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GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION

Introduction

The present Constitution of Victoria derives from an Act passed by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 and known in Victoria as The Constitution Act. That Act, together with *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* (which consolidates the many constitutional provisions passed by the Victorian Parliament itself since 1855), provides the legal and constitutional background to a system of responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult suffrage. The Victorian Constitution has also been affected by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Parliament of Victoria may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate Executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as divorce, or the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in The Constitution Act and The Constitution Act Amendment Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully below under the section describing the Cabinet.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of Government whether within or outside Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.StJ., who assumed office on 8 May 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 68 to 70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of Government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

Executive Council

Section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Cabinet

Formation and composition of Cabinet

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fifteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly who he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can

assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers of Cabinet

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in The Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and methods of procedure

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting; but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat; but *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or of the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions; but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

In general, Cabinet decisions are given legal effect either by the appropriate Minister or by the Governor in Council.

GOVERNMENT

Ministries

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the *Victorian Year Book 1961*.

Ministries, 1943 to 1970

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1943 to 1970 :

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	Still in office	

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 30 May 1970.

At 31 July 1970 the 62nd Ministry, led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, K.C.M.G., consisted of the following members :

From the Legislative Assembly :

The Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, K.C.M.G.	Premier and Treasurer
The Hon. Sir Arthur Rylah, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.	Chief Secretary
The Hon. G. O. Reid	Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson	Minister of Education
The Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. J. F. Rossiter	Minister of Health
The Hon. V. F. Wilcox	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Labour and Industry and Assistant Minister of Education
The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister of Water Supply

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Minister for Local Government
The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Minister of State Development and Minister for Tourism
The Hon. Murray Byrne	Minister of Public Works

For later changes in the Ministry, see Supplement at end of this *Year Book*.

JUDICIARY

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary as at August 1970 :

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

The Honourable Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney
The Hon. Sir George Augustus Pape	The Hon. George Hermann Lush
The Hon. Sir Alexander Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt
The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little	The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton
The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans	The Hon. Francis Robert Nelson
The Hon. Oliver James Gillard	The Hon. Kevin Victor Anderson
The Hon. John Erskine Starke	The Hon. William Charles Crockett
The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber	The Hon. Ninian Martin Stephen

Judges of the County Court

George Leo Dethridge (<i>Chairman</i>)	Eric Edgar Hewitt
John Gerald Norris	Gordon Just
Benjamin James Dunn	Roland John Leckie
Trevor George Rapke	Ivan Frederick Charles Franich
Hubert Theodore Frederico	Thomas Bernard Shillito
Norman Alfred Vickery	John Philip Somerville
Arthur Charles Adams	William Joseph Martin
Dermot William Corson	Ian Gray
John Xavier O'Driscoll	Alec James Southwell
James Herbert Forrest	Joseph Raymond O'Shea
Clive William Harris	

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out in the section on justice and the administration of the law in Part 8 of this *Year Book*.

STATE PARLIAMENT

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Australia.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and a further one in June 1970. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as The Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal alter or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and

the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were : 1857, manhood suffrage ; 1899, plural voting abolished ; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition ; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are capable of re-election. A Session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July 1970) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the Country Party. (See pages 81 to 83 for lists of members.) Of the thirty-six members of the Legislative Council, nineteen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the Country Party. Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-two belong to the Liberal Party, twenty-two to the Australian Labor Party and eight to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, and 1970. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, while the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments in such Bills, provided these

amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Parliamentary procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance. After this the Chairman of Committees is elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

Under "Orders of the Day" which now follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who, acting on the advice of his "Council of Legislation", gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. . . ." The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Private Legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving Deadlocks between the Two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary Privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967; Administrative Machinery of Parliament, 1968; Hansard, 1969; Houses of Parliament, 1970

Parliamentary Papers

A House of Parliament can be compared with a board of directors of a large company having a variety of interests. Just as it is necessary for the board of directors of such a company to be fully informed of the operations of the various branches of its interests, so is it necessary for the Parliament to have similar information to guide it in its deliberations in issuing directives and assessing the success or otherwise of the directives so issued. To achieve this end, the Parliament has ordered documents of various types to be presented to it, covering the reports of operations of government departments, statements of financial positions of various bodies, and statutory instruments spelling out in detail the policies broadly laid down in enabling Acts of Parliament.

When the Presiding Officer, shortly after the commencement of a day's sitting, asks "Are there any Papers?", a Chairman of a Select Committee may step forward and announce that he has a report to present. On being instructed by the Presiding Officer to "Bring it up", he will come forward from the Bar of the House and deposit the report with the Clerk. In all probability he will then move for the report to be printed.

The Presiding Officer will then ask "Are there any further papers?" and the Clerk will rise and read the list of papers which he had laid upon the Table pursuant to various statutory requirements. This list could include annual departmental reports, statutory instruments, notices of intention to resume land, and a variety of other matters.

The tabling of these papers is recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council and the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly (as the case may be). After certification as to the date of tabling by the Clerk of the House, they are filed as original papers and retained in the custody of the Clerk.

The term "Parliamentary Paper" does not cover such things as the daily Notice Paper, the Votes or the Minutes, "Hansard", or the Bills which are dealt with by the House; it covers only those papers which are presented to Parliament to give information.

Financial statements of harbour trusts, reports of some boards, and all statutory instruments are tabled in accordance with requirements of various statutes, but these are seldom required by the Parliament to be printed; in which case, they are preserved in their original form only. Various other papers laid upon the Tables of the Houses are required by one or other of the Houses to be printed, and these are classified according to their nature and given alphabetical or numerical identification.

The first group of the printed papers is classified A, and these are printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, the only House of Parliament to which they are presented. The documents so classified are the Treasurer's Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue, together with the Auditor-General's Report upon the accounts of those instrumentalities which he is required to examine (there is sometimes a later separate supplement to the Auditor-General's Report). This paper is presented to the Assembly by the Speaker of the House, before he calls for the presentation of papers; a practice indicative of the financial supremacy of the lower House of Parliament and further exemplified by the fact that almost all B papers are presented only to the Legislative Assembly.

B papers comprise the annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (together with later supplements) and are transmitted for the consideration of the lower House of Parliament by Message of His Excellency the Governor. These papers, like the A papers above, are ordered by the Assembly to be printed. The B paper classification is applied to Messages of His Excellency the Governor which have been ordered to be printed. None of the foregoing financial papers are presented to the Legislative Council. There have been several papers classified under this heading which were Messages from the Governor but not related to matters of finance. They mainly comprise the instructions given to His Excellency the Governor by the Sovereign and, in a later instance, reasons why His Excellency had seen fit to grant a dissolution of the Twenty-first Parliament. Messages of this type are extremely rare and, when received, are presented to both Houses and ordered to be printed.

It is not uncommon for a Minister, or even more frequently the Governor in Council, to appoint a Board of Inquiry to examine a specific matter which is causing concern and upon which the need is seen for further information. Such a report, when available, is provided to the person or body which has appointed the Board of Inquiry. As the contents could frequently be of vital interest to the Parliament and the people of the State, the responsible Minister will usually move in the House of Parliament of which he is member for the report to be made the subject of an order of the House and, the House having agreed, the report is then laid on the Table pursuant to that order. Such reports, as well as returns made to orders for information requested by private members are, when the reply is of sufficient interest, ordered to be printed by the House and are listed as C papers.

There are a number of Standing and Select Committees appointed sessionally by the Parliament and these Committees periodically make reports to the two Houses (with the exception of the Public Accounts Committee, the reports of which, being related to financial matters, are presented to the lower House only). Most of the Parliamentary Committees today have statutory authority as well as powers granted by Standing Orders ; but there exists, in addition, the inherent right of either House to create a Select Committee of its own members to conduct any specific inquiry on behalf of that House. The reports of Committees, when brought up to the Tables of the Houses by Committee Chairmen, are ordered to be printed and are classified as D papers.

Whole chapters of the Standing Orders of the two Houses are devoted to the rules and instructions for the presentation of petitions and, although these have become fewer of recent years, the practice is by no means extinct. Usually a petition is merely tabled ; on some occasions the House has received it and ordered the Clerk to read it ; on even rarer occasions a debate may ensue ; but it is not since 1912 that a Victorian House of Parliament has ordered a petition to be printed. Petitions, when they become printed papers, are classified E.

In addition to the foregoing alphabetical classifications of printed papers, there is a vast quantity of annual reports of various government departments which are presented pursuant to statute and these, like the

reports of Royal Commissions which are presented to Parliament by the Command of His Excellency the Governor, receive a purely numerical classification.

All papers presented to Parliament, whether printed and appearing in the various classifications above or not, are Parliamentary Papers and are retained for all time. The act of tabling a paper in Parliament is to make the contents public. It is then open to all Members of Parliament, the press, and the public to take note of such matters. Papers which are not available in a printed form from the Government Printer can be inspected by interested parties on application to the Clerks of the Houses.

Parliamentary Papers presented during session 1969-70 and ordered to be printed are listed on pages 89 to 91.

Members of the State Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of State Parliament are indicated thus :

(ALP) Australian Labor Party.

(CP) Country Party.

(IND LAB) Independent Labor.

(LP) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 30 May 1970. Their term of office commenced on 27 June 1970.

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (LP)	Ballaarat	60,232	57,781	95.93
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (CP)	Northern	59,797	57,607	96.34
Dunn, The Hon. Bernard Phillip (CP)	North-Western	47,475	45,585	96.02
Eddy, The Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Doutta Galla	126,260	118,183	93.60
Garrett, The Hon. Raymond William, A.F.C., A.E.A. (LP)	Templestowe	148,433	140,895	94.92
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Bendigo	63,239	60,246	95.27
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (LP)	Western	60,281	58,329	96.76
Harner, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	East Yarra	121,326	112,982	93.12
Hamilton, The Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	122,449	115,714	94.50
Hauser, The Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Boronia	152,109	144,618	95.08
Jenkins, The Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	South-Western	95,644	91,408	95.57
Kent, The Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Gippsland	85,763	81,221	94.70
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (LP)	Monash	124,218	114,453	92.14
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (ALP)	Melbourne	112,014	102,045	91.10
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (CP)	North-Eastern	55,008	52,293	95.06
Thomas, The Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP) (a)	Melbourne West	133,584	107,891	80.77
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	112,869	107,092	94.88
Ward, The Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South-Eastern	150,158	142,464	94.88

(a) Elected on 24 October 1970 at a by-election following the decision on 4 September by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr R. W. Walsh's election on 30 May 1970 was void.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1970 triennial election are shown in the following table; they were elected on 29 April 1967 and their term of office commenced on 15 July 1967.

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (CP)	North-Eastern	53,354	50,822	95.25
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	120,066	112,116	93.38
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (LP)	Boronia	126,475	119,885	94.79
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat	59,203	56,984	96.25
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	118,436	106,948	90.30
Fry, The Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	118,025	110,970	94.02
Galbally, The Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	113,880	108,465	95.24
Gleeson, The Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western	89,727	85,131	94.88
Grimwade, The Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	62,300	59,061	94.80
Houghton, The Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	127,304	120,162	94.39
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern	127,426	120,893	94.87
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	118,501	111,267	93.90
McDonald, The Hon. Stuart Richard (CP)	Northern	58,242	56,463	96.95
Mack, The Hon. Sir Ronald William (LP) (a)	Western	58,880	56,955	96.73
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (CP)	North-Western	47,390	45,431	95.87
May, The Hon. Robert William (CP)	Gippsland	82,057	77,746	94.75
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP) (b)	Monash	121,916	113,298	92.93
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,799	112,775	93.36

(a) The Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968. At a by-election held on 6 April 1968, the Hon. Clive Alexander Mitchell (CP) was elected in his stead.

(b) The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson Thompson resigned to contest the election for the Legislative Assembly Electoral District of Malvern held on 30 May 1970. At a by-election held on 20 June 1970 the Hon. Charles Allen Moir Hider (LP) was elected in his stead.

President: The Hon. Raymond William Garrett, A.F.C., A.E.A.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. Graham John Nicol.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 30 May 1970. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	24,058	22,872	95.07
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	22,567	21,518	95.35
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.S.U. (LP)	Heatherton	32,629	31,056	95.18
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong	23,051	21,916	95.08
Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G. (LP)	Hampden	17,990	17,289	96.10
Bornstein, David Leon Frank (ALP)	Brunswick East	23,750	21,947	92.41
Borthwick, The Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	29,096	27,389	94.13
Broad, Henry George (CP)	Swan Hill	18,726	17,936	95.78
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	18,320	17,745	96.86
Christie, The Hon. Vernon (LP)	Ivanhoe	26,654	25,031	93.91
Clarey, Reynold Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne	24,656	22,393	90.82
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	25,657	24,138	94.08
Curnow, Esmond Julian (ALP)	Kara Kara	16,875	16,363	96.97
Dixon, Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	25,768	23,604	91.60
Doube, The Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	22,740	21,003	92.36
Doyle, Julian John (LP)	Gisborne	24,174	22,862	94.57
Dunstan, The Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	23,027	21,612	93.86
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Moonee Ponds	25,266	24,044	95.16
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballaarat North	24,137	23,206	96.14
Evans, Bruce James (CP)	Gippsland East	19,368	18,289	94.43
Fell, Robert William (ALP)	Greensborough	36,330	34,654	95.39
Floyd, William Laurence (ALP)	Williamstown	28,171	26,702	94.79
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	24,472	23,236	94.95
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Deer Park	37,093	35,489	95.68
Goble, Mrs Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham	29,303	27,777	94.79
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Scoresby	40,486	38,594	95.33

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP)	Richmond	21,339	19,602	91.86
Jona, Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	24,974	23,081	92.42
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	24,293	23,000	94.68
Lewis, Edward Wallace (ALP)	Dundas	18,433	17,828	96.72
Lewis, William John (ALP)	Portland	18,641	18,033	96.74
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	32,802	31,418	95.78
Lovegrove, Denis (ALP)	Sunshine	25,557	24,227	94.80
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prahran	25,827	22,899	88.66
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	18,553	18,020	97.13
MacDonald, James David (LP)	Glen Iris	24,992	23,339	93.39
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie (CP)	Rodney	19,245	18,562	96.45
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	27,469	26,164	95.25
Maclellan, Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Gippsland West	18,666	17,812	95.42
Manson, The Hon. James Williamson (LP)	Ringwood	31,471	29,948	95.16
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston	36,809	34,601	94.00
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (CP)	Benambra	19,016	18,077	95.06
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (CP)	Murray Valley	19,498	18,419	94.47
Mutton, John Patrick (IND LAB)	Coburg	23,289	22,138	95.06
Rafferty, The Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	27,796	25,903	93.19
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Moorabbin	27,405	26,118	95.30
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (LP)	Box Hill	36,217	34,516	95.30
Ross-Edwards, Peter (CP)	Shepparton	20,041	19,274	96.17
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton	24,721	22,991	93.00
Rylah, The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D. (LP)	Kew	25,807	23,998	92.99
Scanlan, Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	25,162	23,889	94.94
Shilton, Leslie Victor (ALP)	Midlands	23,127	21,767	94.12
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	26,854	25,650	95.52
Smith, Aurel (LP)	Bellarine	24,485	23,408	95.60
Smith, The Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	19,091	18,462	96.71
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballaarat South	23,073	22,085	95.72
Stokes, Russell Newton (LP)	Evelyn	21,211	20,062	94.58
Suggest, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh	26,642	25,449	95.52
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield	26,691	24,433	91.54
Taylor, Alexander William, E.D. (LP)	Balwyn	27,124	25,326	93.37
Taylor, James Allister (LP)	Gippsland South	19,770	18,679	94.48
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	26,925	25,302	93.97
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Malvern	25,836	23,398	90.56
Trethewey, Robert Hugh (LP)	Bendigo	23,715	22,746	95.91
Trewin, Thomas Campion (CP)	Benalla	18,504	17,737	95.85
Trezie, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	25,206	23,981	95.14
Turnbull, Campbell (ALP)	Brunswick West	23,067	21,901	94.95
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon	26,398	25,180	95.39
Whiting, Milton Stanley (CP)	Mildura	18,690	17,801	95.24
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (LP)	Camberwell	24,742	22,948	92.75
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	24,180	22,686	93.82
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	34,766	33,228	95.58
Wiltshire, Raymond John (LP)	Syndal	35,111	33,611	95.73

Speaker : The Hon. Vernon Christie.

Chairman of Committees : Sir Edgar Stephen Tanner, C.B.E., E.D.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1967 there have been forty-four Parliaments. The Forty-fourth Parliament was opened on 16 May 1967. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53 and 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a) (days)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
Thirty-eighth	1950-52	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-55	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-58	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-61	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-64	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-67	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-70	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table reviews the expenditure arising from the operation of Parliamentary Government in Victoria. It comprises the State Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on State Administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1966 to 1970. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 1 December 1968. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (\$'000)

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1965-66	18	190	114	791	715	112	45	1,985
1966-67	18	225	131	796	761	509	49	2,489
1967-68	20	294	90	870	828	154	41	2,297
1968-69	20	231	116	1,039	1,052	164	66	2,688
1969-70	20	218	168	1,138	1,184	506	114	3,349

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

State Acts passed during 1969

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1969 :

No.		No.	
7786	Summary Offences (Sunday Newspapers) Act amends the <i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i> to allow publication of newspapers on Sundays		<i>Act 1966</i> with respect to proceedings for and the imposition and recovery of penalties
7787	Town and Country Planning (Transitional Appeals) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> with respect to the hearing of certain appeals by the Minister and to validate the determination thereof by the Minister	7802	Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Calcutta Sweepstakes) Act amends the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> with respect to the conduct of Calcutta sweepstakes and provides for fees for the issue of permits for the use of pinball or similar machines
7788	Discharged Servicemen's Preference (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i>	7803	Belmont Common Recreation Ground Lands Act authorises the granting of development leases of certain lands in the Parishes of Corio and Conewarre temporarily reserved as a site for public recreation
7789	Water (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Water Act 1958</i>	7804	Listening Devices Act regulates the use of listening devices
7790	Agricultural Education Cadetships Act provides for the granting of cadetships to certain students for the study of courses approved by the Minister of Agriculture	7805	Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends the <i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>
7791	Trustee (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	7806	Marine (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marine Act 1958</i>
7792	Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	7807	Theatres (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Theatres Act 1958</i>
7793	Footscray (Lower Yarra Crossing Access Road) Land Act authorises the City of Footscray to sell certain parts of land to the Country Roads Board for the construction of an access road for the Lower Yarra Crossing	7808	Victorian Inland Meat Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act 1958</i>
7794	River Improvement (Amendment) Act amends the <i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	7809	The Constitution Act Amendment (Electoral) Act amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> and the <i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>
7795	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	7810	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1969-70
7796	West Moorabool Water Board (Amendment) Act amends the <i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	7811	Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing) Act amends the <i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>
7797	Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	7812	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i> and the <i>Weights and Measures (Pre-packed Articles) Act 1967</i> with respect to pre-packed articles
7798	Drought Relief (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Drought Relief Act 1968</i>	7813	Health (Municipal Charges) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i> to enable municipal councils to make charges for certain services in relation to certain lands
7799	Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	7814	Transfer of Land (Subdivision of Allotments) Act amends the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i> and the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> with respect to the subdivision of allotments of land
7800	Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation (Administration) Act amends the <i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	7815	St. Vincent's Private Hospital (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer
7801	Protection of Animals (Penalties) Act amends the <i>Protection of Animals</i>		

No.		No.	
7816	of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of certain moneys proposed to be borrowed by the Trustees of the Sisters of Charity of Australia Strata Titles (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i> , the <i>Home Finance Act 1962</i> , and the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	7829	Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act amends the <i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i> with respect to the conditions of tow truck licences and amends the <i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>
7817	Sunday Entertainment (Evidence) Act amends the <i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	7830	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i>
7818	Dried Fruits (Packing Houses) Act amends the <i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i> with respect to the registration of packing houses and the control and regulation of insecticides and like substances	7831	Gas and Fuel Corporation (Sale Undertaking) Act relates to the purchase by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria of the Sale gas undertaking of the Gas Supply Company Limited
7819	Town and Country Planning (Further Amendment) Act postpones the coming into operation of certain provisions of the <i>Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1968</i> affecting the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	7832	Melbourne (St. Kilda-road Underpass) Lands Act relates to certain lands in the Cities of Melbourne and South Melbourne
7820	Milk Board (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	7833	Trustee (Authorized Investments) Act amends the <i>Trustee Act 1958</i>
7821	Medical (Pharmaceutical Chemists) Act amends the <i>Medical Act 1958</i>	7834	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1968-69
7822	Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act 1968</i>	7835	Local Government Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> and the <i>Forests Act 1958</i>
7823	Education (Director-General) Act amends the <i>Education Act 1958</i> and the <i>Public Service Act 1958</i> to provide for the appointment of a Director-General and Assistant Directors-General of Education	7836	Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Advisory Committee) Act amends the <i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act 1968</i>
7824	Wombat Bonuses Act amends the <i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i> with respect to payment of bonuses for destruction of wombats	7837	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>
7825	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations and Crown grants of certain lands	7838	State Electricity Commission (Borrowing and Investing Powers) Act amends the <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i> with respect to the borrowing and investing powers of the State Electricity Commission
7826	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act amends the <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i> to provide for the re-subdivision of certain lands in the First Mildura Irrigation District	7839	Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>
7827	South Melbourne (Roman Catholic Orphanage) Lands Act revokes a Crown grant and permanent reservation of certain lands in the City of South Melbourne to make further provision for such lands and other neighbouring lands	7840	Mines (Abolition of Courts) Act abolishes Courts of Mines and Warden's Courts and transfers the jurisdiction thereof to the County Court and Courts of Petty Sessions respectively
7828	Racing (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	7841	Manango (O'Shannassy River Watershed) Lands Act relates to the O'Shannassy River watershed lands in the Parish of Manango
		7842	State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>
		7843	Apprenticeship (Commission) Act amends the <i>Apprenticeship Act 1958</i> with respect to the constitution of the Commission
		7844	Swan Hill Race-course and Golf-course Lands Act makes provision concerning certain Crown lands at Swan Hill used as a race-course and golf-course

No.		No.	
7845	Imitation Milk Act prohibits the manufacture and sale of imitation milk	7862	Goods (Trade Descriptions) Act amends the <i>Goods Act 1958</i>
7846	Finance Brokers Act provides for the registration of finance brokers	7863	Marine Stores and Old Metals (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>
7847	Local Government (Rating Exemptions) Act amends the law relating to the exemptions from rating under the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	7864	Fire Authorities (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i> and the <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i> with respect to borrowing powers
7848	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	7865	Acts Interpretation (Time) Act amends the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>
7849	Groundwater Act provides for the conservation of underground water	7866	Narree Warran Lands Act authorises the granting of a development lease of certain lands in the Parish of Narree Worrان permanently reserved for public purposes and revokes the permanent reservation so far as it relates to certain other lands
7850	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1969-70	7867	Moorpanyal Lands Act relates to certain lands in the Parish of Moorpanyal
7851	Mental Health (Chairmanship) Act declares the office of Chairman of the Mental Health Authority to be vacant and provides for the appointment of a Chairman of the Mental Health Authority	7868	Juries (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Juries Act 1967</i>
7852	Instruments (Bills of Exchange Amendment) Act amends the <i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	7869	Apprenticeship (Regulations) Act enables the making of regulations with respect to the conditions of employment of the President of the Apprenticeship Commission
7853	Supreme Court (Correction of Sentences) Act amends the <i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	7870	Portland Lands Exchange Act provides for the exchange of certain lands in the Township of Portland
7854	Summary Offences Act amends the <i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i> with respect to hours for burning-off operations	7871	Melbourne University (Property) Act amends the <i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i> with respect to the acquisition of land for university purposes
7855	Church of England in Australia (Mount Shadwell Land) Act makes provision with respect to Trusts upon which land at Mount Shadwell is held by The Ballarat Diocesan Trustees and with respect to the sale or other disposition of such land and the application of the proceeds thereof	7872	Latrobe Valley (Lands for Ambulance Services) Act enables the transfer of certain lands from the Latrobe Valley Hospitals and Health Services Association to the Latrobe Valley District Ambulance Service
7856	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act authorises the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to assist in special development projects outside Victoria	7873	Ministry of Transport (Director of Transport) Act amends the <i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i> with respect to the title of the office of Co-ordinator of Transport and amends the <i>Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act 1963</i>
7857	Coal Mines (Pensions Increase) Act amends the <i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	7874	Administration and Probate (Foreign Grants) Act makes provision for the recognition of certain foreign grants of probate and administration and amends the <i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>
7858	Trustee Companies (Burns Philp Trustee Company Limited) Act amends the <i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i> to authorise Burns Philp Trustee Company Limited to act as a trustee company	7875	Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>
7859	Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	7876	Justices (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Justices Act 1958</i>
7860	Maintenance (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	7877	Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>
7861	Aboriginal Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967</i>		

No.		No.	
7878	Coal Mines (Accident Relief) Act amends the <i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>		
7879	Preston School of Design and Free Library Land Act makes provision concerning land at Preston formerly used for a School of Design and Free Library		
7880	Lands Compensation (Costs and Expenses) Act re-enacts with amendments section 47 of the <i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	7895	Revenue Deficits Funding Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for transfer to the consolidated revenue to meet the deficits therein for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69
7881	Evidence (Bankers' Books) Act amends the <i>Evidence Act 1958</i> with respect to bankers' books	7896	Land Tax (Rates) Act declares the rates of land tax for the year ended 31 December 1970
7882	Transport Regulation (Financial) Act amends the <i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	7897	Probate Duty Act amends the <i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>
7883	Railways (Surplus Lands) Act amends the <i>Railways Act 1958</i>	7898	Sale of Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>
7884	Abolition of Obsolete Offences Act amends the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> , the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i> , and the <i>Wrongs Act 1958</i> for abolishing certain obsolete criminal offences	7899	Racing (Trotting Racing) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i>
7885	Fire Brigades (Contributions) Act provides for defraying the costs incurred by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Country Fire Authority	7900	Crown Proceedings (Forfeited Recognisances) Act amends the <i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i> and the <i>Justices Act 1958</i> with respect to the recovery of moneys due under forfeited recognisances
7886	Gas Act consolidates and amends the law with respect to the supply of gas and amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i>	7901	Weights and Measures (Fees) Act amends the <i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i> to enable the charging and payment of certain fees
7887	Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization (Tobacco Quotas) Act amends the <i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i> with respect to the allocation of tobacco quotas	7902	Town and Country Planning (Compensation) Act amends the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> with respect to the payment of compensation in relation to planning schemes
7888	The Constitution Act Amendment (Standing Appropriations) Act amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	7903	Wheat Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1968</i> with respect to the operation of a quota scheme for deliveries of wheat to the Australian Wheat Board
7889	Legal Profession Practice Act amends the <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	7904	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for works and purposes relating to Railways
7890	Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	7905	North Melbourne Lands (Loans to Lessees) Act amends the <i>North Melbourne Lands Act 1966</i>
7891	Stamps (Mortgages) Act amends the Third Schedule to the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	7906	Theatres (Performance of Sacred Works) Act amends the <i>Theatres Act 1958</i> with respect to certain performances on Christmas Day or Good Friday
7892	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for works and other purposes relating to State Forests	7907	Marketing of Primary Products (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i> with respect to the eligibility of persons to sign petitions and to vote at polls and elections
7893	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	7908	Water Supply Loan Application Act
7894	Wheat Marketing Act makes provision with respect to the determination of quotas in respect of		

No.		No.	
	sanctions the issue and application of loan money for works and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement	7923	Labour and Industry (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i> and repeals the <i>Master and Apprentices Act 1958</i>
7909	Health (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i>	7924	Forests (Softwood Timber Agreement) Act ratifies, validates, approves, and otherwise gives effect to an agreement between the Forests Commission and A. V. Wehl Industries Limited with respect to the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of particle board from softwood timber obtained from forests under the control of the Forests Commission
7910	Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Superannuation Act 1958</i> , the <i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i> , the <i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i> , and the <i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>	7925	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works
7911	Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	7926	Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Amendment) Act concerns the reconstitution of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the administration of brigades, and amends the <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>
7912	The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> with respect to the holding and conduct of conjoint elections	7927	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1968-69
7913	Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	7928	National Parks (Amendment) Act includes additional land in certain National Parks, declares certain other lands to be National Parks, and amends the <i>National Parks Act 1958</i> and the <i>National Parks (Amendment) Act 1965</i>
7914	Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Service Act 1958</i> and certain other Acts to change the title of the Secretary for Public Works	7929	Railways (Offences) Act amends the <i>Railways Act 1958</i>
7915	Motor Car (Traffic Offenders) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> to make provision for suspending the licence to drive a motor car of any frequent traffic offender	7930	Tourist Act establishes a Ministry of Tourism
7916	Motor Car Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	7931	Country Roads (Amendment) Act re-classifies by-pass roads as free-ways, makes provision with respect to overpasses and subways, traffic control signals, advertising near main roads, the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment of roadside reserves, and the payment of costs of permanent works, and amends the <i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>
7917	Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	7932	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants supply for the year ending 30 June 1970 and appropriates supplies granted in this and the last preceding session of Parliament
7918	Education (Army Apprentices School) Act relates to the Army Apprentices School at Balcombe		
7919	Legal Aid Act makes provision for legal aid		
7920	Education Grants (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Education Grants Act 1967</i>		
7921	Crown Reservations (Revocation and Excision) Act revokes the permanent reservations and Crown grants of certain lands		
7922	Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Firearms Act 1958</i>		

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during session 1969-70 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

Finance :

A.1 Finance 1968-69—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1968-69 ; and Report of the Auditor-General

A.2 Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1968-69

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

B.1 Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1968-69

B.2 Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1968-69

Returns to orders of the House :

C.1 Report to the Standing Committee of State and Commonwealth Attorneys-General on the Law relating to Consumer Credit and Moneylending

C.2 Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General on Special Investigations

C.3 Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General on Accounts and Audit

C.4 Fourth Interim Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General

Reports from Select Committees :

D.1 Joint Select Committee on Road Safety—3rd Progress Report—upon an Investigation into the Desirability of the Compulsory Fitting and the Compulsory Wearing of Seat Belts

D.2 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Operation of Sections 53, 166 and 181 of the *Local Government Act 1958*

D.3 Treasury Minute on Committee of Public Accounts—Report on Subscriber Trunk Dialling Telephones

D.4 Meat Industry Committee—Interim Report—on Abattoirs, Meat Inspection and Animal Health

D.5 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Control and Management of Stores operated by Government Departments and Public Authorities

D.6 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Law and Practice in Relation to the Granting and Respite of Bail

D.7 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Commorientes and the *Property Law Act 1958* (Section 184)

D.8 Little Desert Settlement Committee—Report upon the proposal to open the Little Desert to Settlement

D.9 Subordinate Legislation Committee—Report upon the General Inquiry into Subordinate Legislation

D.10 Joint Select Committee on Road Safety—Fourth Progress Report—An Aspect of the Alcohol and Drug Factor

D.11 Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Final Report

D.12 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals contained in the *Wrongs (Industrial Accidents) Bill*

Papers presented to Parliament :

No. 15 Aboriginal Affairs, Ministry of—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 29 Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year ended 30th June, 1969

No. 3 Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1967-8

No. 4 Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1967-8

No. 36 Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 34 Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1967-8

No. 16 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year 1968-9

No. 6 Forests Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 27 Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 19 Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1968-9

No. 31 Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 30 Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 24 Housing Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 33 Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1969

No. 25 Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 37 Medeniaks, Mr. J.—Report of Board of Inquiry into the conduct of, at Janefield Training Centre.

No. 1 Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1967

No. 35 Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1968

No. 32 Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1968-9

No. 20 Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1968-9

No. 10 Police—Report of the Chief Commissioner for the year 1968

No. 28 Public Education—Council of—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 21 Public Service Board—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 23 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 26 Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 14 Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 17 State Coal Mines—Report for the half year ended 31 December 1968

No. 8 State Development Committee—Effects of the Construction of the Lower Yarra

Crossing on areas West of Melbourne

No. 11 State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 12 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 5 State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1968-9

No. 18 State Superannuation Board—Report in connexion with the Pensions Supplementation Fund—for the year 1968-9

No. 2 Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1967-8

No. 13 Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 22 Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1968

No. 9 Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the year 1968-9

No. 7 Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1968-9

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two houses

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes Victoria is divided into eighteen Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council, when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years. (See folding map facing page 96.)

For Legislative Assembly purposes the State is divided at present into seventy-three Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period. (See folding map facing page 94.)

Electoral redivision, 1965

Pursuant to the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965* a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out at the end of 1965 on the following basis :

1. the so-called "Port Phillip Area", consisting of thirty-eight existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into forty-four Electoral Districts for the Assembly, each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
2. the remaining area of the State, i.e., "Country Area", was divided into twenty-nine Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight "Provincial Centre" electorates, each containing approximately 22,250 electors and twenty-one other electorates of a rural nature, each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and
3. the "Southern Area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight Country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be

accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965.

The provisions in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* relating to the automatic redivision of the State on the basis of two State Districts per Commonwealth Division disappeared when the new Districts came into force.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 21 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above came into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided was increased from 297 to 323. This number was further increased by administrative action on 17 March 1969 to 386.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, which came into force on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth elections and State parliamentary elections, whether for the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

At 30 June—	Number of electors enrolled	At 30 June—	Number of electors enrolled
1962	1,588,633	1967	1,745,919
1963	1,596,807	1968	1,759,803
1964	1,650,042	1969	1,789,153
1965	1,657,798	1970	1,852,023
1966	1,681,514		

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who

are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections 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 following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved, the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., half the number of formal votes cast plus one) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the *first elected* candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Legislative Assembly Districts

The following table shows the areas of the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS (Sq miles)

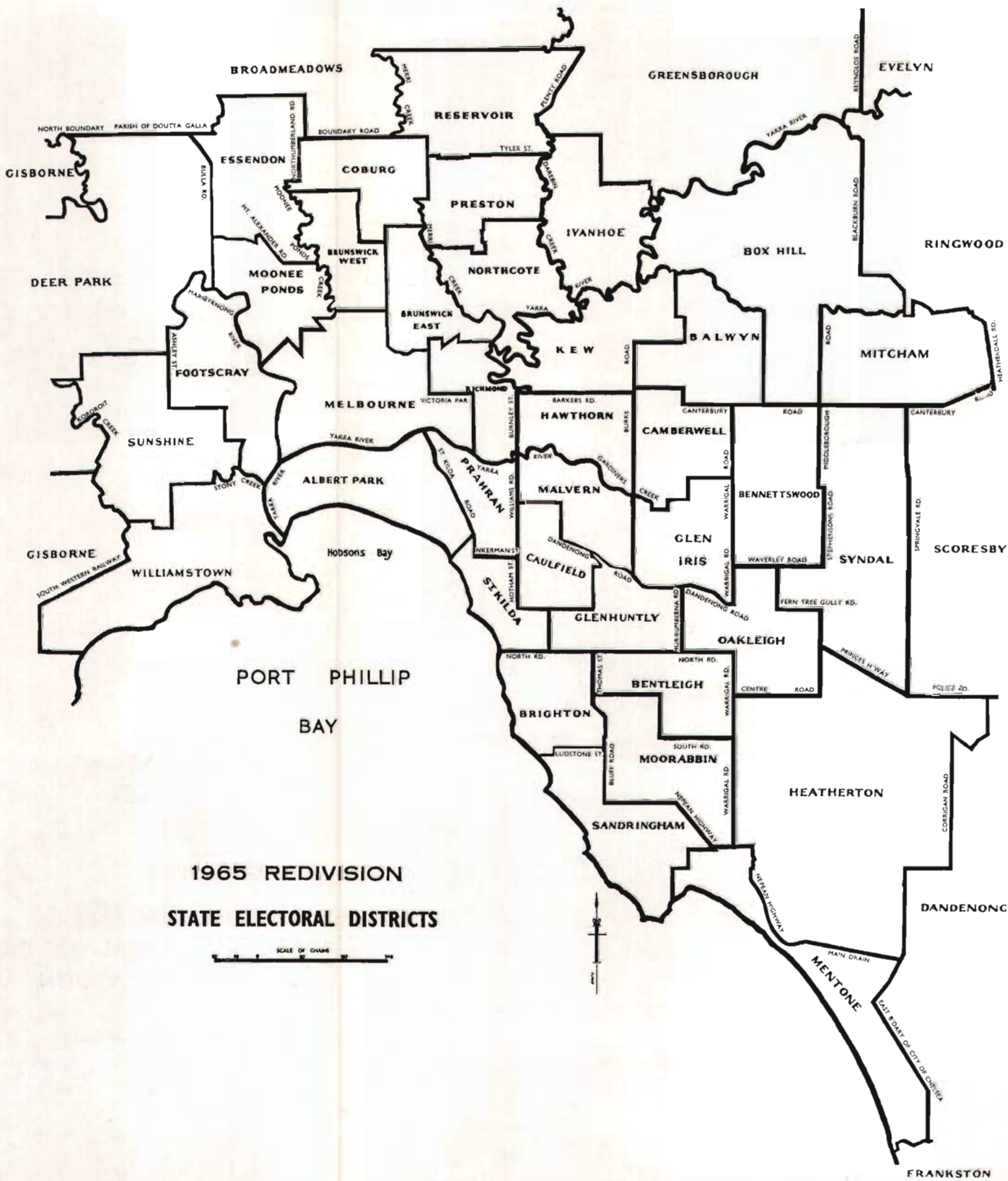
State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Albert Park	7.50	Heatherton	27.34
Ballaarat North	805.00	Ivanhoe	7.00
Ballaarat South	1,160.00	Kara Kara	4,470.00
Balwyn	6.30	Kew	7.15
Bellarine	570.00	Lowan	6,590.00
Benalla	5,375.00	Malvern	4.36
Benambra	4,020.00	Melbourne	10.42
Bendigo	890.00	Mentone	8.40
Bennettswood	7.62	Midlands	2,520.00
Bentleigh	4.85	Mildura	8,670.00
Box Hill	19.60	Mitcham	8.20
Brighton	4.80	Monbulk	147.00
Broadmeadows	57.20	Moonee Ponds	4.80
Brunswick East	4.25	Moorabbin	6.69
Brunswick West	3.95	Morwell	1,150.00
Camberwell	5.00	Murray Valley	2,165.00
Caulfield	3.59	Narracan	1,190.00
Coburg	5.22	Northcote	5.72
Dandenong	44.80	Oakleigh	6.41
Deer Park	60.60	Polwarth	2,730.00
Dromana	780.00	Portland	4,500.00
Dundas	6,300.00	Prahran	3.31
Essendon	7.25	Preston	5.00
Evelyn	2,575.00	Reservoir	8.65
Footscray	7.15	Richmond	3.57
Frankston	61.80	Ringwood	48.80
Geelong	10.42	Rodney	2,335.00
Geelong North	12.58	St Kilda	3.05
Gippsland East	11,030.00	Sandringham	6.70
Gippsland South	2,900.00	Scoresby	56.00
Gippsland West	945.00	Shepparton	1,080.00
Gisborne	1,340.00	Sunshine	9.35
Glenhuntly	4.55	Swan Hill	5,885.00
Glen Iris	5.20	Syndal	13.50
Greensborough	48.30	Warrnambool	934.00
Hampden	4,430.00	Williamstown	12.49
Hawthorn	4.56		
		Total	88,150.00

NOTE. The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 sq miles. The difference of 266 sq miles between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

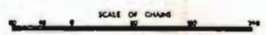


* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.



1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



Areas of Legislative Council Provinces

The following table shows the areas of the provinces of the Legislative Council created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :
AREAS OF PROVINCES
(Sq miles)

State Electoral Province	Area
Ballaarat	5,505·00
Bendigo	4,452·00
Boronia	1,040·00
Doutta Galla	318·00
East Yarra	26·90
Gippsland	16,270·00
Higinbotham	33·54
Melbourne	25·83
Melbourne North	27·27
Melbourne West	603·00
Monash	22·46
Northern	9,055·00
North Eastern	11,672·00
North Western	20,680·00
South Eastern	1,856·00
South Western	4,042·00
Templestowe	431·00
Western	12,090·00
Total	88,150·00

NOTE. The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 sq miles. The difference of 266 sq miles between "land area" and "electoral area" is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 30 May 1970 there were contests in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts and in seventy-two of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In twenty-two of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other fifty-one contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in forty-one instances but was defeated in the remaining ten instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State	Contested Districts				
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94·41	35,937	2·45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94·40	35,631	2·31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94·27	51,384	3·16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94·57	55,141	3·19

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952:

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Population per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member
			per cent		
1952	65	36,100	59·9	1,402,705	21,580
1955	66	38,200	56·4	1,422,588	21,554
1958	66	41,200	54·4	1,478,065	22,395
1961	66	44,300	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964	66	47,100	52·7	1,635,311	24,777
1967	73	44,900	52·6	1,723,981	23,616
1970	73	47,200	53·1	1,827,595	25,036

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

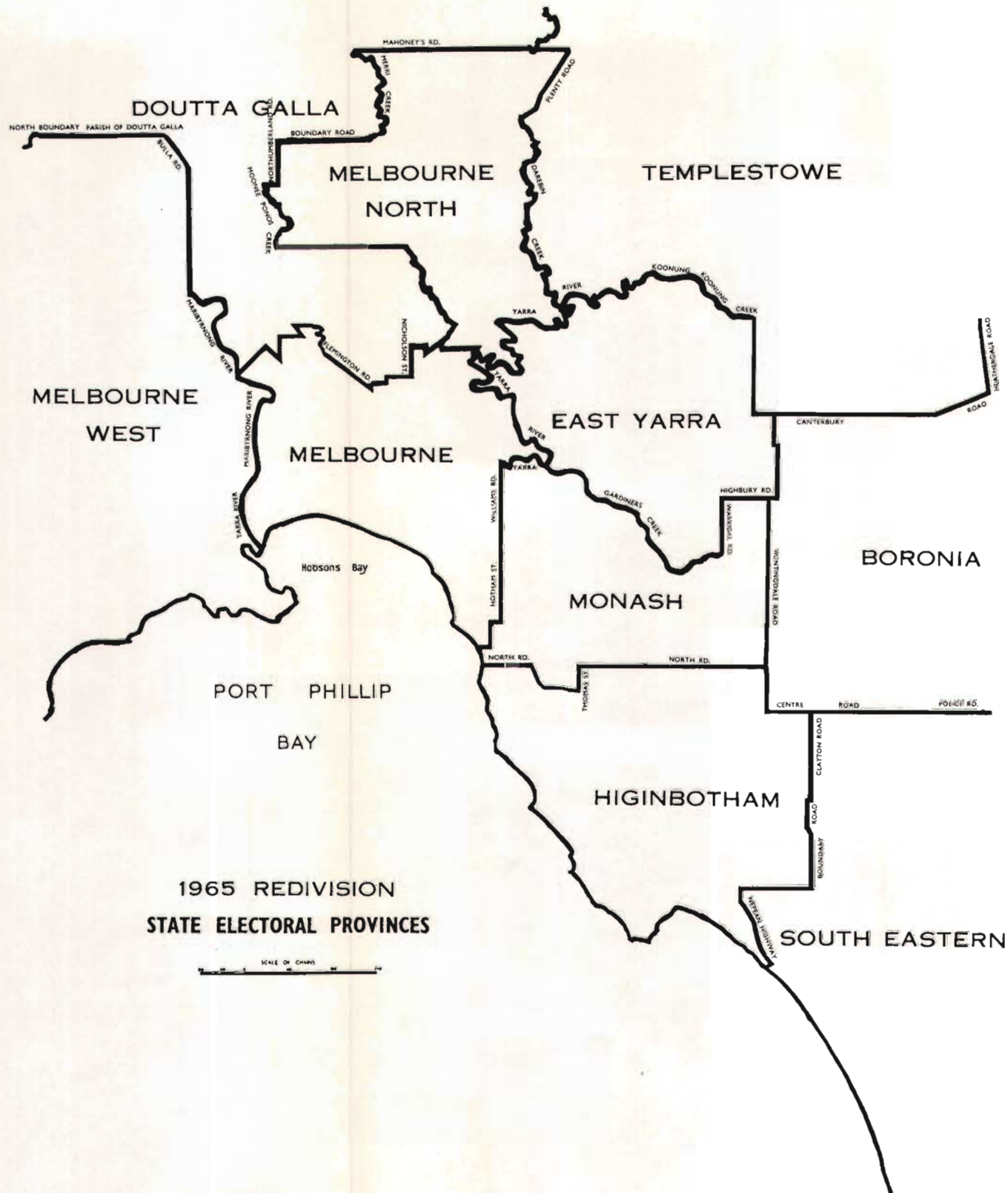
Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-six members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 30 May 1970, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

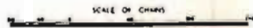
In five of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirteen contests,



* See Melbourne area over page.



1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES



the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in ten instances but was defeated in the remaining three instances.

The following table shows particulars of elections for the Legislative Council :

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92·14	22,595	2·27
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94·38	46,697	3·18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94·39	45,627	2·96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94·28	59,895	3·69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,668	94·48	67,710	3·92

Further references, CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA. Various publications giving detailed statistics of State elections

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Victorian members

Political party affiliations of Victorian members of the Commonwealth Parliament are indicated thus :

(ADLP) Australian Democratic Labor Party

(ALP) Australian Labor Party

(CP) Australian Country Party

(LP) Liberal Party of Australia

Senate

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1970 :

*Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	Little, John Albert (ADLP)
Cormack, Sir Magnus Cameron (LP)	McManus, Francis Patrick (ADLP)
†Greenwood, Ivor John, Q.C. (LP)	Poyser, Arthur George (ALP)
Hendrickson, Albion (ALP)	Webster, James Joseph (CP)
Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (ALP)	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, D.B.E. (LP)

* Filling casual vacancy consequent upon the death of S. H. Cohen.

† Filling casual vacancy consequent upon the election of the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton to the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives

The Victorian Members elected to the House of Representatives on 25 October 1969 and the divisions they represent are shown below :

Member	Division
Brown, N. A. (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, G. M. (ALP)	Wills
Buchanan, A. A. (LP)	McMillan
Cairns, J. F. (ALP)	Lalor
Calwell, Rt Hon. A. A. (ALP)	Melbourne
Cass, M. H. (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. D. L. (LP)	Hotham
Crean, F. (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, Hon. G. D. (LP)	Ballaarat
Fox, E. M. C. (LP)	Henty
Fraser, Hon. J. M. (LP)	Wannon
Garrick, H. J. (ALP)	Batman
Gorton, Rt Hon. J. G. (LP)	Higgins
Hamer, D. J., D.S.C. (LP)	Isaacs
Holten, Hon. R. McN. (CP)	Indi
Howson, Hon. P. (LP)	Casey
Jarman, A. W. (LP)	Deakin
Jenkins, H. A. (ALP)	Scullin
Jess, J. D. (LP)	La Trobe
Johnson, L. K. (ALP)	Burke
Kennedy, A. D. (ALP)	Bendigo
Kent Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfred S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (LP) (a)	Chisholm
King, R. S. (CP)	Wimmera
Lynch, Hon. P. R. (LP)	Flinders
McEwen, Rt Hon. Sir John, C. H., K.C.M.G. (CP)	Murray (b)
McIvor, H. J. (ALP)	Gellibrand
Nixon, Hon. P. J. (CP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. A. S. (LP)	Kooyong
Reid, L. S., D.F.C. (LP)	Holt
Scholes, G. G. D. (ALP)	Corio
Snedden, Hon. B. M., Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Street, A. A. (LP)	Corangamite
Turnbull, W. G., C.B.E. (CP)	Mallee
Whittorn, R. H. (LP)	Balaclava

(a) The Hon. Sir Wilfred Kent Hughes died on 31 July 1970. At a by-election held on 19 September 1970, Mr A. A. Staley (LP) was elected in his stead.

(b) See Supplement at end of this *Year Book*.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian State Government consists of the central government, that is the departments of State and statutory bodies as listed in the following pages, and a local government network of 210 municipalities as described in Part 5.

Departments

Agriculture	Law
Chief Secretary's	Local Government
Crown Lands and Survey	Mines
Education	Premier's
Health	Public Works
Labour and Industry	Treasury

Ministries

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Minister : Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

Permanent head : Director of Aboriginal Affairs

Formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Ministry was created by Act of Parliament on 1 January 1968. Its functions are to promote the social and economic advancement of Aborigines in Victoria, including assistance with housing, health services, employment, and school books and uniforms for Aboriginal children.

Ministry of Tourism

Minister : Minister for Tourism

Permanent head : Director of Tourism

Previously a branch of the Premier's Department, the Ministry was created by the *Tourist Act* 1969 and became operative on 8 February 1970. Its function is to promote tourism in Victoria and encourage and assist the development of tourist attractions and facilities and provide an advisory service to travellers.

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent head : Director of Transport

Created by the *Transport Act* 1951, this Ministry is concerned with the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of rail, tram, road, and air transport in Victoria.

NOTE. The Ministry of Fuel and Power functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

Statutory authorities

The functions of the following public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this *Victorian Year Book* :

Country Roads Board

Forests Commission

Gas and Fuel Corporation

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Housing Commission

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

Railways Commissioners

State Electricity Commission

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Further reference, 1970

Government instrumentalities

The term "instrumentalities" is limited to statutory bodies which are not departments even though some are administered within or associated with departments.

The general features of the instrumentalities are constitution by Act of Parliament, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct ministerial control over day to day administration (but subject to governmental or ministerial control in matters of major policy), and subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor

in Council or the Minister, control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

The largest of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, Victorian Railways Commissioners, State Electricity Commission, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and Country Roads Board.

The following statement lists the instrumentalities according to the Minister under whom each instrumentality is administered, and shows which instrumentalities are staffed by members of the Public Service and, in these cases, the department with which the instrumentality is associated :

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Milk Board Milk Pasteurization Committee Tobacco Quota Committee (a) Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal (a) Wheat Quota Review Committee (a)	Australian Barley Board (a) Dried Fruits Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards— Chicory Egg and Egg Pulp Maize Tobacco Leaf Onion Veterinary Board of Victoria (a) Victorian Inland Meat Authority Wheat Quota Committee (a)
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board (a) Companies Auditors Board	Council of Legal Education Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Legal Aid Committee (a) Metropolitan Fair Rents Board Patriotic Funds Council Raffles Board (a)
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Commercial Fisheries Council Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Family Welfare Advisory Council Library Council Liquor Control Commission Parole Boards Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Racecourses Licences Board	Country Fire Authority Dog Racing Control Board Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Totalisator Agency Board Trotting Control Board Zoological Board

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Chief Secretary— <i>continued</i>	Chief Secretary's <i>—continued</i>	Seamans Welfare Advisory Council (a) Seamans Welfare Trust Committee (a) Social Welfare Training Council Street Traders Licences Board Traffic Commission Trustees, Institute of Applied Science Trustees, National Museum Workers Compensation Boards Youth Advisory Council	
Minister for Conservation	Premier's	Soil Conservation Authority	Land Conservation Council
Minister of Education	Education	Council of Public Education Teachers' Tribunal	Council of Adult Education Victoria Institute of Colleges
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission (b)	
Minister for Fuel and Power			Gas and Fuel Corporation Victorian Pipelines Commission State Electricity Commission
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Clean Air Committee Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Influenza Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Food Standards Committee Mental Health Authority (medical officers not subject to Public Service Act) Plumbers and Gas-fitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Psychological Council Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission Hospitals Superannuation Board National Fitness Council Trustees, various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration boards— Chiropodists Registration (a) Dental Dietitians Registration Hairdressers Registration Masseurs Registration Medical Nurses Council Opticians Registration Pharmacy

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Housing	Treasury	Housing Commission	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Apprenticeship Commission Industrial Safety Advisory Council Wages Boards Consumers Protection Council	Board of Reference under Boilers Inspection Act Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Place Names Committee Port Phillip Authority Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board Scaffolding Regulations Committee Town Planning Appeals Tribunal (a)	Country Roads Board Local Authorities Superannuation Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Minister of Mines	Mines	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board Drillers' Licensing Board (a) Extractive Industries Advisory Committee (a) Groundwater Advisory Committee (a) Sludge Abatement Board	
Premier	Premier's	National Parks Authority Public Service Board	State Relief Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council (a)

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Marine Board	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Minister of State Development			Central Planning Authority (a)
Minister of Transport			Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Victorian Railways Commissioners Transport Regulation Board Railway Construction Board (a)
Treasurer	Treasury	Home Finance Trust Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Minister of Water Supply	Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (b)	Dandenong Valley Authority (a) First Mildura Irrigation Trust (a) Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board West Moorabool Water Board (a) Various local water (181) and sewerage (98) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (29)

(a) These instrumentalities have been added since the list was published in 1969.

(b) These statutory corporations also appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963 as a Government department which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

Classification of instrumentalities according to function

In the following list, each instrumentality is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function :

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| <p>1. Legal, protective, registry services—
 Appeals Costs Board
 Country Fire Authority
 Legal Aid Committee
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 Parole Boards</p> | <p>Raffles Board</p> <p>2. Regulation of primary production—
 Australian Barley Board
 Chicory Marketing Board
 Commercial Fisheries Council</p> |
|--|--|

Dairy Produce Board
 Dried Fruits Board
 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board
 Maize Marketing Board
 Milk Board
 Onion Marketing Board
 Sludge Abatement Board
 Tobacco Leaf Board
 Tobacco Quota Committee
 Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 Wheat Quota Committee
 Wheat Quota Review Committee

3. Regulation of industry and commerce—
 Consumers Protection Council
 Extractive Industries Advisory Committee

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
 Premiums Committee
 Street Traders Licences Board
 Transport Regulation Board

4. Regulation of labour conditions—

Apprenticeship Commission
 Coal Mine Workers' Pension Tribunal
 Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board
 Hospital Superannuation Board
 Local Authorities Superannuation Board
 Wages Boards
 Workers Compensation Boards

5. Regulation of general standards—

Building Regulations Committee
 Food Standards Committee
 Land Valuation Boards of Review
 Liquor Control Commission
 Marine Board
 Place Names Committee
 Scaffolding Regulations Committee

6. Regulation of professional and occupational standards—

Architects Registration Board
 Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
 Board of Examiners for Mine Managers
 Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers (Mining)
 Boards of Reference Under Boilers Inspection Act
 Chiropractors Registration Board
 Cinematograph Operators Board
 Companies Auditors Board
 Council of Legal Education
 Dental Board
 Dietitians Registration Board
 Drillers' Licensing Board
 Hairdressers Registration Board
 Masseurs Registration Board
 Medical Board
 Municipal Auditors Board
 Municipal Building Surveyors Board
 Municipal Clerks Board
 Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
 Municipal Engineers
 Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board
 Nurses' Council

Opticians Registration Board
 Pharmacy Board
 Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
 Psychological Council
 Surveyors Board
 Valuers' Qualifications Board
 Veterinary Board of Victoria

7. Public utility, conservation, and development—

Central Planning Authority
 Country Roads Board
 Dandenong Valley Authority
 Exhibition Trustees
 First Mildura Irrigation Trust
 Forests Commission
 Gas and Fuel Corporation
 Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
 Grain Elevators Board
 Groundwater Advisory Committee
 Home Finance Trust
 Housing Commission
 Land Conservation Council
 Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
 Local Government Advisory Board
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
 Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Port Phillip Authority
 Railway Construction Board
 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
 Soil Conservation Authority
 State Electricity Commission
 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
 State Savings Bank
 Town and Country Planning Board
 Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
 Traffic Commission
 Trustees of various cemeteries
 Various local water and sewerage authorities
 Various river improvement and drainage trusts
 Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
 Victorian Inland Meat Authority
 Victorian Pipelines Commission
 Victorian Railways Commissioners
 West Moorabool Water Board

8. Social welfare—

Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council
 Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
 Family Welfare Advisory Council
 Patriotic Funds Council
 Seamans Welfare Advisory Council
 Seamans Welfare Trust Committee
 Social Welfare Training Council

- State Relief Committee
Youth Advisory Committee
9. Education and recreation—
Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Council of Trustees of the National Gallery
Dog Racing Control Board
Library Council
National Parks Authority
Racecourses Licences Board
Totalisator Agency Board
Trotting Control Board
Trustees, Institute of Applied Science
Trustees, National Museum
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victorian Documentary Film Council
Zoological Board
10. Public health—
Advisory Committee to Mental Hygiene Authority
Anti-Cancer Council
Cancer Institute Board
Clean Air Committee
Commission of Public Health
Consultative Council for Influenza
- Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality
Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis
Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases
Fairfield Hospital Board
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Mental Hygiene Authority
Milk Pasteurisation Committee
National Fitness Council
Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee
Superintendents Committee
Tuberculosis Advisory Committee
11. Industrial health—
Industrial Safety Advisory Council
12. Internal administrative services—
Police Discipline Board
Police Medical Board
Police Service Board
Police Superannuation Board
Public Service Board
Superannuation Board
Teachers Tribunal
Tender Board

Further references, 1969**History of State Government Departments**

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this part of previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Crown Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), and the Mines Department (1970). The following article gives a brief history of the Department of Agriculture.

History of the Department of Agriculture

Some of the functions carried out by the present Department of Agriculture began in the earliest days of the Colony. Sheep suffered greatly from scab and catarrh, and numerous regulations for the prevention of scab spreading, and its care on established stations, were administered by inspectors employed by the Superintendent of Port Phillip. There was little cultivation in the early years and few experiments in agriculture until after separation from New South Wales.

The first official recognition of the part agriculture might play in Victoria was the establishment of a Board of Agriculture in 1859. It was a very large body, composed of members of Parliament and of agricultural societies, with Mr R. Brough Smyth as the first acting secretary. He was succeeded in 1860 by Mr J. M. Matson. Its main business was to distribute a Government grant among the societies, and to conduct an experimental farm at Royal Park. By 1869 Parliament was convinced that the Board was not useful, and thus withdrew its grant and abolished it.

The Government tried to introduce new agricultural industries, with only limited success, by the *Land Act* 1862. Large scale selection of land began

early in 1870, in many cases by men with limited knowledge of farming, and it became obvious that some Government assistance and regulation would be necessary. The Department of Crown Lands and Survey established a Department of Agriculture as a branch in 1872, with Mr A. R. Wallis, a well qualified agriculturist, as secretary. Mr J. J. Casey, Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, was also Minister for Agriculture. Its staff was small, and consisted mainly of stock and sheep inspectors, concerned with preventing the spread of disease and the eradication of sheep scab. The same year a Diseases in Stock Act was passed to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, and one year later outbreaks of phylloxera in Europe led to the Vine Diseases Act and under it the prohibition of imports of vine cuttings to Victoria, unfortunately too late to prevent the introduction of that destructive insect.

The scope of the two Acts was greatly extended by a series of later ones. Stock Diseases and Vegetation and Vine Disease Acts covered an ever-widening range of diseases, prescribing quarantine, prohibitions of import, slaughtering and destruction. This involved a much closer supervision of farming activities and in the case of cattle and pigs led to a series of Cattle and Swine Compensation Acts, which included the imposition of duties on sales to raise money for compensation to men whose stock was compulsorily destroyed. This supervision of diseased stock was extended to bees in 1910.

Administration of these Acts occupied most of the attention of the Department, but it did have an analyst who could investigate soil possibilities. Forestry, another branch of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, came to be included with Agriculture, and lists of officers show that there were more dealing with forests than with agriculture.

In 1884 there was enough confidence in the future of agriculture to establish agricultural colleges. Nearly 13,000 acres of land were set aside for colleges, experimental farms, and for endowment in five separate sites. The two best-known were at Dookie (selected in 1875 and established in 1886) and Longerenong (established in 1889). These two colleges were under the direction of a Council of Agricultural Education. The Secretary for Agriculture was a member, with representatives of agricultural interests. A Viticultural College was established at Rutherglen in 1899 but the wine industry suffered so severely through the advent of phylloxera in the vineyards that the College was never used as such but became the Viticultural Station, conducting experimental work and producing vines on resistant rootstocks. The Burnley College of Horticulture was established by the Department in 1891.

About the late 1880s and early 1890s the Department employed a chemist, an entomologist who dealt with noxious insects, and experts in dairying, fruit growing, wine making, drying fruit, and growing perfume herbs. In 1890 the Department of Agriculture was removed from the administration of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey and was established as a department in its own right. Its new status was also seen in the number of Acts which it had to administer and the pattern behind them is clear. Many of them arose out of the research, experiments, and demonstrations which were carried out by the Department. It also showed interest in marketing by appointing a London superintendent of Victorian exports in 1895.

Among the Acts which it has administered or been associated with are the *Agricultural Colleges Act 1884*, *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1887*, *Adulteration of Seeds Act 1896*, *Artificial Manures Act 1897*, *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1905*, *Fruit Cases Act 1906*, *Chaff and Stock Food Act 1909*, *Sheep Dipping Act 1909*, *Fruit and Vegetables Packing and Sale Act 1913*, *Cool Stores for Fruit Act 1914*, *Fungicides Act 1916*, *Horse Breeding Act 1919*, *Dried Fruits Act 1924*, *Dairy Products Act 1933*, *Milk Board Act 1933*, *Grain Elevators Act 1934*, *Stock Medicines Act 1937*, *Cattle Breeding Act 1938*, *Western Metropolitan Market Act 1938*, *Margarine Act 1940*, *Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act 1942*, *Milk Pasteurization Act 1943*, *Vegetation Diseases (Fruit Fly) Act 1947*, *Barley Marketing Act 1948*, *Filled Milk Act 1958*, *Pesticides Act 1958*, *Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962*, *Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963*, *Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act 1964*, *Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act 1965*, *Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966*, *Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilisation Act 1966*, *Rain Making Control Act 1967*, *Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act 1968*, *Poultry Processing Act 1968*, *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act 1968*, *Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969*, *Imitation Milk Act 1969*, and *Wheat Marketing Act 1969*.

In every case, except for the more recent Acts, each has been frequently amended or replaced with later Acts, to keep them up to date with modern developments. They lay down standards of quality and composition, and appropriate regulations relating to labelling, inspection, requirements for registration, and provision for constant improvement.

The Milk and Dairy Supervision Act was the first step towards a close regulation of milk, butter and cheese production and marketing. By it the Department took over control of hygiene from local councils which had exercised that authority under the Health Acts. A series of later Acts led to licensing and supervision of all types of milk, butter and cheese producers, and ultimately of many retailers. In many cases administration of these Acts was carried out through some form of departmental committee or statutory authority.

Agricultural research developed steadily, particularly after Dr S. S. Cameron became Director in 1911. Experimental farms were set up at Werribee and Rutherglen in 1912; and a number of others at various later dates, dealing with particular forms of agriculture of interest to particular districts. The *Agricultural Education Act 1919* provided for a special grant to the University of Melbourne for the establishment of a separate Faculty of Agricultural Science, and this achieved its objective of providing a steady flow of well-trained scientists for research and extension in the Department. In 1919 a grant was made to the University of Melbourne for veterinary research which continued for many years. In the same year new courses were introduced at the agricultural colleges. In 1944 the Council of Agricultural Education was abolished and the Department took control of the Dookie and Longerenong Colleges, again increasing the scope of the courses. The latest college, at Glenormiston, opened in 1971.

The Department's first "full-time" Minister was Mr John Morrissey, appointed in 1900; but the position reverted to "part-time" in 1903 before permanently becoming "full-time" in 1915.

Some regulatory powers regarding marketing of primary produce,

particularly of stock, had existed from early times under some sections of the Auction Sales Act. They were made more specific by the Fruit Cases Act and the Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Sale Act, which regulated packing of fruit; were expanded considerably in 1920, when dealers in farm produce were required to take out licences; and increased greatly again in 1935, when the Marketing of Primary Products Act led to the establishment of several marketing boards.

A number of activities of a peripheral character also developed, such as the *Shearers' Hut Accommodation Act* 1911, which laid down minimum standards of accommodation for shearers and the *Sheep Owners Protection Act* 1935, regulating the carriage of sheep by motor vehicle and the buying of raw sheep skins. The administration of the latter Act was transferred to the Chief Secretary's Department in 1961.

The Department carries out experimental work in the field, either on its own land or on private properties, publishing the results and giving demonstrations to increase the efficiency of farmers. Research, extension, and inspection are carried out by six divisions—Animal Industry, Animal Health, Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture, and Dairying. The Agricultural Education Division controls the colleges. The central administration has branches dealing with biology and publications and there is also a Government Cool Store.

Among the statutory bodies placed within the Department for administrative purposes are the Agricultural Colleges Advisory Committee, Consumers Committee, Filled Milk Advisory Committee, Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee, Imitation Milk Advisory Committee, Tobacco Quota Committee, Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal, Veterinary Board of Victoria, Western Metropolitan Market Trust, Wheat Quota Committee, Wheat Quota Review Committee, Stock Medicines Board, Victorian Dairy Products Board, Dairy Produce Board, Milk Pasteurization Committee, Milk Board, Victorian Inland Meat Authority, Victorian Dried Fruits Board, Grain Elevators Board, Australian Barley Board, and marketing boards for egg and egg pulp, onions, tobacco leaf, and chicory. It also administers in Victoria the Commonwealth Commerce and Quarantine Acts in so far as they relate to the export and import of plants and animals and their products.