

# Victorian Year-Book, 1941-42.

## PART I.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

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

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

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

Mean temperatures in midsummer (January) range from 65 deg. in the south to 75 deg. in the north-west, corresponding means of the daily maxima being 80 deg. in the south and 90 deg. in the north-west. In midwinter (July) the mean temperature is generally below 50 deg., means of the night minima being below 40 deg. In the eastern mountain region mean temperatures may be as much as 10 deg. lower than the figures quoted above. Temperatures of over 110 deg. are not uncommon in the north in summer and severe frosts occur in winter, more particularly from June to August in the lower level country but occasionally in May and as late as October. The highest temperature recorded in the shade in any part of the State was 123·5 deg. at Mildura on 5th January, 1906, and the lowest 9 deg. on Mount Hotham on 30th July, 1931. This station, however, is 5,964 feet above sea level. The lowest recorded at approximately sea level was 19 deg. at Bairnsdale on 16th August, 1896.

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

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

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

High wet bulb temperatures are infrequent, such temperatures exceeding 75 deg. on only about two occasions in three years. The average relative humidity of the atmosphere on a summer afternoon is 50 per cent. but on very warm days it may fall to 10 per cent. or lower. In June and July the average relative humidity in the morning is 82 or 83 per cent. and fogs occur on four or five mornings per month in May, June, and July (twenty occurrences in June, 1937) and on 21 days per year. The average number of hours of sunshine per day is 5.6 and the average wind speed is 6.2 m.p.h. Gusts occasionally exceed 60 m.p.h., the highest on record being 72 m.p.h. on 30th May, 1923. Rain falls on an average on 140 days per year, the annual average amount being 25.65 inches.

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

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

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

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

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

**Mountains  
and Hills.**

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

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

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

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

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

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

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

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

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

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history from 1st July, 1941, to 30th December, 1942, were as follow:—

1941—6th July ..	.. Sir Frederick Eggleston, appointed first Australian Minister to China.
29th July ..	.. First payments made throughout Australia under the Child Endowment Act.
30th July ..	.. The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) announced a surplus for the year 1940-41 when delivering the State Budget.
31st July ..	.. Sir George Beeby, Chief Judge of the Arbitration Court, retired after 21 years as an industrial judge in State and Federal jurisdictions.
1st August ..	.. Judge Piper appointed Chief Judge of the Arbitration Court.
11th August ..	.. Judge Kelly (of South Australia) appointed to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to fill vacancy caused by retirement of Sir George Beeby.
20th August ..	.. Death of Viscount Stonehaven, former Governor-General of Australia from 1925 until 1930, announced from London.
29th August ..	.. Mr. R. G. Menzies resigned the office of Prime Minister. With members of his Cabinet, Mr. Fadden sworn in as Prime Minister.
8th September ..	.. Sir Earle Page selected by Commonwealth Government to visit London as a specially accredited Australian Minister.
11th September ..	.. One hundredth anniversary of establishment of State Savings Bank of Victoria.
18th September ..	.. Having been on strike since 8th September employees at all textile mills in Victoria resumed work.
23rd September ..	.. Geelong, Yallourn, and Wonthaggi included in a general "blackout" test over the metropolitan area. The test lasted for one hour, included all suburbs within 13 miles of G.P.O. and covered approximately 3,000 square miles.

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- 25th September .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fadden) presented a record Federal Budget of £319,306,000 in the House of Representatives.
- 29th September .. For the first time in Australia, two-way night aeroplane passenger services commenced between Sydney and Melbourne and vice versa.
- 1st October .. Approval of Lord Gowrie continuing as Governor-General for a further period of one year from January, 1942. Death of Sir John Longstaff, an outstanding figure in Australian art.
- 3rd October .. Following the defeat of his government in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fadden resigned the Prime-Ministership.
- 7th October .. The new Federal Cabinet, with Mr. Curtin as Prime Minister, sworn in by the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.  
The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) officially opened the Commonwealth's £100,000,000 cash and conversion loan.
- 17th October .. Mr. R. S. Drummond retired from Commonwealth Bank Board.  
Preliminary clearing begun of more than 2,000 acres of land on the sides of the Upper Yarra Valley, beyond Warburton, in preparation for construction work on projected reservoir capable of holding 30,000,000 gallons of water.
- 29th October .. Mr. Chifley (Federal Treasurer) presented the Budget in House of Representatives.
- 5th November .. Mr. A. W. Jessep appointed as Government botanist and director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.
- 12th November .. Mr. W. C. Taylor appointed to fill the vacancy on Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 26th November .. National Security Regulations gazetted to place trading banks under wartime control of the Government.
- 30th November .. On information received from the Australian Naval Board, the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) announced that H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, after sinking an enemy merchant raider, is presumed to have been lost. The *Sydney* carried a complement of 645 officers and men.
- 2nd December .. H.M.A.S. *Parramatta* torpedoed and sunk. Of a total complement of 161, 141 officers and men reported missing.
- 9th December .. Maintaining the principle of self-governing responsibility in international affairs, the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie), acting on the advice of his Australian Ministers and independent of the British Government, issued proclamations declaring Australia to be in a state of war with Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Japan. Partial mobilization of Australian militia forces.

- 11th December .. Federal Government announced two additional classes of men to be called up for full time duty with the Army.  
War Cabinet announced decisions affecting Australian economic, domestic, and industrial life.
- 12th December .. Order issued imposing continuous partial blackout in Melbourne—trading after 6 p.m. prohibited by all retail establishments other than pharmacies and food shops.  
Plans made to compile a register for the evacuation of children.
- 18th December .. Death of Dr. F. W. Head, Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
- 26th December .. New beam radio service opened between Australia and America.
- 1942—1st January .. Daylight-saving introduced throughout Australia during months of January, February, and March.
- 30th January .. Thirteen persons were killed when a Quantas Empire Airways flying-boat was destroyed by enemy action during a flight from Darwin to Koepang (Dutch Timor).
- 11th February .. An Australian-wide "blackout" test held.
- 17th February .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) opened the new 35 million-pound Liberty Loan.  
Death of Mr. James Laurence Murphy, M.L.A., representative for Port Melbourne since 1917.
- 18th February .. Complete prohibition of manufacture from February 28th of many non-essential articles and commodities in Victoria and South Australia announced by Mr. Dedman, Minister of War Organization. Prices of all commodities referred to to be pegged at prices prevailing on 10th February, 1942.
- 19th February .. Darwin raided by 93 Japanese bombers in two attacks—several ships hit and damage to wharves and buildings—six enemy planes shot down.
- 2nd March .. At a conference between the Minister of War Organization and Industry (Mr. Dedman) and general managers of the Commonwealth Bank and Trading Banks, the Government's proposals for reducing the number of branches of trading banks and elimination of non-essential services were accepted.  
Block delivery of milk introduced in the metropolitan area and some northern and western suburbs.
- 3rd March .. Broome and Wyndham simultaneously attacked by Japanese aircraft.
- 4th March .. Darwin again raided by Japanese planes and R.A.A.F. installations attacked.

- 8th March .. All British subjects, except those actually serving in Army, Navy, and Air Force, who on 15th March, 1942, were aged sixteen years or over, required to register in the new National Register. Registration of civilians took the form of an application for a personal identity card which, on issue, was to be carried at all times by the applicant.  
Separate application cards issued for males and females.
- 10th March .. The 35 million Liberty Loan closed heavily over-subscribed.  
State Cabinet under National Security Regulations, issued an order affecting the sale of bottled liquor after certain hours and the abolition of the special "late hour" permits, and increased the "distance" provision for bona fide travellers from 20 to 50 miles.
- 12th March .. First daylight A.R.P. test held in Melbourne. Test confined to city area and lasted 35 minutes.
- 15th March .. Officially announced that the Australian cruiser *Perth* and sloop *Yarra* were included among Allied naval losses in the Java sea.
- 18th March ... General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to assume supreme command of Allied forces in the Anzac area—First official announcement of the arrival of American forces in Australia. U.S. Air Force in Australia and the R.A.A.F. unified under one command.
- 19th March .. Mr. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister in Washington, appointed as British Minister of State in the Middle East.  
Dr. Evatt arrived in America to take part in conferences relating to the U.S.—Australian war effort.
- 24th March .. At the request of the Victorian Government, Sir Albert Bussau, Agent-General for Victoria, returned from England to advise on air-raid precaution matters.  
General Sir Thomas Blamey appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied land forces in Australia.  
President Manuel L. Quezon arrived in Australia from the Philippines.
- 28th March .. First units of the A.I.F. returned to Australia from the Middle East and Syria.
- 29th March .. Tea rationing introduced throughout Australia.
- 1st April .. Dr. Evatt attended the first meeting of the newly constituted Pacific War Council in Washington, U.S.A.
- 2nd April .. Seventh year of the Dunstan Government in office.
- 3rd April .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Fadden) appointed Privy Councillors.
- 10th April .. Death of Mr. Henry Pye, M.L.C., who represented the North-west Province in the Legislative Council since 1931.



*Chronological Table of Leading Events.*

- 19th April .. Sir Owen Dixon appointed Minister for Australia in U.S.A.
- 20th April .. Mr. T. P. Corrigan elected for Port Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly.
- 21st April .. Regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council increasing the working hours of Victorian civil servants.
- 23rd April .. Announcement of the loss of the Australian destroyer *Vampire* in the Bay of Bengal.
- 25th April .. Death of Mr. Theodore Fink.
- 27th April .. An Australian Food Control Council created to advise the Government on all vital aspects of food for service and civil needs.
- 28th April .. Rt. Rev. J. J. Booth enthroned as Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne.
- 6th May .. Air Vice-Marshal G. Jones appointed as Chief of the Australian Air Staff in place of Air Chief-Marshal Sir Charles Burnett, whose term expired on 3rd May.
- 8th May .. As a preliminary to a planned rationing scheme, all sales of clothing and clothing materials restricted to a weekly quota of 75 per cent. of weekly sales in 1941.
- 12th May .. Sir John Latham resumed his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court.
- 26th May .. War Cabinet announced that 318,000 additional men and women required for Australia's new war commitments.
- 27th May .. Mr. P. T. Byrnes elected for North-western Province in Legislative Council.
- 31st May .. Four small Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour following an attempt to attack shipping at anchor. One small vessel, which was used as a depot by naval personnel, was sunk.
- Following on many stoppages in coal mines in certain parts of New South Wales, a conference of owners and representatives of the miners was held at the direction of the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) who later issued a statement outlining a Code agreed to by both parties.
- 2nd June .. The second Liberty Loan of £35,000,000 opened in the Melbourne Town Hall by the Prime Minister.
- 3rd June .. Three vessels attacked by enemy submarines off the east coast of Australia. One ship was sunk.
- 4th June .. Uniform Taxation legislation became law.
- 5th June .. Following on attacks on coastal shipping on the Australian eastern coast, two enemy submarines were sunk by Allied planes.  
Death of Judge Richardson.

- 6th June .. Another enemy submarine sunk by Allied planes off the coast of New South Wales bringing enemy submarine losses in the Tasman Sea to seven.
- 8th June .. First attack on Australian mainland from the sea when Sydney and Newcastle were shelled by a submarine.
- 10th June .. Three States—Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland—took out a High Court writ against the Federal Government to test the validity of the "Uniform Taxation" Acts.
- 12th June .. Western Australia lodged a writ in the High Court in connexion with the Commonwealth's "Uniform Taxation" scheme.
- 13th June .. Books of coupons for clothes rationing, which began on 16th June, distributed at polling booths throughout Australia.
- 19th June .. A conference between the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) and members of the Australian Council of Trade Unions held to discuss full co-operation in implementing the Government's plan for a supreme war effort. Twelve Cabinet Ministers also attended.
- 24th June .. Mr. W. O. Fulton elected for Gippsland North seat in Legislative Assembly.
- 30th June .. Third session of the 34th State Parliament opened by the Governor (Sir Winston Dugan). In furtherance of the Federal Government's programme of decentralizing war industries, Mr. Makin (Minister of Munitions) announced that large munition plants were being built in five Victorian country towns.
- 1st July .. Introduction of new system of priority permits for interstate train passengers.
- 2nd July .. Mr. L. M. Wang appointed Consul for China in Victoria.
- 9th July .. Commencement of bread zoning in metropolitan area.
- 19th July .. Death of Sir George Beeby, ex Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court.
- 23rd July .. By a majority decision, the Full High Court declared the Commonwealth Uniform Taxation legislation valid.
- 24th July .. Sir Frank Beaurepaire elected for the Monash Province seat in the Legislative Council. New National Security Regulations gazetted for the prevention of coal strikes.
- 25th July .. Townsville raided by four Japanese flying-boats.
- 26th July .. Further restrictions announced by the Minister of War Organization (Mr. Dedman) on nearly every article of clothing made in Australia. Changes included style, design, and elimination of "luxury" garments.

*Chronological Table of Leading Events.*

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- 3rd August .. Federal Cabinet increased rates of pay to the fighting forces—Army, Navy (sea-going) and Air Force—and dependants' allowances. Income tax exemption on service pay raised to £250 with all dependants' allowances tax free.
- 7th August .. Death of Mr. J. Hume-Cook, former Federal Minister and member of the first Commonwealth Parliament.
- 10th August .. Premier's Conference begun in Melbourne. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) attended for discussions on matters concerning the Federal and State Governments' war-time policy.
- 12th August .. One hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Melbourne as a city.
- 17th August .. State Cabinet decided to issue an order limiting hotel trading hours in the metropolitan area from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Drinking of liquor in public parks and gardens and serving of women in hotel bars prohibited.
- 20th August .. H.M.A.S. *Canberra* sunk in battle off the Solomon Islands.
- 25th August .. The Premier and Treasurer (Mr. Dunstan) delivered the State Budget (surplus £792,000). Special points included State Land Tax reduction, increased pay for Police and Civil Servants and introduction of concessional fares on railways for male and female members of Allied forces.
- 31st August .. Sugar rationed throughout Australia. Councillor Nettlefold elected Lord Mayor of Melbourne.
- 2nd September .. In accordance with the request of His Majesty, the King, Australia observed a national day of prayer—Third anniversary of commencement of war.  
Ban on sale for human consumption of Werribee beef lifted by National Security Regulations.
- 3rd September .. The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) opened the Austerity Loan campaign.  
Australia and U.S.A. sign agreement relative to the exchange of war material on lend-lease terms.
- 8th September .. Following on the loss of H.M.A.S. *Canberra*, the British Government transferred the cruiser *Shropshire* to the Australian navy.
- 17th September .. A statement released by the Minister of the Army (Mr. Forde) showed that 28,251 Australian soldiers were missing or taken Prisoners of war in Greece, Crete, and in the Far East including New Guinea. 16,286 of above number were in Malaya.
- 12th October .. Mr. W. Slater, M.L.A. for Dundas and Speaker of the Victorian Legislative Assembly appointed first Australian Minister to the U.S.S.R. M. Andrei Petrovitch Vlasov appointed first Russian Minister to Australia.

- 15th October .. Preparations for the compulsory call up for National Service of unoccupied persons male and female announced by the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin).
- 23rd October .. Brigadier G. H. Knox elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
- 26th October .. Death of Mr. G. C. Frost, M.L.A. Mr. Frost represented Maryborough-Daylesford since September, 1920, in the Legislative Assembly.
- 3rd November .. The £100 million Loan opened in Perth by the Prime Minister.
- 5th November .. Judge Clyne appointed a Federal Judge in Bankruptcy.
- 11th November .. Both Houses of the Victorian State Parliament passed a motion expressing opposition to the Commonwealth Government's proposals to amend the Commonwealth Constitution.
- 18th November .. The Australian Labour Party conference postponed its decision on Mr. Curtin's motion that the party amend its defence programme so that the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party would be free to seek an amendment of the Defence Act to provide for sending members of the A.I.F. and C.M.F. into the South-west Pacific as one unit. It was decided to hold a special conference on 4th January, 1943, to discuss the proposal.
- 24th November .. A convention to discuss proposed amendments to the Constitution opened at Canberra. Premiers and Opposition leaders from all States and twelve Federal representatives attended.  
Commonwealth Government suspended the operation of the Apple and Pear Board in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.
- 3rd December .. The Commonwealth Convention agreed unanimously to confer adequate powers on the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws for post-war reconstruction. In a resolution submitted by the Premier of Tasmania (Mr. Cosgrove) it was stated that permanent alteration to the Constitution should not be made at present. Under section 51 of the Constitution, the States would confer on Commonwealth Government additional legislative powers—such powers, when determined, to be for five years from cessation of hostilities. The States required to pass the new Bill for the powers to be referred.
- 18th December .. Ban on Communist Party lifted by the Federal Government.

### FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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

### THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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

Other articles on the fauna of Victoria by members of the Museum staff have appeared in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The titles of the articles, the names of the contributors, and the year of publication are as follow:—

- 1932-33, "Mammals of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor.
- 1933-34, "Birds of Victoria", Mr. George Mack.
- 1934-35, "Reptiles of Victoria", Mr. C. W. Brazenor.
- 1935-36, "Fishes of Victoria", Mr. George Mack.
- 1936-37, "Freshwater Crayfishes and Yabbies of Victoria",  
Miss Ellen Clark.
- 1937-38, "Insects of Victoria", Part I. (Ants), Mr. J. Clark.
- 1938-39, "Insects of Victoria", Part II. (Bees and Wasps),  
Mr. J. Clark.
- 1939-40, "Insects of Victoria", Part III. (Butterflies),  
Mr. J. Clark.
- 1940-41, "Insects of Victoria", Part IV. (Termites),  
Mr. J. Clark.

### CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

**Constitutional  
History.**

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

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

In 1852 the Imperial Government decided to invite each of the Australian Colonies to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.\* The Constitution framed in Victoria, approved by the British Parliament and proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature with power "to make laws, in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever" subject to the assent of the Crown as represented generally by the Governor of the Colony; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, of sixty members: members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications: electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Assembly than in that of the Council: the Council not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election: the Assembly to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor: certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed

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

“ Responsible Ministers ”: any member of either House accepting an office of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

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

- 1856. The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- 1857. The property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- 1857. Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
- 1858. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78 and of electoral districts to 49.
- 1869. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
- 1876. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876* (40 Vict. No. 548) the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55 and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86.
- 1881. Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of Provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
- 1886. Reimbursement of the expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly in relation to their attendance in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties of £300 per annum provided for by Act No. 888.
- 1888. The number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95 and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84 and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each Constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.

1899. Plural voting in the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act No. 1606.
1900. Voting by post introduced by Act No. 1701. The Act was to apply for a term of three years: subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910, when the Electoral Act (No. 2288) of that year made permanent provision for voting by post.

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

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

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



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

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

**The present Constitution.**

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

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

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

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

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe .. .. .	30th September, 1839 ..	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (Acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. .. .. .	26th December, 1856 ..	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ..	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (Acting)	7th May, 1866 ..	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866 ..	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	3rd March, 1873 ..	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (Acting) ..	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	11th January, 1875 ..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879 ..	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ..	8th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting)	18th October, 1889 ..	15th November, 1889
	9th March, 1889 ..	17th October, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	16th November, 1889 ..	27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrain Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889 ..	12th July, 1895
	25th January, 1893 ..	11th May, 1893
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting)	27th March 1895 ..	24th October, 1895
	25th October, 1895 ..	31st March, 1900
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895 ..	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting)	29th December, 1896 ..	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897 ..	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898 ..	21st October, 1898

\* Died on this date.

## GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

## MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

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

The forty-ninth and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan is Premier, assumed office on 2nd April, 1935. It comprises the following members :—

The Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan, M.L.A.	Premier, Treasurer, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Decentralisation.
.. .. G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C.	President of the Board of Land and Works Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
.. .. Francis Edward Old, M.L.A.	Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
.. .. Edmond John Hogan, M.L.A.	Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. Henry Stephen Bailey, M.L.A.	Chief Secretary and Attorney-General.
.. .. Edwin Joseph Mackrell, M.L.A.	Minister of Labour, Minister of Public Health.
.. .. Herbert John Thornhill Hyland, M.L.A.	Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. A. E. Lind, M.L.A. . .	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Forests.
.. .. Sir George Louis Goudie, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. L. R. Rodda, M.L.C. . .	Minister without Portfolio.
.. .. J. H. Lienhop, M.L.C.	Minister without Portfolio.
.. .. Norman Angus Martin, M.L.A.	Minister without Portfolio.

**MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1942.**

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

**VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

President : Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Ballarat ..	Hon. A. J. Pittard .. .. .	1943
	Hon. G. Bolster .. .. .	1946
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. H. Lienhop (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
	Hon. Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D. ..	1946
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey .. .. .	1943
	Hon. P. Jones .. .. .	1946
East Yarra ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1943
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C. .. .. .	1946
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. MacAulay .. .. .	1943
	Hon. J. M. Balfour .. .. .	1946
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy .. .. .	1943
	Hon. J. S. Disney .. .. .	1946
Melbourne ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara .. .. .	1943
	Hon. W. J. Beckett .. .. .	1946
Melbourne North	Hon. Sir Herbert Olney .. .. .	1943
	Hon. A. M. Fraser .. .. .	1946
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney .. .. .	1943
	Hon. P. J. Kennelly .. .. .	1946
Monash .. ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1943
	Hon. Sir Frank Beaurepaire .. .. .	1946
Northern ..	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (President of Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey)	1943
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick .. .. .	1946
North-Eastern ..	Hon. P. P. Inchbold .. .. .	1943
	Hon. Sir John Harris, K.B.E., (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1946
North-Western ..	Hon. Sir G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1943
	Hon. P. T. Byrnes .. .. .	1946
Southern ..	Hon. G. L. Chandler .. .. .	1943
	Hon. Sir W. Angliss .. .. .	1946
South-Eastern ..	Hon. C. P. Gartside .. .. .	1943
	Hon. C. E. Isaac .. .. .	1946
South-Western ..	Hon. G. S. McArthur .. .. .	1943
	Hon. A. E. McDonald .. .. .	1946
Western ..	Hon. L. R. Rodda (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
	Hon. R. C. Rankin .. .. .	1946

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1942—*continued.*

VICTORIA—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park .. ..	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale .. ..	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat .. ..	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon .. ..	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla .. ..	F. A. Cook.
Benambra .. ..	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo .. ..	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara .. ..	T. D. Oldham.
Brighton .. ..	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick .. ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie .. ..	H. O. White.
Carlton .. ..	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton .. ..	W. D. Hodson.
Caulfield .. ..	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill .. ..	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg .. ..	C. Mutton.
Collingwood .. ..	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong .. ..	F. Field.
Dundas .. ..	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon .. ..	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn .. ..	W. H. Everard.
Flemington .. ..	J. J. Holland.
Footscray .. ..	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong .. ..	Mrs. F. E. Brownbill.
Gippsland East .. ..	Hon. A. E. Lind (Minister of Forests and Minister of Public Instruction).
Gippsland North .. ..	W. O. Fulton.
Gippsland South .. ..	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Gippsland West .. ..	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley .. ..	J. G. B. McDonald.
Grant .. ..	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower .. ..	Hon. N. A. Martin (Minister without Portfolio).
Hampden .. ..	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn .. ..	L. H. Hollins.
Heidelberg .. ..	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong .. ..	F. A. Cameron.
Kew .. ..	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1942—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk .. ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier, Treasurer, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Decentralisation).
Lowan .. ..	H. Lamb.
Mayborough-Daylesford .. ..	C. P. Stoneham.
Melbourne .. ..	T. Hayes.
Mildura .. ..	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington .. ..	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote .. ..	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading .. ..	Mrs. I. L. Weber.
Oakleigh .. ..	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen .. ..	K. Dodgshun.
Polwarth .. ..	E. F. Guye.
Port Fairy-Glenelg .. ..	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne .. ..	T. P. Corrigan.
Prahran .. ..	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond .. ..	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney .. ..	W. Dunstone.
St. Kilda .. ..	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat .. ..	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill .. ..	Hon. F. E. Old (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Toorak .. ..	H. E. Thonemann.
Upper Goulburn .. ..	Hon. E. J. Mackrell (Minister of Labour and Minister of Public Health).
Upper Yarra .. ..	Brigadier Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D. (Speaker).
Walhalla .. ..	W. A. Moneur.
Wangaratta-Ovens .. ..	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga .. ..	E. A. Coyle (Chairman of Committees).
Warrenheip-Grenville .. ..	Hon. E. J. Hogan (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Warrnambool .. ..	Hon. H. S. Bailey (Chief Secretary and Attorney-General).
Williamstown .. ..	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi .. ..	W. G. McKenzie.

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



Number of  
Parliaments  
and their  
duration.

During the period 1856 to 1927 there were 28 Parliaments. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament, the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information in regard to the twenty-ninth and subsequent Parliaments is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,  
1927 TO 1940.

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

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA.

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

Agent-General  
for Victoria in  
Great Britain.

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

VICTORIA—STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1941.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1941 :—

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4798 ..	30th June	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,946,607 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4799 ..	21st July	.. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1941 sanctions the issue and application of certain moneys available for railways under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund.
4800 ..	28th July	.. The <i>University (Funds) Act</i> 1941 authorizes the council of the University of Melbourne to establish one or more investment pools for the collective investment of trust funds and other funds held by the University.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4801	28th July	.. The <i>Nowingi to Millewa South Railway (Partial Dismantling) Act 1941</i> provides for the dismantling of a section of the constructed portion of Nowingi to Millewa South Railway, and for other purposes.
4802	28th July	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Land) Act 1941</i> alters the maximum term for which the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trust may let or lease its surplus lands from fifteen years to fifty years.
4803	28th July	.. The <i>Local Government (Secrecy of the Ballot) Act 1941</i> makes alterations in the provisions relating to voting at elections and certain polls under the Local Government Acts for the purpose of ensuring secrecy of the ballot. The returning officer or his deputy is directed to permit a person, nominated by a voter who cannot read or write, to mark such voter's ballot-paper for him where the voter so requests. The provisions providing for the numbering of ballot-papers at municipal elections are repealed. The Governor-in-Council is authorized to amend any order applying statutory provisions relating to voting by post or compulsory voting to municipal elections in cases where the Minister considers such amendment necessary in consequence of alterations in the law.
4804	28th July	.. The <i>Medical (Pharmaceutical Chemists) Act 1941</i> empowers the Pharmacy Board of Victoria to accept, in lieu of any part of the prescribed pharmacy course except the final examinations, a course of pharmaceutical training in Victoria or elsewhere which is of a substantially equivalent standard.
4805	28th July	.. The <i>Melbourne Lands Exchange Act 1941</i> makes provision for an exchange of lands between the Trustees of the Melbourne Sailors' Home and The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, and for other purposes.
4806	12th August	.. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Inscribed Stock) Act 1941</i> empowers justices of the peace to take declarations relating to the transmission of Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Inscribed Stock and makes minor alterations in the law relating to transfers of such stock.
4807	12th August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £569,064 to the service of the year 1940-41.
4808	12th August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,482,132 to the service of the year 1941-42.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4809	12th August	.. The <i>Farmers' Debts Adjustment (Board) Act</i> 1941 reduces the number of members of the Farmers' Debts Adjustment Board from three to two, abolishes the special qualifications for appointment to the Board, and provides for the appointment of a person to act as a member during the temporary absence through illness of any member and for the settlement of any difference of opinion between members by a reference of the matter to the Director of Finance.
4810	12th August	.. The <i>Police Offences (Fire Alarms) Act</i> 1941 imposes penalties for the giving of false alarms of fire and empowers the court to order payment by the offender to the Fire Brigades Board concerned of compensation for expenses incurred by reason of any such false alarm.
4811	12th August	.. The <i>Freezing Works (Overdraft Guarantee) Act</i> 1941 authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the payment to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia by the Amalgamated Freezing Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited of moneys advanced by the said bank to the said company by way of overdraft for the purposes of its undertakings at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Donald during the financial year 1941-42, and the payment of interest on such Moneys.
4812	12th August	.. The <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Continuation Act</i> 1941 continues for a further period of twelve months the operation of the <i>National Security (Emergency Powers) Act</i> 1939.
4813	15th September	The <i>Transfer of Land Act</i> 1941 provides the machinery by which the Public Trustee, having elected under section six of the <i>Public Trustee Act</i> 1940 to administer a deceased person's estate, may for the purposes of administration be registered under the Transfer of Land Acts as the proprietor of any land or interest in land comprised in such estate.
4814	15th September	The <i>Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act</i> 1941 authorizes the State Accident Insurance Office to issue policies of insurance covering claims in respect of the death or disablement of officers or employes of Government departments or public bodies specified by Order in Council who are not workers under the Workers Compensation Acts, and extends to hospitals situated outside Victoria the right to payments in respect of expenses incurred in affording maintenance attendance and treatment to injured workers who are entitled to workers' compensation.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4815 ..	15th September..	The <i>Evidence Act</i> 1941 extends the class of persons who may take and receive declarations relating to the public revenues or to any of the public offices or public departments.
4816 ..	15th September..	The <i>Motor Car (Third-Party Insurance) Amendment Act</i> 1941 alters in several particulars the law relating to the making lodging and approving of agreements by parents next friends and others with respect to the payment of compensation for bodily injury caused to infants or persons under a legal disability by or arising out of the use of motor cars.
4817 ..	30th September..	The <i>Police Offences (Betting) Act</i> 1941 provides for the apprehension with or without warrant of persons who are found committing the offence of street betting and who refuse to give their names and addresses or give false names and addresses, extends the interpretation of "street" to include premises other than private dwellings, and prohibits the communication of betting information from racecourses during race meetings.
4818 ..	30th September..	The <i>Churches of Christ in Victoria Property Act</i> 1941 is an Act to incorporate by the name of the Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ the trustees of certain properties of the Churches of Christ in Victoria and to vest certain of the properties of the said Churches in Victoria in such Corporation, and for other purposes.
4819 ..	7th October ..	The <i>Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act</i> 1941 extends the interpretation of "commercial passenger vehicle" so as to include all motor cars used for carrying passengers for reward, provides for the payment of fees for permits for the temporary operation of vehicles outside the scope of the relevant licences, and limits the area within which commercial goods vehicles may operate under certain licences granted as of right.
4820 ..	7th October ..	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,967,245 to the service of the year 1941-42.
4821 ..	21st October ..	The <i>Lunacy Act</i> 1941 extends the period for which persons may be detained in a receiving house from two to three months.
4822 ..	21st October ..	The <i>Lal Lal Racecourse Railway (Dismantling) Act</i> 1941 provides for the Dismantling of the Lal Lal Racecourse Railway, and for other purposes.
4823 ..	21st October ..	The <i>Revocation of Crown Reservations Act</i> 1941 revokes the Permanent Reservations and

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4823	.. 21st October— <i>contd.</i>	Crown Grants of certain lands which are no longer required for the purposes of such reservations.
4824	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Miners' Phthisis (Treasury Allowances) Amendment Act 1941</i> increases the allowance payable to sufferers from miners' phthisis from £28 to £32 per annum.
4825	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Land Tax Act 1941</i> declares the rate of Land Tax for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1942.
4826	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Income Tax (Rates) Act 1941</i> declares the rates of Income Tax for the year beginning on the first day of July, 1941.
4827	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act 1941</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the increased stamp duties on bills of exchange payable on demand (cheques, &c.), receipts, conveyances and transfers on sale of real property, partitions of real property, leases, sub-leases, deeds of settlement and gift, and annual licences in relation to insurance business.
4828	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1941</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> which temporarily imposed additional duties on the estates of deceased persons and on certain settlements.
4829	.. 21st October ..	The <i>Surplus Revenue Act 1941</i> provides for the application of the amount of £142,000, being surplus revenue of the financial year 1940-1941, for certain specified public works.
4830	.. 28th October ..	The <i>Mulgrave Land Act 1941</i> provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain Land in the Parish of Mulgrave permanently reserved as a site for watering purposes.
4831	.. 28th October ..	The <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Act 1941</i> declares that a certain goods siding forming an extension of the Neerim South to Toorongo River railway shall be deemed to be a part of that railway and to have been constructed under and pursuant to the <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Act 1914</i> .
4832	.. 28th October ..	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1941</i> continues for a further period of twelve months the provisions of the <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1932 (No. 2)</i> . That Act provided temporarily that fees for licences to drive motor cars should be credited to Consolidated Revenue instead of to the Country Roads Board Fund and also suspended temporarily the annual payment of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue into that fund.

Act No.	Date (1941).	
4833	.. 28th October	.. The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1941</i> declares the rates of Unemployment Relief Tax for the Year ending on the 30th June, 1942.
4834	.. 5th November	.. The <i>Road Traffic (Amendment) Act 1941</i> amends Sections Four and Six of the <i>Road Traffic Act 1935</i> . By the <i>Road Traffic Act 1935</i> the Governor-in-Council was authorized to make road traffic regulations applicable to certain specified municipal districts in and around Melbourne and to extend such regulations to the municipal district of any other municipality at the request of the council thereof. This Act authorizes the Governor-in-Council to make other road traffic regulations applicable to all municipal districts to which the regulations authorized to be made by the original Act do not for the time being apply.
4835	.. 5th November	.. The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act 1941</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests.
4836	.. 11th November..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops (Garages) Act 1941</i> temporarily imposes further restrictions, for a period limited by reference to the time when the present restrictions on the sale of liquid fuel are removed or substantially relaxed, on the hours during which shops for the sale of motor spirit, oil and accessories may be kept open to the public.
4837	.. 18th November..	.. The <i>Water Act 1941</i> contains general amendments of the Water Acts.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is authorized to hold competitions for irrigated farms and to award prizes of water.

Extra water rights may be apportioned to owners or occupiers of land under intense culture in any irrigation and water supply district whether or not such land is commanded by gravitation with water from the works.

Appeals to petty sessions against rates are to be heard by a police magistrate sitting alone.

The Commission is authorized to determine, at the request of the owner of the land or tenement concerned, that certain arrears in respect of water sales shall be a charge on the land or tenement and payable by instalments.

Minor alterations in the law are made in respect of by-laws of Authorities, valuations and supplementary valuations for rating, and notices of the laying of mains.

- | Act No. | Date (194-).       |  |
|---------|--------------------|--|
| 4838    | .. 18th November.. | The <i>Water Supply Loans and Application Act 1941</i> authorizes the raising of money for irrigation works and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts, and to sanction the issue and application of the money so raised and of other money available for such purposes under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.  |
| 4839    | .. 18th November.. | The <i>Marriage Act 1941</i> permits the declaration of the parties before marriage to be taken by a minister of religion qualified to celebrate marriages, the Government Statist, or a registrar of marriages, irrespective of whether such minister, Statist or registrar subsequently officiates at the marriage, and gives retrospective as well as prospective effect to this provision.<br>The Act further provides that marriages, whether past or future, shall not be invalidated by the fact that an unqualified person has taken the declaration if either of the parties <i>bona fide</i> believed such person to be qualified, and renders unqualified persons taking such a declaration guilty of a misdemeanour. |
| 4840    | .. 26th November.. | The <i>Statute Law Revision Act 1941</i> makes corrections and drafting amendments in various Acts and provides for the incorporation of such corrections and amendments in subsequent issues of such Acts.  |
| 4841    | .. 26th November.. | The <i>Goods (Amendment) Act 1941</i> provides that in any prosecution relating to merchandise marks or trade descriptions the certificate of an analyst shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated unless the defendant gives notice that he requires the analyst to be called as a witness.  |
| 4842    | .. 2nd December .. | This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,554,096 to the service of the year 1941-42.   |
| 4843    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Kew and Heidelberg Lands (Amendment) Act 1941</i> increases the amount of certain moneys paid annually by the Councils respectively of the Cities of Kew, Heidelberg and Collingwood to the trustees of certain lands described in the Ninth Schedule to the <i>Kew and Heidelberg Lands Act 1933</i> , and for other purposes.   |

- | Act No. | Date (1941).       |   |
|---------|--------------------|---|
| 4844    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Crown Reservations (Excisions) Act 1941</i> revokes the Permanent Reservations of certain lands so far as relates to certain parts thereof which are no longer required for the purposes of such Reservations.   |
| 4845    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Public Works Loan and Application Act 1941</i> authorizes the raising of further money for public works and other purposes and to sanction the issue and application for such purposes of the money so raised or of money in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.   |
| 4846    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1942</i> brings societies and associations for the welfare and vocational advice or assistance of boys or girls under the operation of the Hospitals and Charities Acts as benevolent societies, and authorizes the Governor in Council, after inquiry and report by the Charities Board, to extend the objects and purposes of any incorporated institution or benevolent society under those Acts. |
| 4847    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Stamps (Amendment) Act 1941</i> provides for the ascertainment of the term of certain kinds of leases for the purpose of assessing stamp duty, and limits the exemption in favour of deeds of settlement or gift of property for religious educational or charitable purposes to the extent to which such deeds relate to property settled or given for those purposes.  |
| 4848    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Powers of Attorney (War Service) Act 1941</i> authorizes the Public Trustee to accept and exercise powers of attorney given by persons engaged on war service in cases where the power cannot otherwise be exercised because the donee thereof is dead or incapacitated.   |
| 4849    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Voting by Post (Armed Services) Act 1941</i> provides that officers of the naval military and air forces of the Commonwealth shall be authorized witnesses for postal voting at parliamentary elections, and that persons engaged on war service who are outside Victoria but within the Commonwealth may vote by post at such elections.  |
| 4850    | .. 2nd December .. | The <i>Education Act 1941</i> provides for the making of regulations for safeguarding health and maintaining order and discipline in State schools, places certain limitations upon the powers of expulsion from such schools, and provides for the transfer to the Education Department of certain technical institutions or schools without special legislation in each case.   |



Act No.	Date (1941).	
4851 ..	9th December ..	The <i>Local Government (Frankston Street Construction) Act 1941</i> validates the adoption by the council of the shire of Frankston and Hastings of a scheme of private street construction for a street called Sheridan-avenue and apportions the cost of such construction, other than the cost of certain purchases and works not properly included in the scheme, between the owners of premises fronting adjoining or abutting upon that street.
4852 ..	9th December ..	The <i>Melbourne (Subways) Act 1941</i> authorizes the Melbourne City Council, with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, to construct subways in the city of Melbourne, provides for the borrowing of moneys for that purpose and regulates the carrying out of works in relation thereto.
4853 ..	9th December ..	The <i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1941</i> provides for the transfer, as on the 30th June, 1942, to Consolidated Revenue of the surplus of the Licensing Fund, and continues for the financial year 1941-42 the suspension of payments out of Consolidated Revenue for the endowment of municipalities and the reduction by 20 per cent. of the amounts to be paid into the Forestry Fund out of Consolidated Revenue.
4854 ..	9th December ..	The <i>Motor Car (Fees) Act 1941</i> provides that no motor registration fee shall be payable in respect of certain motor tractors (and trailers used therewith) owned by primary producers and used solely in connexion with their business as such, and further provides for refunds of certain fees already paid in respect of such tractors.
4855 ..	9th December ..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1941</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain further sums of money available for railways under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund, and for other purposes.
4856 ..	9th December ..	The <i>Dog Act 1941</i> extends the interpretation of "owner" of a dog (so far as relates to offences against the Dog Acts) to include a lessee and a person who has had possession and exclusive control of the dog for not less than fourteen days, and imposes penalties upon the owners of greyhounds which are not muzzled and leashed when off the owner's premises, upon the owners of dogs found by night in certain areas not muzzled or leashed and upon the owners of dogs found not muzzled in railway trucking yards when sheep are present in such yards.

- | Act No. | Date (1941).    |   |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 4857    | .. 9th December | .. The <i>War-time (Company) Tax Collection Act 1941</i> provides for the making by the State of Victoria of arrangements with the Commonwealth for the collection by State officers of the whole or part of any war-time (Company) tax payable in Victoria under Commonwealth law.   |
| 4858    | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1941</i> makes provision for the legitimization in Victoria of a child born outside Victoria or whose father is absent from Victoria and for the legitimization of a child by the mother where the father is unable to apply owing to injuries, disease or mental disorder, removes the limitation of time for correction of errors in registers, and empowers the Government Statist and every registrar, subject to appeal to the Minister, to refuse to cause a search to be made or to give a certified copy of a registration of birth death or marriage where the applicant's reason for requiring such search or copy is, in the opinion of such Statist or registrar, insufficient. |
| 4859    | .. 9th December | .. The <i>State Forests (Timber Salvage) Loan and Application (Amendment) Act 1941</i> provides for the apportionment of the proceeds of the sale of timber from timber salvage operations in State forests between Consolidated Revenue and the State Loans Repayment Fund.  |
| 4860    | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Motor Car (Regulations) Act 1941</i> permits regulations to be made under the <i>Motor Car Act 1928</i> with respect to the use of motor vehicles whether on public highways or elsewhere and provides for the making of regulations with respect to gas producers fitted to motor cars.  |
| 4861    | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Kerang and Koondrook Tramway (Liability) Act 1941</i> relieves the Council of the Shire of Kerang of liabilities to the Treasurer of Victoria under the Kerang and Koondrook Tramway Acts.  |
| 4862    | .. 9th December | .. The <i>Maintenance (Widowed Mothers) Act 1941</i> enables a widowed mother with a child whom she cannot support to obtain from the Children's Welfare Department maintenance for herself whether or not she applies for maintenance for such child, and increases the maximum sum payable to a widowed mother for her own maintenance from 10s. to 15s. a week.  |

Act No.            Date (1941).

4863 .. 9th December .. The *Local Government (Septic Tanks) Act 1941* enables a municipal council, on the application of the committee of management of a Crown reserve or the school committee of a State school, to instal a septic tank system at such reserve or school, and makes provision for the payment, and the guarantee of the payment, of the cost of such installation.

4864 .. 11th December .. The *Church of England (Ballarat East) Land Act 1941* enables certain land at Ballarat East, held by the Ballarat Diocesan Trustees of the Church of England in trust as a site for a minister's dwelling, to be used for other church purposes or mortgaged sold leased or exchanged, and provides for the application of the proceeds of any such disposition.

4865 .. 11th December .. The *Public Charitable Trusts Act 1941* empowers the Supreme Court or a judge thereof to grant leave to the trustees or other persons administering the trust funds of certain public charitable institutions to apply such funds for further purposes necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the trust or to make them fully effective, and to apply the trust capital to meet expenses connected with such purposes where payments pursuant to the trust are inadequate.

4866 .. 11th December .. The *University (Funds) Amendment Act 1941* extends the provisions of the *University Funds Act 1941*, which authorized the establishment of investment pools by the council of the University of Melbourne, so as to apply with necessary adaptations to the residential colleges affiliated with the University.

4867 .. 11th December .. The *Health Act 1941* contains general amendments of the Health Acts.

The interpretation of "Public building" is amended so as clearly to include dance halls and cabarets and so as clearly to exclude buildings other than those used for recreation amusement entertainment or instruction.

Councils are not to establish add to extend or alter any offensive trade or cattle sale yard without the consent in writing of the Commission of Public Health.

An abattoir in a meat area is not to be altered without the approval of the Commission and such an abattoir is not to be used after erection extension alteration or addition without the approval of the Commission.

Act No.            Date (1941).  
4867    ..    11th Dec.—*contd.*

The provisions relating to dangerous trades are re-enacted so as to allow trades dangerous either to the public or the workers therein and whether carried on at fixed premises or at varying premises to be proclaimed as dangerous trades and to allow of the making of regulations safeguarding health in relation to other processes and occupations likely to impair or endanger health.

Provision is made for regulations dealing with fire protection and comfortable seating in public buildings and for sufficient means of egress from boarding and lodging houses.

Purchasers of foods drugs and substances for re-sale are empowered to demand from the vendors warranties of compliance with the Health Acts.

Councils are empowered to employ slaughtermen and carters at councils' abattoirs and to charge, subject to certain maximum limits, fees for the services of such slaughtermen and carters. Meat inspectors for private abattoirs are to be appointed only in meat areas. All brands used in relation to meat inspection are to be rented by the Commission to the council concerned at a prescribed rental. Vehicles for the conveyance of carcasses are to be licensed by councils.

Hide or skin stores at tanneries and stores for grading and packing dried rabbit and other dried furred skins are exempted from registration as offensive trades.

Other minor alterations are made as to the time for appeal against consent to the establishment of an offensive trade, the fee for registration of certain offensive trade premises, the sum recoverable from a patient for treatment in hospital for an infectious disease, and the registration of cinematograph operators.

4868    ..    11th December ..    The *Income Tax (Assessment) Act* 1941 exempts from income tax, so far as not already exempt, pensions, attendants' allowances, detention allowances, and other like payments made under Commonwealth Acts relating to soldiers' repatriation, seamen's war pensions and allowances, and invalid and old-age pensions, allows deductions by tax stamps and group schemes to be credited to any tax payable by the employes concerned, and substitutes rates of deduction to be fixed and varied by regulation for the rates previously specified in the Act.

Act No.                      Date (1941).

4869    .. 11th December ..    The *Local Government Act 1941* contains general amendments of the Local Government Acts.

Unnaturalized aliens are disqualified both as municipal councillors and as voters at municipal polls. Persons elected as councillors are to be required to take an oath of allegiance.

Provision is made for voting at municipal polls by persons whose names have been omitted in error from the relevant roll and, in respect of certain polls, for a recount of votes upon the application of a ratepayer or owner entitled to vote at the poll.

Municipalities are empowered and deemed always to have been empowered to use, or to grant a licence to another person to use, the town or shire hall for entertainments meetings and functions.

Certain officers of municipalities are not to be removed or discharged until they have been afforded an opportunity to have an inquiry held by a person appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Church halls, ministers' residences, and certain other buildings used in connexion with churches are in certain circumstances exempted from municipal rating, and churches and certain schools and charitable institutions, which were previously exempt from municipal rating only if used exclusively as such, may now be used for certain other purposes of the religious educational or charitable body concerned without becoming liable to municipal rating.

The period for which default in the payment of rates must have continued before vacant land upon which the rates are charged may be sold by the council is reduced from ten years to seven years.

A council is authorized to refuse to seal a plan of subdivision showing a reserve unless the owner agrees to transfer such reserve to the council before any allotment is sold or transferred, and provision is made for the re-transfer of such reserve where the subdivision is not proceeded with.

Provision is made for the establishment by councils of standard survey marks in streets and roads and for the fixing of the alignment of streets and roads.

The purposes for which by-laws may be made by municipalities are extended in certain minor particulars and amendments are made in respect of the making and publication of by-laws and regulations.

Act No.            Date (1941).  
4869    ..    11th Dec.—*contd.*

Other minor provisions of the Act relate to the fixing of the boundaries of municipal districts, the constitution of new municipalities, the reimbursement of councillors' travelling expenses incurred outside the municipality, the publication of notices of the holding of revision courts, the time for holding extraordinary elections and for the giving of notices of elections, the calculation of rates where supplementary valuations are returned, rating on unimproved capital values in a new municipality constituted by severance from another municipality, evidence in proceedings to enforce charges on land, the maximum amount of municipal overdrafts, the service of notice of intention to take land compulsorily, the manner of closing unused roads, the width of roads in streets with tree reserves and roads in subdivisions, schemes for reducing the width of streets, the delineation on plans of subdivision of mains for underground telephone plant and the effect upon transfers of showing on such plans easements for the supply of water gas and electricity and for sewerage and underground telephone services, the enlargement and improvement of existing waterworks, the provision of scholarships in certain schools, the giving of evidence of certain documents and the provision of ambulance services by municipal councils.

Certain of the provisions of the Local Government Acts as amended by this Act are extended so as to apply to the cities of Melbourne and Geelong.

4870    ..    11th December ..    *The Transport Regulation (Sunday Carriage) Act 1941.*

By sub-section (2) of section 40 of the *Transport Regulation Act 1933* motor cars carrying certain enumerated classes of goods were exempted from the prohibition against the carriage on Sundays of goods for hire or reward or in the course of trade. This Act limits that exemption to motor cars carrying solely any or all of the enumerated classes of goods.

4871    ..    16th December ..    *The Liquid Fuel Act 1941* prohibits persons from selling motor spirit, that is, any mineral spirit suitable for use as fuel for internal combustion engines other than certain liquid fuels to be proclaimed, unless they are the holders of annual licences to be issued pursuant to the Act. The Act further requires every holder of such a licence to purchase during the currency of such licence at a prescribed price a quantity of such proclaimed liquid fuel to

Act No.            Date (1941).

4871 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

be prescribed proportionately to the quantity of motor spirit sold by him during the same period, and prohibits the sale of motor spirit with which proclaimed liquid fuel has been blended unless blended in the prescribed proportions and sold under a distinctive name. Provision is also made for the issue of licences, the keeping of a record of licences issued, the keeping of books by persons selling motor spirit and the inspection of such books and of accounts registers documents and writings in the custody or control of such persons.

4872 .. 16th December ..

The *Money Lenders Act* 1941 renders future contracts for the repayment of money lent by money lenders at any rate of interest exceeding 48 per cent. legally unenforceable and makes any money lender lending or offering to lend money at such a rate of interest guilty of an offence. The Act also prohibits negotiations or transactions relating to loans otherwise than in the money lender's authorized name and at his authorized address and further restricts advertisement by money lenders.

4873 .. 16th December ..

The *Land Act* 1941 contains general amendments of the Land Acts.

Provision is made for the revocation, without special legislation in each case, of the reservations and Crown grants, if any, of lands permanently reserved for the purposes of the Education Department and no longer required for those purposes.

The area of metropolitan land which may be granted by one lease is increased from 3 acres to 20 acres.

The provisions relating to the making of regulations by the Board of Land and Works in respect of Crown reserves not vested in trustees and the provisions relating to the powers of committees of management of such reserves are re-enacted so as to allow of the making of regulations conferring powers and functions upon such committees and to extend the powers of such committees in several other minor particulars.

Provision is made, subject to a maximum limit, for the addition of portions of Crown land to the areas comprised in leases licences or Crown grants of adjoining land, notwithstanding restrictions or limitations imposed by other provisions of the Land Acts.

Provision is also made for the grant to any person of a right to occupy an area of not more than 1 acre as an apiary for a period of three months.

Act No.            Date (1941).  
4873    ..    16th Dec.—*contd.*

Other minor provisions relate to the transfer of registered encumbrances from Crown leases to Crown grants or new leases, the conditions of sale of Crown lands by auction, the sale of detached portions of Crown lands, the conditions and term of appointment of committees of management of certain reserves, and the impounding of cattle trespassing on certain reserves.

4874    ..    16th December ..

The *Factories and Shops Act 1941* makes important amendments to the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts dealing with Wages Boards and their determinations, and provides for the establishment of an Industrial Appeals Court and for its powers and functions.

The maximum number of members of a Wages Board, other than the chairman, is reduced from ten to six.

Representatives of employers on Wages Boards are required to be or to have been within one month before their appointment or re-appointment employers in the trade concerned or to be officers of an association of employers in that trade; representatives of employes are to be or to have been within six months of their appointment or re-appointment employes in the trade concerned or to be officers of an organization of employes in that trade.

Similar provision is made in respect of the representatives of specified trades or branches of trades on the General Board, and further provision is made for the nomination of persons for appointment as such representatives.

The Governor-in-Council is empowered to appoint for a period of five years a panel of two chairmen from whom all chairmen of Wages Boards are to be appointed, and provision is made for the payment of the salaries of such permanent chairmen.

Provision is made for the decision by the chairman of any question upon which a majority of members present cannot agree.

The Act establishes the Industrial Appeals Court which is to consist of a president and two other members appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years. The president is to be a judge of county courts with experience in industrial matters, and the other members are to be appointed to represent employers and employes respectively.

The Court, in place of the Court of Industrial Appeals which is abolished by the Act, is to deal with appeals by employers or employes against determinations of Wages Boards. Upon such appeals the Court's proceedings are to be informal and its determinations are



Act No            Date (1941).  
4874    ..    16th Dec.—*contd.*

to be final and are not to be altered within twelve months except where the Court gives leave for review by the Wages Board concerned or directs a re-hearing by the Court.

Provision is made for the manner of initiation of such appeals, for the representation of parties before the Court, for the powers of the Court and of the president in respect of the summoning, sending for and examination of witnesses, documents and books, and in respect of amending the determinations in question, and for the publication of the determinations of the Court.

The Court is also empowered to hear proceedings for contraventions of determinations of Wages Boards where such proceedings are transferred to the Court by reason of the defendant alleging that the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom the contravention is alleged is not that of employer and employé. In exercising this function the Court takes the place of the Bread Trade Tribunal and other similar tribunals and those tribunals are consequently abolished.

In such proceedings questions of law are to be decided by the president of the Court only; the Court is to have the powers, exercisable only by the president, of a court of general sessions, and its decisions are to be final and are to be enforced as convictions of the court from which the proceedings were transferred.

The Court is also to be a court of appeal against convictions or orders of or failures or refusals to make orders by courts of petty sessions (including the Metropolitan Industrial Court) in prosecutions for offences against the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts or the regulations or by-laws thereunder or of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court itself.

Upon such appeals, which formerly were heard by courts of general sessions, questions of law are to be decided by the president only; the Court is to have the powers, exercisable only by the president, of a court of general sessions and its decisions are to be final. Procedure by way of order to review or by way of order to review or by way of case stated for the Supreme Court in respect of convictions and orders in such prosecutions is abolished.

The Act also contains a provision requiring the special appointment of Wages Boards applicable to persons engaged in the trades of market gardening and nurserymen within 40 miles of Melbourne.

Act No.            Date (1941).

4875    .. 16th December .. The *State Development Act 1941* provides for the establishment of a State Development Committee whose function is to inquire into and report to the Governor in Council upon the economic, industrial, and rural development of the State, de-centralization of industrial activities and distribution of population, the amelioration of industrial and rural conditions, and the organization and development of industries to meet conditions arising during and after the present war.

The committee, which is to remain in existence for four years, is to consist of eight Members of Parliament, including a chairman and a vice-chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council. Provision is made for the payment out of Consolidated Revenue of fees for attendance at meetings to members of the committee other than Ministers and of travelling expenses and charges to all members of the committee, and the receipt of any such payment is not to be deemed to disqualify any member of the committee from sitting or voting as a Member of Parliament.

The committee is empowered to enter and inspect any land building or place, to summon and compel attendance of witnesses, to compel answers on oath or affirmation, to require and compel production of books maps papers and documents and to punish by fines or imprisonment persons in contempt of the committee.

Further provision is made for the filling of vacancies, the times and places of meetings, the conduct and the recording of proceedings of the committee, the calling in aid of assessors to assist the committee and the making of reports by the committee to the Governor in Council.

4876    .. 16th December .. The *Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Amendment Act 1941*.

In respect of proceedings under the *Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1928*, whether in the Supreme Court, in county courts or in courts of petty sessions, this Act abolishes one of the grounds upon which an order for the defendant's committal to prison might previously have been made, namely, the ground that the defendant wilfully contracted the liability in question without reasonable expectation of being able to discharge the same. The Act also empowers the court, where no ground for the application for an order of committal is proved, to make an order for

Act No. Date (1941):

4876 .. 16th Dec.—*contd.*

costs against the applicant. The Act further provides in respect of proceedings in a court of petty session under the Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Acts that the court shall consist of a police magistrate sitting either alone or with other justices.

4877 .. 16th December ..

The *Farmers Protection Act 1941* replaces the *Farmers Protection Act 1940*, which is repealed as from the commencement of this Act but so as not to affect agreements under seal made pursuant to that Act.

This Act divides debts of farmers into two classes—those incurred before the 9th September, 1940, called “old debts,” and those incurred after that date, called “new debts”.

The Farmers Debts Adjustment Board is empowered to issue a limited stay order to a farmer who applies therefor in respect of any particular old debt. After the issue of such a stay order the Board may, if the farmer has other debts, issue a general stay order relative to all old debts of the farmer or, subject to the Board's first calling a meeting of creditors, to all old debts and all new debts of the farmer. General stay orders relative to new debts are not to be issued except in special circumstances.

Stay orders, whether limited or general, are to remain in operation, subject to provision for cancellation, until the date (not being later than the 1st March, 1945) specified in the order, and have the effect of rendering void during their operation all actions executions processes or proceedings commenced proceeded with or put in force against the farmer or his property in respect of the debt or debts to which the order relates or in respect of any security therefor. In addition, the calling of a meeting of the farmer's creditors pursuant to the Act is to have the effect of temporarily imposing a similar moratorium in respect of all the debts of the farmer.

After the issue of a stay order the Board is to endeavour by negotiation with the farmer and his creditors to secure an adjustment of the farmer's debts. During the operation of a general stay order the Board is empowered to exercise full control over the farmer's income.

Provision is made for the cancellation publication, and gazettal of stay orders, for the protection of guarantors, predecessors in title and trustees, for the prohibition of publication in newspapers, other than trade

Act No. . . . . Date (1941).

4877 . . . . . 16th Dec.—*contd.*

gazettes, of particulars of stay orders and meetings of creditors, and for nullifying agreements designed to prevent farmers from obtaining the benefit of the Act.

The Act is expressed to bind the Crown.

4878 . . . . . 16th December . . . . .

The *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1941* makes considerable amendments of the provisions of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1928*.

The duties and liabilities of owners of coal mines are imposed also upon the agents of such owners. The provisions relating to the management and control of mines are re-enacted so as to require certificates of competency in the case of overmen, deputies, examiners, and shot-firers as well as in the case of managers and under-managers and generally so as to impose stricter regulation in respect of mine management.

More detailed provision is made with respect to the inspection of mines and the investigation of accidents in mines, and, in particular, provision is made for the establishment of Courts of Coal Mines Regulation, consisting of a judge of county courts or a police magistrate, to inquire into such accidents and to hear and determine appeals and references under the Act and the regulations on matters of mine management working and equipment.

The general rules relating to all mines are re-enacted to ensure greater safety in the working of mines and, in particular, to distinguish between mines in which safety lamps are required to be used and those in which naked lights are permitted and to provide a code for the carrying out of shot-firing in mines.

The provisions of the Boilers Inspection Acts are extended so as to apply to boilers in coal mines.

Other important provisions relate to shafts and tunnels as means of ingress and egress for the workmen in mines, the division of mines into portions under separate management, the qualification and physical fitness of engine-drivers in mines, the making of returns by owners agents or managers of mines and the keeping and inspection of plans and sections of the workings in mines.

4879 . . . . . 16th December . . . . .

This Act applies a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on the 30th June, 1942, and appropriates the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

**Elections for the Legislative Council, 1940.**

The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, were held on 15th June, 1940, when eight of the seventeen provinces were contested. The number of electors on the rolls for each province and votes polled were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, page 39.

**Elections, Legislative Assembly, 1940.**

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 16th March, 1940, there were contests in 44 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,162,967—565,002 males and 597,965 females. In contested districts 93·41 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 93·65 per cent. and for females 93·19 per cent. The number of electors on the rolls in each district together with details of the voting were published in the *Year-Book* for 1940-41, pages 40 and 41.

**Preferential voting**

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

In 15 of the 44 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 16th March, 1940, there were more than two candidates. In eight of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In one of the other seven contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

By-elections held in Victoria since 30th June, 1941 were as follows :—

Legislative Council—

27th May, 1942 (uncontested)	..	Mr. P. T. Byrnes elected for North-western Province
18th July, 1942	..	Sir Frank Beaurepaire elected for Monash Province

Legislative Assembly—

18th April, 1942	..	Mr. T. P. Corrigan elected for Port Melbourne District.
20th June, 1942	..	Mr. W. O. Fulton elected for Gippsland North District.

## PARTICULARS OF BY-ELECTIONS.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

North-western Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	14,291	4,774	19,065
Number of electors who voted .. .. .	}	No Contest.	
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..			
Monash Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	28,440	16,711	45,151
Number of electors who voted .. .. .	17,238	10,817	28,055
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	60·61	64·73	62·14

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Port Melbourne Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	10,752	10,991	21,743
Number of electors who voted .. .. .	8,093	9,385	17,478
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll) ..	75·27	85·39	80·38
Gippsland North Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of electors on roll at date of election ..	5,619	5,639	11,258
Number of electors who voted .. .. .	5,090	5,072	10,162
Number who voted (percentage of number on roll)	90·97	93·27	92·11

Proportion of voters at elections.

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

VICTORIA—PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1940.

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

\* Not available.

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

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 31ST JULY, 1942.

Number of Electors on Rolls.

Electoral Province.	Ratepayers' Roll.			General Rolls.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballaarat ..	14,827	5,910	20,737	34	16	50	14,861	5,926	20,787
Bendigo ..	15,337	6,804	22,231	74	77	151	15,411	6,971	22,382
Doutta Galla ..	28,578	10,293	38,871	59	71	130	28,637	10,364	39,001
East Yarra ..	27,417	11,100	38,517	144	236	380	27,561	11,336	38,897
Gippsland ..	14,256	4,325	18,581	591	26	617	14,847	4,351	19,198
Higinbotham ..	26,442	9,384	35,826	53	45	98	26,495	9,429	35,924
Melbourne ..	33,457	10,140	33,597	44	76	120	23,501	10,216	33,717
Melbourne North ..	31,390	8,110	39,500	1,347	1,588	2,935	32,737	9,698	42,435
Melbourne West ..	25,574	8,327	33,901	88	238	326	25,662	8,565	34,227
Monash ..	28,384	16,669	45,053	56	42	98	28,440	16,711	45,151
North ..	14,494	4,505	18,999	107	131	238	14,601	4,636	19,237
North-Eastern ..	12,649	4,225	16,874	67	84	151	12,716	4,309	17,025
North-Western ..	14,100	4,668	18,768	191	106	297	14,291	4,774	19,065
Southern ..	16,745	7,489	24,234	69	16	85	16,814	7,505	24,319
South-Eastern ..	16,215	6,809	23,024	24	11	35	16,239	6,820	23,059
South-Western ..	17,021	5,266	22,287	28	16	44	17,049	5,282	22,331
Western ..	14,681	4,697	19,378	95	97	192	14,776	4,794	19,570
Grand Total ..	341,567	128,811	470,378	3,071	2,876	5,947	344,638	131,687	476,325

## NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON 30TH JUNE, 1942.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.	Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Joint Rolls.
Albert Park .. ..	27,362	Heidelberg .. ..	36,044
Allandale .. ..	9,496	Kara Kara and Borung ..	9,970
Ballaarat .. ..	18,056	Kew .. ..	32,870
Barwon .. ..	13,935	Korong and Eaglehawk ..	10,592
Benalla .. ..	11,055	Lowan .. ..	12,257
Benambra .. ..	9,771	Maryborough and Dayles-	
Bendigo .. ..	18,338	ford .. ..	10,745
Boroondara .. ..	37,747	Melbourne .. ..	22,772
Brighton .. ..	36,807	Mildura .. ..	13,273
Brunswick .. ..	29,690	Mornington .. ..	15,048
Bulla and Dalhousie ..	10,478	Northcote .. ..	26,312
Carlton .. ..	22,332	Nunawading .. ..	28,726
Castlemaine and Kyneton..	10,604	Oakleigh .. ..	37,706
Caulfield .. ..	32,832	Ouyen .. ..	9,266
Clifton Hill .. ..	26,312	Polwarth .. ..	12,060
Coburg .. ..	31,490	Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	12,302
Collingwood .. ..	23,399	Port Melbourne .. ..	21,850
Dandenong .. ..	38,038	Prahran .. ..	27,214
Dundas .. ..	12,613	Richmond .. ..	24,973
Essendon .. ..	30,334	Rodney .. ..	12,089
Evelyn .. ..	13,515	Stawell and Ararat .. ..	11,539
Flemington .. ..	26,226	St. Kilda .. ..	31,719
Footscray .. ..	32,890	Swan Hill .. ..	8,928
Geelong .. ..	20,434	Toorak .. ..	27,165
Gippsland East .. ..	7,801	Upper Goulburn .. ..	10,361
"    North .. ..	11,426	"    Yarra .. ..	17,744
"    South .. ..	13,420	Walhalla .. ..	13,430
"    West .. ..	11,788	Wangaratta and Ovens ..	11,700
Goulburn Valley .. ..	12,986	Waranga .. ..	8,995
Grant .. ..	11,669	Warrenheip and Grenville	9,970
Gunbower .. ..	10,789	Warrnambool .. ..	12,841
Hampden .. ..	10,806	Williamstown .. ..	26,329
Hawthorn .. ..	29,250	Wonthaggi .. ..	10,213
		Total .. ..	1,240,692