protection (Amendment) Act 1942</i> extends for twelve months—that is, until 1st March, 1944,—the period during which a farmer may apply to the Farmers Debts Adjustment Board under the <i>Farmers Protection Act 1941</i> for a limited stay order in relation to an old debt.
4915 ..	30th November ..	The <i>Water Act 1942</i> makes general amendments to the Water Acts. Provision is made for the registration of easements to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in respect of certain old channels which were under the control of earlier authorities before being vested in the Commission. Where the Commission so determines, water rights and irrigation charges may, in respect of the first three years of a new irrigation and water supply district, be deemed to be limited in respect of the first year, to one-quarter of the water right apportioned to the land in question; in respect of the second year, to one-half of the right so apportioned; and in respect of the third year, to three-quarters of the right so apportioned; and provision is made for the sale of water in excess of such limited water rights. Provision is also made for the supply of water for the reclamation of salt-affected lands in irrigation and water supply districts.

Act No. Date (1942)

4915 .. 30th November—*cont.* The Commission is empowered to fix a minimum charge not exceeding 2s. 6d. as a drainage rate or flood protection rate or charge on any tenement.

In respect of the area described in the Tenth Schedule to the *Land Act* 1928—i.e., the Mallee country proper—the Commission is empowered to make by-laws prohibiting or regulating the clearing or fallowing of land within three chains of any channel under its control.

Power is also given to the Commission to test water meters and to carry out certain works for or to hire equipment to other authorities, Government departments, &c.

4916 .. 30th November .. The *Patriotic Funds Act* 1942 contains general amendments to the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1939. The definition of a patriotic fund is extended to cover funds raised in connexion with earlier wars as well as those raised in connexion with the present war, and those earlier funds are thus brought within the provisions of the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1939 and under the control of the Patriotic Funds Council.

Amendments to several provisions of the 1939 Act are made for the purpose of making them applicable to real and personal property forming part of funds as well as to money in such funds.

The Governor in Council is empowered to vest a patriotic fund in the Council where there has been a failure of administration of such fund or a breach of the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1939, and the trustees of any fund who make payments out of the fund in contravention of that Act are made liable to monetary penalties.

The Act also provides for the cancellation by the Council of sanctions given for the collection of funds, for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a person to act as a trustee of the fund where there are no existing trustees or the existing trustees cannot be found, and for the furnishing to the Patriotic Funds Council by banking companies of information with respect to the bank accounts of patriotic funds without incurring liability in respect of breach of trust or otherwise.

4917 .. 7th December .. The *St. Vincent's Hospital Land Act* 1942 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain land in the City of Fitzroy permanently reserved as a site for hospital purposes and to provide for the Grant of the said land to the Mother Rectress and certain other members of the religious order known as the Sisters of Charity administering the affairs of the St. Vincent's Hospital.

- | Act No. | Date (1942). | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 4918 | 7th December | .. The <i>Survival of Actions Act</i> 1942 greatly limits the application of the Common Law rule " <i>actio personalis moritur cum persona</i> ", and provides, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, that causes of action subsisting against or vested in a person at the time of his death shall survive against or for the benefit of the deceased's estate. The Act closely follows the provisions on this matter of the <i>English Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act</i> of 1934 but with certain modifications of that Act derived from the <i>New Zealand Law Reform Act</i> of 1936. The Act also makes certain consequential amendments of the <i>Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act</i> 1939. |
| 4919 | 7th December | .. The <i>Mines Act</i> 1942 authorizes the Minister to remit rents on gold mining leases and licences to treat tailings where the holder is unable to carry on mining operations owing to the war or the operation of the Commonwealth National Security Act or the Regulations thereunder. |
| 4920 | 7th December | .. The <i>South Melbourne (Birrell-place) Land Act</i> 1942 provides for the closing of a right-of-way known as Birrell-place in the City of South Melbourne, the vesting in His Majesty of the land upon which the said right-of-way is set out and the Grant of the said land to the owner of the land adjoining the said land. |
| 4921 | 14th December | .. The <i>Local Government (Loans and Debentures) Act</i> 1942 authorizes municipalities, without any consent of the Governor in Council, to invest unexpended loan moneys in Commonwealth loans during the war, and also enables a municipality to postpone the date for payment of debentures by one or more agreements with the debenture-holders. |
| 4922 | 14th December | .. The <i>Local Government (Building Regulations) Amendment Act</i> 1942 extends for six months the life of the Building Regulations Commission and the terms of office of its members. |
| 4923 | 14th December | .. The <i>Miners' Phthisis (Treasury Allowances) Amendment Act</i> 1942 increases the rate of payment to sufferers from miners' phthisis from £32 to £42 per annum. |
| 4924 | 14th December | .. The <i>Legal Profession Practice Act</i> 1942 amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act</i> 1936 by empowering the Attorney-General to appoint an inspector to examine and audit the books of a solicitor upon proper application by the Secretary of the Law Institute and not only, as heretofore, upon application by a person alleging that the solicitor has failed to account for moneys or securities belonging to or held for him. |

Act No. Date (1942).

4924 .. 14th December—*cont.* The Act also requires any bank at which the solicitor keeps an account to produce books, accounts and documents relating to the trust account of such solicitor upon written demand of the inspector so appointed, and to produce such books, &c., relating to the private account of such solicitor upon the written demand of the Attorney-General, and saves the bank from any liability in respect of any such disclosure.

A solicitor who fails to give a satisfactory explanation of any deficiency in his trust account or of his failure to account for moneys or securities received for another person is made guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

4925 .. 14th December .. The *Motor Car (Amendment) Act* 1942 temporarily reduces from 18 to 17 years the minimum age at which a person may be granted a licence to drive a motor car.

Subject to appeal to a court of petty sessions, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to cancel or suspend a driving licence on account of unfitness by reason of bodily infirmity.

The Act provides a reduced registration fee in respect of certain motor tractors belonging to municipalities, exempts from registration fees certain tractors belonging to primary producers, and reduces registration fees payable in respect of motor tractors using fuel oil and in respect of motor cars generally.

4926 .. 14th December .. The *Local Government (Street Construction) Act* 1942.

Division 10 of Part XIX. of the *Local Government Act* 1928, authorizes municipal councils to construct, at the cost of owners of abutting properties, streets and lanes set out on private land. There had arisen a number of difficulties with respect to the existing legislation, the chief of which were uncertainty as to what could properly be included in any scheme of street construction, the lack of any satisfactory means of finally resolving differences between the council and owners with respect to a proposed scheme, and the constant risk of a scheme being quashed by the court owing to minor irregularities, even after an interval of time had elapsed since the completion of the works of construction.

Act No. Date (1942).

4926 . . . 14th December—*cont.* This Act re-enacts Division 10 of Part XIX. of the *Local Government Act 1928*, and introduces a new legislative plan under which the works which may be included in private street construction and chargeable to abutting owners are more clearly defined, and municipal councils are authorized to incorporate in schemes, where convenient, some works the cost of which is to be borne by the council and not by owners. Provision is made that, after owners have been given the opportunity of objecting before a court of petty sessions to a scheme of street construction and either no objections are made or the court, after hearing objections, approves the scheme with or without modification, the scheme of construction is to be regarded as finally settled and thereafter unchallengeable in any court whatever.

The re-enacted Division 10 also incorporates a number of new legislative provisions of a machinery or administrative nature.

The Act contains a special saving provision under which schemes of private street construction commenced before the Act are to continue under the previous legislation, but provision is made enabling the council to abandon any scheme so commenced upon refunding any moneys already paid by owners under the scheme. There is a further provision under which, subject to certain limitations, the liability of owners under past schemes is deemed, notwithstanding apparent invalidity in the scheme or the procedure adopted, to be established at the amount which the council has already claimed.

4927 . . . 21st December . . . The *Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act 1942* provides for the constitution of a Victorian Inland Meat Authority with power to establish acquire and operate abattoirs, freezing works, chilling chambers and cool stores in inland meat districts and ancillary undertakings and businesses, to purchase live stock and to sell meat and the other products of its operations; and to take over and carry on the works and businesses of the Amalgamated Freezing Co. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd. and its constituent companies.

The Authority is to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, and the Act provides for the employment of a secretary and other officers and employees.

Provision is made for the constitution of inland meat districts in which the Authority may acquire or close any existing abattoirs and in which no new abattoir may be established without the Authority's consent.

Act No. Date (1942).

4927 .. 21st December—*cont.* The Treasurer is authorized to make advances, not exceeding £100,000 in all, to the Authority out of the State Loans Repayment Fund and out of surplus revenue. The Treasurer is also authorized to make advances to the Authority for temporary financial accommodation, and the Authority is empowered to borrow money from any bank by way of overdraft, which may be guaranteed by the Treasurer, but so that such advances and any overdraft so guaranteed shall not exceed in all £200,000 at any one time.

Further provision is made for the keeping of accounts, for the making of an annual report by the Authority, for the audit of the accounts of the Authority, for the making of by-laws by the Authority relating to the control and management of its works and undertakings, and for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council facilitating and governing the acquisition of real and personal property by the Authority.

The Act also makes some consequential modifications of the provisions of the Health Acts relating to abattoirs, meat inspectors, and meat inspection districts.

4928 .. 21st December .. The *Railway Construction Trusts Liabilities Act* 1942 makes provision for the meeting out of the consolidated revenue of portion of certain liabilities of the Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track Railway Construction Trust the Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Trust and the Colac to Alvie Railway Construction Trust.

4929 .. 21st December .. The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1942 provides for the application of the amount of £792,000, being surplus revenue of the financial year 1941-42, for certain specific public works.

4930 .. 21st December .. The *Railways (Long Service) Act* 1942 entitles officers and employés in the railway service, who have been so employed for a period or periods aggregating 25 years or more, to three months long service leave with pay. Persons who attained the age of 65 years before the commencement of the Act are excluded from this benefit, and, except in the case of persons who retire by reason of age or sickness, no such leave is to be granted during the war.

4931 .. 21st December .. The *Grain Elevators Act* 1942 empowers the Grain Elevators Board, or its officer employé or agent managing an elevator, to refuse to accept wheat for storage in such elevator from a wheat grower who has already had stored therein such percentage of his season's wheat as is considered reasonable, having regard to the available storage space.

Act No. Date (1942).

4931 .. 21st December—*cont.* The Act also provides that land used exclusively for a grain elevator shall not be rateable property within the meaning of any Act.

4932 .. 30th December .. The *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act 1942*.

This Act, following the New South Wales and Queensland legislation on this subject, provides (subject to certain limitations) for the retirement from employment in or about coal mines of persons who attain the "retiring age", that is, 65 years in the case of managers and under-managers and 60 years in the case of other mine workers, but empowers the Governor in Council to suspend the operation of these retirement provisions during the present war.

The Act further provides for the payment of retiring pensions to mine workers who before retirement have qualified for such pensions by reason of length of service in the coal mining industry in one of the several ways specified in the Act, and for the payment of disablement pensions to such qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by injury.

Provision is also made for the payment to a mine worker of additional amounts in respect of his wife, children or step-children under 16 years of age, and, where there is no wife, a female dependant of his own family engaged in caring for his children or step-children, and for the payment, after the death of a person who is in receipt of or eligible for a retirement or disablement pension, of a pension to his widow or such female dependant and to his children and step-children.

The amount of pension and additional payments so made is to be reduced by the amount of any compensation paid or payable under the Workers Compensation Acts and by any amounts paid or payable under the Commonwealth laws relating to invalid or old age pensions, widows' pensions, and child endowment and by any allowances payable under the Victorian Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

Pensions are to be payable out of a Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Fund. Contributions to this fund, based on actuarial estimates—made annually or more frequently—of amounts required for payment of pensions, are to be made by coal mine owners in the proportion of two-thirds and coal mine workers in the proportion of one-third. Mine workers are not required to contribute after attaining the

Act No. Date (1942).
 4932 .. 30th Dec.—*cont.*

age of 60 years but otherwise the bases of contribution as between individual mine owners and as between individual mine workers are to be determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council.

The administration and investment of the fund, the payment of pensions and the determination of many questions relating to retirement and, subject to reference or appeal to the Workers Compensation Board, to eligibility for pension, are vested in a Pensions Tribunal.

Other provisions of the Act relate to the manner of its application in the case of tributers and working partners, the determination of the class of mine workers, the periods of residence in Victoria and employment in the coal mine industry required for eligibility for pensions, the making of reciprocal agreements with other Australian States having similar legislation in force for the mutual recognition of employment in the other State in regard to the payment of pensions, the variation by the Tribunal of the retiring age in certain cases, the determination by the Tribunal of the amount of pension in cases of partial incapacity, the cancellation of pensions improperly obtained, the determination by the Workers Compensation Board, on appeal or reference, of questions of eligibility for or the amount of pension, the payment of pensions in respect of persons under legal disability, the recovery of unpaid contributions and of over-payments of pension, the keeping and auditing of the Tribunal's books and accounts and the punishment of persons offending against the retirement provisions or making false statements in relation to applications for pensions.

4933 .. 30th December .. The *State Forests Loan Application Act 1942* sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests.

4934 .. 30th December .. The *Health (Patent Medicines) Act 1942* provides for the registration of patent medicines and for the regulation of their sale and advertisement. "Patent medicine" is defined as including all human medicines except medicines dispensed or prepared for specific cases or standard medicines contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex or the Australian and New Zealand Pharmaceutical Formulary.

Act No. Date (1942).
4934 .. 30th Dec.—*cont.*

Wholesale dealers in such patent medicines are required to make application for registration to the Chief Health Officer, and provision is made for the particulars to be set out in such applications. Applications are to be submitted to an advisory committee, appointed by the Governor in Council, consisting of a health officer of the Department of Public Health, a teacher of or lecturer in Pharmacology or *Materia Medica*, a pharmaceutical chemist, and a representative of manufacturers of patent medicines. After the receipt of the report and recommendation of this committee, the Chief Health Officer is to determine whether a patent medicine shall or shall not be registered, and the purposes for which such patent medicine, if registered, may be sold.

Provision is made for appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court against the Chief Health Officer's determination.

Further provision is made for the keeping of a register of such medicines and for the publication of such register but so that such publication shall not disclose any details of the composition or prescription of the medicines concerned. After the first publication of the register, the sale of an unregistered patent medicine or of a patent medicine which does not conform with the relevant prescription or composition, or the publication of any advertisement containing any claim as to the efficacy of the medicine for purposes other than those in respect of which it is registered, or any claim which is false or wilfully misleading, is to be an offence against the Health Acts.

The registration of any patent medicine may be cancelled if the wholesale dealer in that medicine has been twice convicted under this Act of an offence relating to that medicine.

Other provisions of the Act provide for the preservation of secrecy in respect of information as to the prescription or composition of any patent medicine contained in any application, for the furnishing of patent medicines for analysis, for the prohibition of statements suggesting that registered patent medicines have been recommended or approved by the Department of Public Health or the Chief Health Officer, and for the making of necessary regulations to carry the Act into effect.

- | Act No. | Date (1942). | |
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| 4935 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Metropolitan Gas Company's Act 1942</i> alters from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 the sum fixed as the maximum to which the Metropolitan Gas Company may increase its capital. |
| 4936 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Yannathan and Triholm Railway (Dismantling) Act 1942</i> provides for the dismantling of the section of the Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track railway between Yannathan and Triholm and for other purposes. |
| 4937 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Soil Conservation Act 1942</i> makes provision for the appointment of one of the five departmental members of the Soil Conservation Board as deputy chairman of the Board, with power, in the absence of the chairman, to call meetings of the Board and to preside at such meetings, and permits the appointment or re-appointment of a chairman who is absent on service in or with the Armed Forces of the King or the Commonwealth or any Ally, but so that no salary shall be paid in respect of the period of such absence.

The Act also extends for 12 months the period for the submission of the Board's special report on proposals for further legislation it recommends. |
| 4938 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Forests Act 1942</i> extends the operation of section 68 of the <i>Forests Act 1928</i> , relating to fires in State forests and national parks, so as to apply also in the Mallee country within the meaning of the <i>Land Act 1928</i> .

The Act also for a period of one year authorizes the Minister to specify certain forests Officers by notice in the <i>Government Gazette</i> who are thereupon authorized to direct the suspension of certain forest operations when they are of opinion that a condition of acute fire danger exists. |
| 4939 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Land Surveyors Act 1942</i> repeals and re-enacts, with some amendments of substance and with considerable alteration of statement, the <i>Land Surveyors Act of 1928</i> .

The Surveyors Board is re-constituted, and is empowered to prescribe preliminary educational standards and courses of training in surveying, including training under indentures of apprenticeship, to hold examinations, to issue certificates of competency in surveying, to grant licences, to register licence-holders and to suspend or cancel licences. |

Act No. Date (1942).
4939 .. 30th Dec.—*cont.*

Special provision is made enabling the Board to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the Surveyors' Boards of other parts of His Majesty's Dominions for the purpose of securing uniformity in training and examination. Certificates of competency are to be issued to persons who have passed the necessary examinations, but licences entitling persons to practise in Victoria are not to be granted except to certificate-holders who are British subjects and at least 21 years of age.

Provision is made for the keeping of a register of licensed surveyors, and for the publication of a copy of such register from time to time.

The Board is empowered in certain circumstances to cancel or suspend licences after due inquiry, and provision is made for an appeal to a Judge of County Courts from any such cancellation or suspension.

No person who is not a licensed surveyor is permitted to use the title "Licensed Surveyor" or any other title implying that he is licensed or registered under the Act, or to make or certify any title survey (that is to say, a survey relating to the alienation of Crown lands or affecting title to any lands).

The removal, mutilation, or defacement of survey marks and the obstruction of surveyors in the execution of their powers and functions are made offences under the Act.

Surveyors are permitted to enter upon land and to place survey pegs or other survey marks thereon without liability for trespass, but are to be liable for any damage caused.

Further provision is made for the application of fees and penalties paid to the Board, for the furnishing and audit of an annual financial statement, and for the making of necessary regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

A further provision is added requiring persons holding the offices of Surveyor-General, and Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman in the Office of Titles to be licensed surveyors, and prohibiting any person who is not a licensed surveyor from acting in either of these capacities.

- | Act No. | Date (1942). | |
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| 4940 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act 1942</i> exempts technical schools and residential colleges affiliated with the University from probate duty, and extends the limited exemption from probate duty given by the <i>Administration and Probate (War Service) Act 1940</i> so as to apply to all members of the Commonwealth, British, or Allied Armed Forces during the present war. |
| 4941 .. | 30th December .. | This Act applies a sum not exceeding £11,465,385 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1943, and appropriates the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. |
| 4942 .. | 15th March .. | The <i>Dietitians Registration Act 1942</i> provides for the constitution of a Dietitians Registration Board with power to prescribe courses of training in dietetics, to hold examinations, to register dietitians and their respective qualifications, and, in certain circumstances and after full enquiry, to cancel or suspend such registrations. |

Persons who complete the prescribed course of training and pass the prescribed examinations or who hold degrees diplomas or other qualifications recognized by the Board are to be entitled to registration on application at any time. In addition, persons who have been engaged in the practice of consultant dietetics (that is, the giving of dietetic treatment, attendance, or advice for fee or reward) or in the practice of institutional dietetics (that is, the supervision of patients' diet in hospitals, &c.) for certain specified periods, and who satisfy the Board of their competence, are entitled to registration on application within six months after the commencement of the Act, and special provision as to period of practice and time of application is made in favour of persons engaged on war service.

The Act provides for appeal to the Supreme Court against a refusal to register or a cancellation or suspension of registration.

Unregistered persons are prohibited from practising consultant dietetics and from using the title "Dietitian" and other like titles. Registered dietitians are required to practise in their own names and may not allow others to practise under their names. The use of

Act No. Date (1942).
4942 .. 15th March—*cont.*

such titles as "Dietetic Company" or "Dietetic Institute" by individual dietitians or associations and the use of any dietetic title by companies is prohibited.

Medical practitioners and registered dentists and, to a limited degree, nurses, mothercraft nurses and domestic science practitioners, are exempted from the operation of the Act.

Other provisions of the Act relate to the membership of the Board and the terms of office of members, the keeping and publication of the register, the amounts of examination, registration, and annual fees payable to the Board and the appropriation of such fees, the making and audit of an annual financial statement, and the making of regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

* * * * *

In addition, the following Bill which has passed both Houses of the Victorian Parliament has been reserved for the Royal Assent:—

A Bill intituled an Act to refer certain Matters to the Parliament of the Commonwealth until the Expiration of Five Years after Australia ceases to be engaged in Hostilities in the Present War.

This Bill was introduced to give effect to the resolutions of a Convention of representatives of the Commonwealth and the several Australian States convened to meet at Canberra on the 24th November, 1942.

The Bill refers certain matters to the Parliament of the Commonwealth (as contemplated in placitum (xxxvii) of section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution) until the expiration of a period of five years after Australia ceases to be engaged in hostilities in the present war.

The Bill, when it becomes law, is to come into operation when the Governor in Council declares that he is satisfied that the same or substantially the same legislation has been enacted in each of the other States, and is not to be repealed or amended except with the approval of a majority of electors voting at a referendum of electors qualified to vote at Legislative Assembly elections.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Elections for the Legislative Council, 1943. The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, were held on 12th June, 1943, when four of the seventeen provinces were contested. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province and also the number and proportion who voted in each province where an election was held.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 12TH JUNE, 1943.

	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.	Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
*Ballarat	19,932	..	..	..	..
*Bendigo	21,408	..	..	..	..
*Doutta Galla	39,529	..	..	..	..
*East Yarra	39,995	..	..	..	..
Gippsland	18,973	14,355	272	128	75·66
*Higinbotham	36,478	..	..	..	..
*Melbourne	31,760	..	..	..	..
Melbourne North	42,510	30,892	768	715	72·67
Melbourne West	32,143	23,755	792	166	73·90
*Monash	40,000	..	..	..	..
*Northern	18,449	..	..	..	..
*North-Eastern	16,390	..	..	..	..
*North-Western	18,342	..	..	..	..
*Southern	24,797	..	..	..	..
South-Eastern	23,958	14,566	303	409	60·80
*South-Western	22,101	..	..	..	..
*Western	18,872	..	..	..	..
Total number of electors ..	465,637	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces ..	348,053	..	..	..	..
Total contested provinces ..	117,584	83,568	2,135	1,418	71·07

* Uncontested.

Elections, Legislative Assembly, 1943.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 12th June, 1943, there were contests in 51 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,261,630—596,595 males and 665,035 females. In contested districts 87·00 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 81·87 per cent. and for females 91·57 per cent. The disparity was due to the absence of a greater number of males on war service. It will be noted that this general election was held on the same day as the triennial elections for the Legislative Council.

The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED
FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL
ELECTION ON 12TH JUNE, 1943.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park ..	12,721	16,160	28,881	10,108	14,279	24,387	79·46	88·36	84·44
Allandale ..	5,016	4,470	9,486	4,149	4,313	8,462	82·72	96·49	89·21
Ballaarat ..	7,834	10,493	18,327	6,776	9,670	16,446	86·49	92·16	89·74
Barwon ..	6,554	7,274	13,828	5,414	6,807	12,221	82·61	93·58	88·38
Benalla ..	5,542	5,330	10,872	4,600	4,891	9,491	83·00	91·76	87·30
Benambra ..	5,158	4,348	9,506	4,030	4,023	8,053	78·13	92·53	84·71
Bendigo ..	8,225	10,282	18,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boroondara ..	16,909	22,352	39,261	13,792	20,336	34,128	81·57	90·98	86·93
Brighton ..	16,052	19,941	35,993	13,017	18,804	31,821	81·09	94·30	88·41
Brunswick ..	14,233	15,431	29,664	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	5,268	4,983	10,251	4,440	4,612	9,052	84·28	92·55	88·30
Carlton ..	10,897	11,826	22,723	8,613	10,519	19,132	79·04	88·95	84·20
Castlemaine .. and Kyneton ..	4,888	5,844	10,732	4,386	5,347	9,733	89·73	91·50	90·69
Caulfield ..	13,992	18,481	32,473	11,273	17,186	28,459	80·57	92·99	87·64
Clifton Hill ..	11,635	13,918	25,553	9,777	12,587	22,364	84·03	90·44	87·52
Coburg ..	16,126	16,780	32,906	13,056	15,751	28,807	80·96	93·87	87·54
Collingwood ..	11,672	12,824	24,496	9,579	11,324	20,903	82·07	88·30	85·33
Dandenong ..	18,753	20,945	39,698	15,454	18,929	34,383	82·41	90·37	86·61
Dundas ..	6,198	6,187	12,385	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essendon ..	14,438	16,456	30,894	12,333	15,218	27,551	85·42	92·48	89·18
Evelyn ..	6,355	6,904	13,259	5,390	5,924	11,314	84·82	85·81	85·33
Flemington ..	12,216	13,709	25,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
Footscray ..	17,000	17,165	34,165	14,621	16,162	30,783	86·00	94·16	90·10
Geelong ..	9,485	10,910	20,395	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland East ..	4,126	3,317	7,443	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland North ..	5,566	5,614	11,180	4,598	5,211	9,809	82·61	92·82	87·74
Gippsland South ..	7,026	5,992	13,018	5,788	5,585	11,373	82·38	93·21	87·36
Gippsland West ..	6,456	5,605	12,061	5,321	5,175	10,496	82·42	92·33	87·02
Goulburn Valley ..	6,550	6,162	12,712	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grant ..	6,262	5,446	11,708	4,916	4,980	9,896	78·51	91·44	84·52
Gunbower ..	5,525	4,914	10,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampden ..	5,304	5,431	10,735	4,350	4,937	9,287	82·01	90·90	86·51
Hawthorn ..	12,373	16,127	28,500	9,847	15,376	25,223	79·58	95·34	88·50
Heidelberg ..	17,525	19,848	37,373	14,954	13,488	33,442	85·33	93·15	89·48
Kara Kara and Borung ..	4,824	4,796	9,620	3,976	4,551	8,527	82·42	94·89	88·64
Kew ..	14,363	20,226	34,589	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	5,134	4,990	10,124	4,222	4,661	8,883	82·24	93·41	87·74
Lowan ..	5,871	6,081	11,952	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryborough .. and Daylesford ..	5,177	5,517	10,694	4,395	5,343	9,738	84·89	96·85	01·06
Melbourne ..	11,762	11,950	23,712	7,759	10,191	17,950	65·97	85·28	75·70
Mildura ..	6,834	6,353	13,187	5,219	5,684	10,903	76·37	89·47	82·68
Mornington ..	7,932	7,593	15,525	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northcote ..	12,480	14,143	26,623	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunawading ..	13,589	16,568	30,157	10,807	15,734	26,541	79·53	94·97	88·01
Oakleigh ..	17,723	21,356	39,079	14,668	19,629	34,297	82·76	91·01	87·76
Ouyen ..	4,852	4,036	8,888	3,956	3,813	7,769	81·53	94·47	87·41
Salwarth ..	6,043	5,840	11,883	5,022	5,412	10,434	83·10	92·67	87·81

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 12TH JUNE, 1943—continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Port Fairy and Glenelg	6,230	5,715	11,945	5,101	5,359	10,460	81·88	93·77	87·57
Port Melbourne	11,117	11,551	22,668	9,061	10,795	19,856	81·51	93·46	87·59
Prahran	13,010	19,937	32,947	10,870	16,570	27,440	83·55	83·11	83·29
Richmond	12,306	13,856	26,162	9,900	12,464	22,364	80·77	89·95	85·48
Rodney	5,961	5,717	11,678	4,847	5,332	10,179	81·31	93·27	87·16
St. Kilda	14,266	19,351	33,617	11,562	17,491	29,053	81·05	90·39	86·42
Stawell and Ararat	5,486	5,688	11,174	4,679	5,299	9,978	85·29	93·16	89·30
Swan Hill	5,032	3,883	8,915	3,868	3,672	7,540	76·87	94·57	84·58
Toorak	11,688	18,544	30,232	8,885	16,636	25,521	76·02	89·71	84·42
Upper Goulburn	5,253	4,734	9,987	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Yarra	8,891	9,799	18,690	7,321	8,864	16,185	82·34	90·46	86·60
Walhalla	7,318	6,025	13,343	6,377	5,355	11,732	87·14	88·88	87·93
Wangaratta and Ovens	5,783	5,544	11,327	4,754	5,095	9,849	82·21	91·90	86·95
Waranga	4,480	4,122	8,602	3,762	3,728	7,490	83·97	90·44	87·07
Warrenheip and Grenville	4,952	5,169	10,121	4,220	4,872	9,092	85·22	94·25	89·83
Warrnambool	6,279	6,330	12,609	5,123	6,005	11,128	81·59	94·87	88·25
Williamstown	12,944	13,553	26,497	11,224	12,530	23,754	86·71	92·45	89·65
Wonthaggi	5,135	4,599	9,734	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	596,595	665,035	1,261,630	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less 14 uncontested districts	117,592	128,288	245,880	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	479,003	536,747	1,015,750	392,160	491,519	883,679	81·87	91·57	87·00

The preferential system of voting was provided for by Statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections, directly following upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements between the two Houses. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 26 of the 51 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 12th June, 1943, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In five of the other seventeen contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections held in Victoria since 18th July, 1942, were as follows:—

Legislative Council—

23rd October, 1943 .. Mr. T. Harvey elected for Gippsland.
 Mr. P. L. Coleman elected for Melbourne West.
 Sir F. J. E. Beaurepaire elected for Monash
 (unopposed).
 Mr. L. R. Rodda elected for Western.

Legislative Assembly—

28th November, 1942 .. Mr. C. P. Stoneham elected for Maryborough and
 Daylesford.
 4th September, 1943 .. Mr. R. J. Gray elected for Nunawading.
 9th October, 1943 .. Mr. W. B. Heily elected for Waranga.

PARTICULARS OF BY-ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Gippsland Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	16,012	5,240	21,252
Number of electors who voted ..	11,576	3,839	15,415
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	72·30	73·26	72·53
Melbourne West Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	26,968	11,367	38,335
Number of electors who voted ..	20,139	8,789	28,928
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	74·68	77·32	75·46
Western Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	14,851	5,652	20,503
Number of electors who voted ..	10,065	3,821	13,886
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	67·77	67·60	67·73

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Maryborough and Daylesford Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Numbers of electors on roll at date of election ..	5,124	5,672	10,796
Number of electors who voted ..	4,345	5,127	9,472
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	84·80	90·39	87·74
Nunawading Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	13,823	16,871	30,694
Number of electors who voted ..	10,967	14,817	25,784
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	79·34	87·83	84·00
Waranga Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	4,563	4,068	8,631
Number of electors who voted ..	3,572	3,630	7,202
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	78·28	89·23	83·44

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in the year 1856. The proportion of electors of contested districts who voted at each of the general elections held since that year is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856–1943.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1856.	*	1886	64·70	1917	54·21
1859	*	1889	66·58	1920	63·70
1861	*	1892	65·12	1921	57·26
1864	*	1894	70·99	1924	59·24
1866	55·10	1897	70·33	1927	91·76†
1868	61·59	1900	63·47	1929	93·72
1871	65·02	1902	65·47	1932	94·20
1874	61·00	1904	66·72	1935	94·39
1877	62·29	1907	61·26	1937	93·96
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1908	53·64	1940	93·41
1880 (July)	65·85	1911	63·61	1943	87·00‡
1883	64·96	1914	53·92		

* Not available.

† The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

‡ The decrease is due to the absence of many electors on war service.

NUMBERS OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Electoral Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.								
	Ratepayers' Roll.			General Rolls.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballaarat ..	13,768	6,061	19,829	68	35	103	13,836	6,096	19,932
Bendigo ..	14,359	6,872	21,231	100	77	177	14,459	6,949	21,408
Doutta, Galla ..	28,326	11,075	39,401	63	65	128	28,389	11,140	39,529
East Yarra ..	28,171	11,503	39,674	129	192	321	28,300	11,695	39,995
Gippsland ..	14,037	4,371	18,408	527	38	565	14,564	4,409	18,973
Higinbotham ..	25,241	11,153	36,394	45	39	84	25,286	11,192	36,478
Melbourne ..	22,112	9,533	31,645	39	76	115	22,151	9,609	31,760
Melbourne North ..	31,856	8,138	39,994	1,028	1,488	2,516	32,884	9,626	42,510
Melbourne West ..	22,324	9,544	31,868	75	200	275	22,399	9,744	32,143
Monash ..	25,373	14,488	39,861	69	70	139	25,442	14,558	40,000
Northern ..	13,666	4,588	18,254	83	112	195	13,749	4,700	18,449
North-Eastern ..	12,047	4,224	16,271	52	67	119	12,099	4,291	16,390
North-Western ..	13,374	4,605	17,979	233	130	363	13,607	4,735	18,342
Southern ..	16,827	7,922	24,749	29	19	48	16,856	7,941	24,797
South-Eastern ..	16,588	7,328	23,916	27	15	42	16,615	7,343	23,958
South-Western ..	16,214	5,779	21,993	61	47	108	16,275	5,826	22,101
Western ..	13,922	4,623	18,545	174	153	327	14,096	4,776	18,872
Grand Total ..	328,205	131,807	460,012	2,802	2,823	5,625	331,007	134,630	465,637

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON 30TH JUNE, 1943.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.
Albert Park	29,703	Heidelberg	38,046
Allandale	9,533	Kara Kara and Borung ..	9,718
Ballaarat	18,515	Kew	34,795
Barwon	13,959	Korong and Eaglehawk ..	10,136
Benalla	11,076	Lowan	12,001
Benambra	9,542	Maryborough and Dayles-	
Bendigo	18,716	ford	10,704
Boroondara	39,448	Melbourne	24,175
Brighton	36,455	Mildura	13,297
Brunswick	29,954	Mornington	15,800
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	10,323	Northcote	26,845
Carlton	23,082	Nunawading	30,419
Castlemaine and Kyneton	10,782	Oakleigh	39,526
Caulfield	32,868	Ouyen	8,932
Clifton Hill	25,898	Polwarth	11,957
Coburg	33,430	Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	12,012
Collingwood	25,115	Port Melbourne	23,307
Dandenong	40,036	Prahran	33,699
Dundas	12,468	Richmond	26,525
Essendon	31,154	Rodney	11,790
Evelyn	13,376	Stawell and Ararat	11,252
Flemington	26,190	St. Kilda	34,149
Footscray	34,637	Swan Hill	8,992
Geelong	20,552	Toorak	30,581
Gippsland East	7,496	Upper Goulburn	9,952
" North	11,338	" Yarra	18,931
" South	13,141	Walhalla	13,326
" West	12,225	Wangaratta and Ovens ..	11,427
Goulburn Valley	12,837	Waranga	8,622
Grant	11,802	Warrenheip and Grenville	10,179
Gunbower	10,481	Warrnambool	12,732
Hampden	10,867	Williamstown	26,851
Hawthorn	28,933	Wonthaggi	9,787
		Total	1,276,397