

[4520]



VICTORIA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority.

[Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.]

No. 670]

MONDAY, JULY 9.

[1951

SPECIAL CENTENARY ISSUE



His Majesty King George the Sixth.

FOREWORD

By

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, General Sir Reginald Alexander
Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. K.St.J.

By proclamation given under his hand and seal at Government House, Sydney, on the First day of July, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Order, Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Australian Possessions and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, declared that from that day the Port Phillip District of New South Wales had been erected into a separate Colony to be known and designated as the Colony of Victoria.

In the first issue of the *Victoria Government Gazette*, published by Authority, and dated Wednesday, July 9th, 1851, there is printed the text of the Imperial Parliament's "Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies" to which the Royal Assent was given on August 5th, 1850. By this there was implemented the establishment of Victoria as an independent Colony, and with this, it may be said, the officially recorded history of Victoria commenced.

During the years that have elapsed, a long line of my illustrious predecessors in the office of Governor of Victoria have assisted in the making of history by appending signatures to documents of State importance that have passed into law by publication in the *Victoria Government Gazette*.

It is with pleasure that on the occasion of the special Centenary issue of this *Government Gazette* of Victoria, I submit this foreword in which I express very great pleasure in being privileged to participate in an occasion of such great historic significance.



His Excellency the Governor.

A MESSAGE TO VICTORIANS

From

The Premier of Victoria (The Honorable J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.).

It is with extreme pleasure that I address this brief message to the people of Victoria on the occasion of the centenary of the *Victoria Government Gazette*.

His Excellency the Governor, in his foreword, has referred to the part played in the history of this State by the Governors who have assumed office from time to time during the past 100 years.

I, too, as Premier, would like to pay my tribute to the legislators who have guided the destiny of this now prosperous State—those who have led the Parliament, those who have comprised the various Ministries, and the private members who helped to fashion the broad principles of the laws under which Victoria has operated.

But for these public-spirited men, and those in public and private life who have unselfishly served this State in the past, Victoria's phenomenal progress would not have been possible.

No State can flourish without the loyal and continuous co-operation of its people. In this respect we have been abundantly blessed, for through the years that have gone, the public spirit of our people has been on a high and lavish scale.

It is fitting, therefore, that we should acknowledge our gratitude to those whose wide vision and wise counsel have given to us a State in which there is Opportunity for all, and contentment for all who seek it.

Having in mind the blessings which we to-day enjoy, we should face the future with the same self-reliance, the same indomitable courage, as that which characterized the lives of our forefathers in the pioneering days of the State of Victoria.

If we do this we will prove worthy of those who blazed for us the path to progress and prosperity.

Let us rejoice in the fact that we are citizens of no mean State.



The Honorable John Gladstone Black McDonald, M.L.A.,
Premier of Victoria.

THE CENTENARY OF THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

By

The Honorable Keith Dodgshun, M.L.A., Chief Secretary.

(The Minister responsible for the publication of the Victoria Government Gazette)

With this issue the *Victoria Government Gazette* attains its hundredth year of publication, the first number having been published on the 9th day of July, 1851.

Though somewhat circumscribed in nature and contents because of its function as the official and legal medium of publicity for the State, the *Victoria Government Gazette* is not without interest for the student of the history of our State.

The past hundred years have been years of rapid development and change. From a scatter of isolated settlements, Victoria has become a strong and prosperous State. All the major events in this process of development have been reflected in the pages of the *Gazette*.

Here, in the formally phrased announcements of governments appointed and resigned, the laws and regulations promulgated, and the innumerable other items relating to the day-by-day administration of the State, will be found the raw material of future histories.

But the *Victoria Government Gazette* has a duty even more important than that of serving as a mere repository for historical material.

In a democratic State, such as ours, it is the right and privilege of citizens to have impartial and official notification of the laws and regulations affecting their lives and welfare. It is this unromantic, but very essential, service which the *Gazette* performs and has been performing since its first publication on the 9th day of July, 1851.



Queen Victoria.



His Majesty King George VI.



King Edward VII.

REGNAL TABLE

Showing the Queen and Kings who have reigned during the past hundred years.

	Accession.			Years Reigned.
	Year	Month	Day	
Victoria	1837	20th June	.. ..	63
Edward VII. .. .	1901	22nd January	.. ..	9
George V. .. .	1910	6th May	.. ..	25
Edward VIII. ..	1936	20th January	.. ..	..
George VI. .. .	1936	11th December	.. ..	..



King George V.



King Edward VIII.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA

including

Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators of the Government, Deputies for the Governor, &c.,
in Chronological Order.

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
BEFORE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.			
Charles Joseph La Trobe	Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip	30 Sept., 1839	15 July, 1851
	Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria	15 July, 1851	5 May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting) ..	Officer administering the Government of the Colony of Victoria	8 May, 1854	22 June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria	22 June, 1854	21 May, 1855
SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.			
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, also Vice-Admiral, Commissary, and Deputy in the office of Vice-Admiralty in the said Colony	22 May, 1855	31 Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	Officer administering the Government ..	1 Jan., 1856	26 Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, and Vice-Admiral of the same	26 Dec., 1856	10 Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. .. .	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	11 Sept., 1863	7 May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	Officer administering the Government ..	7 May, 1866	15 Aug., 1866
The Hon. Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	15 Aug., 1866	2 Mar., 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt. (acting)	Officer administering the Government ..	3 Mar., 1873	26 Mar., 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. ..	Administrator of the Government	31 Mar., 1873	30 July, 1873
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same	30 July, 1873	22 Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Knt. (acting) .. .	Administrator of the Government	1 Jan., 1875	10 Jan., 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt. (acting)	.. .. .	11 Jan., 1875	14 Jan., 1876
The Most Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G.	Administrator of the Government	27 Feb., 1879	29 April, 1879
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	-29 April, 1879	18 April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt. (acting)	Administrator of the Government	18 April, 1884	15 July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	15 July, 1884	15 Nov., 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. ..	Lieutenant-Governor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	Administrator of the Government	9 Mar., 1889 16 Nov., 1889	17 Oct., 1889 27 Nov., 1889
The Right Hon. John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	28 Nov., 1889	12 July, 1895
The Hon. John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	Administrator of the Government	26 Jan., 1893 27 Mar., 1895 13 July, 1895	11 May, 1893 12 July, 1895 24 Oct., 1895

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
<i>SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—continued.</i>			
The Right Hon. Baron Brassey, K.C.B. . .	Governor and Commander-in-Chief	25 Oct., 1895	31 Mar., 1900
The Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Administrator of the Government	29 Dec., 1896 27 Sept., 1897 23 Mar., 1898	16 Feb., 1897 10 Oct., 1897 21 Oct., 1898
	Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria	15 Jan., 1900 1 April, 1900	31 Mar. 1900 2 Jan., 1901
	Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria	2 Jan., 1901	10 Dec., 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	Governor of the State of Victoria	10 Dec., 1901	24 Nov., 1903
The Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Lieutenant-Governor	24 Nov., 1903	25 April, 1904
Major-General the Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	Governor	25 April, 1904	6 July, 1908
His Honour Sir Thomas a'Beckett, K.B.	Administrator of the Government	13 Aug., 1906 6 Dec., 1906	5 Sept., 1906 13 Dec., 1906
	Lieutenant-Governor	20 Mar., 1907 6 July, 1908	18 Nov., 1907 26 July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Governor	27 July, 1908	19 May, 1911
The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.	Deputy for the Governor	19 Mar., 1909 20 July, 1909 1 Feb., 1910 14 Feb., 1910 18 Feb., 1910 27 July, 1910 19 Aug., 1910	30 Mar., 1909 10 Aug., 1909 8 Aug., 1910 25 Aug., 1910
	Lieutenant-Governor	19 May, 1911	24 May, 1911
	Governor	24 May, 1911	31 Jan., 1914
	Deputy for the Governor	20 Feb., 1912 8 April, 1912 16 July, 1912 4 Oct., 1912	23 Feb., 1912 12 April, 1912 5 Aug., 1912 6 Oct., 1912
The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.	Lieutenant-Governor	28 Aug., 1913 1 Feb., 1914	31 Jan., 1914 23 Feb., 1914
	Deputy for the Governor	22 April, 1915	30 April, 1915
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	Governor	23 Feb., 1914	30 Jan., 1920
The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.	Deputy for the Governor	17 Aug., 1915 19 April, 1916 17 June, 1916 14 Oct., 1916 11 Jan., 1917 11 Oct., 1917	25 Aug., 1915 26 April, 1916 24 June, 1916 21 Oct., 1916 18 Jan., 1917 20 Oct., 1917
	" " "	25 July, 1918 1 Oct., 1918 11 July, 1919	30 July, 1918 8 Oct., 1918
	Lieutenant-Governor	30 July, 1919 31 Jan., 1920	30 Jan., 1920 24 Feb., 1921
	Governor	24 Feb., 1921	7 April, 1926
	Deputy for the Governor	5 Aug., 1921 5 Oct., 1921 31 Jan., 1922 11 April, 1922 10 Aug., 1922 18 Sept., 1922 27 Feb., 1923	5 Sept., 1921 12 Oct., 1921 3 Feb., 1922 23 April, 1922 6 Sept., 1922 22 Sept., 1922 2 Mar., 1923
	Lieutenant-Governor	1 April, 1923	24 Oct., 1923
Colonel the Right Hon. George Edward John Mowbray, Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King	Governor	24 Feb., 1921	7 April, 1926
The Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Deputy for the Governor	5 Aug., 1921 5 Oct., 1921 31 Jan., 1922 11 April, 1922 10 Aug., 1922 18 Sept., 1922 27 Feb., 1923	5 Sept., 1921 12 Oct., 1921 3 Feb., 1922 23 April, 1922 6 Sept., 1922 22 Sept., 1922 2 Mar., 1923
	Lieutenant-Governor	1 April, 1923	24 Oct., 1923

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—<i>continued.</i>			
The Hon. Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G.	Deputy for the Governor	4 April, 1940	9 April, 1940
	" " "	1 Dec., 1940	8 Dec., 1940
	" " "	9 April, 1941	19 April, 1941
	" " "	28 May, 1941	6 June, 1941
	Lieutenant-Governor	12 Sept., 1941	23 Nov., 1941
	Deputy for the Governor	26 May, 1942	30 May, 1942
	" " "	5 Oct., 1942	9 Oct., 1942
	" " "	13 April, 1943	21 April, 1943
	" " "	12 May, 1943	15 May, 1943
	" " "	24 Jan., 1944	26 Jan., 1944
	" " "	10 Feb., 1944	15 Mar., 1944
The Hon. Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G.	Lieutenant-Governor	28 July, 1944	30 July, 1944
	" " "	6 Sept., 1944	29 Jan., 1945
	Deputy for the Governor	30 Jan., 1945	8 Feb., 1945
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	" " "	10 Oct., 1945	17 Oct., 1945
	" " "	21 Dec., 1945	29 Dec., 1945
	Lieutenant-Governor	1 Feb., 1946	18 Feb., 1946
	Deputy for the Governor	19 Mar., 1946	20 Mar., 1946
	Lieutenant-Governor	17 May, 1946	23 Oct., 1946
The Hon. Charles John Lowe, M.A., LL.B.	Deputy for the Lieutenant-Governor	19 Aug., 1946	
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	Deputy for the Governor	22 Dec., 1946	28 Dec., 1946
	Lieutenant-Governor	19 Jan., 1947	11 Mar., 1947
	Deputy for the Governor	14 June, 1947	17 June, 1947
	" " "	14 Oct., 1947	
	" " "	1 Jan., 1948	31 Jan., 1948
	" " "	27 July, 1948	23 Aug., 1948
	" " "	27 Aug., 1948	20 Sept., 1948
	" " "	1 Oct., 1948	30 Oct., 1948
	" " "	14 Dec., 1948	16 Dec., 1948
	Lieutenant-Governor	21 Feb., 1949	17 Oct., 1949
The Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, M.A., LL.B.	Deputy for the Lieutenant-Governor	6 May, 1949	23 May, 1949
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.St.J.	Governor	18 Oct., 1949	Still in Office
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	Deputy for the Governor	30 Jan., 1950	4 Feb., 1950
The Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, M.A., LL.B.	" " "	1 May, 1950	5 May, 1950
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	" " "	30 July, 1950	7 Aug., 1950
The Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, M.A., LL.B.	" " "	23 Aug., 1950	8 Sept., 1950
		4 Oct. 1950	10 Oct., 1950
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	" " "	1 Feb., 1951	7 Feb., 1951
	" " "	1 Feb., 1951	7 Feb., 1951
The Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, M.A., LL.B.	" " "	12 Mar., 1951	17 Mar., 1951
The Hon. Fred Russell Beauchamp Martin, M.C.	" " "	20 Mar., 1951	22 Mar., 1951
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	" " "	23 Mar., 1951	28 Mar., 1951
The Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, M.A., LL.B.	" " "	23 May, 1951	27 May, 1951
Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.	" " "	12 June, 1951	14 June, 1951

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA

including

Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators of the Government, Officers
Administering the Government, Deputies for the Governor, &c.,
in Chronological Order.

BEFORE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.



Charles Joseph La Trobe.
Superintendent of the District of Port
Phillip 30/9/1839-15/7/1851.
Lieutenant-Governor of Colony of
Victoria 15/7/1851-5/5/1854.



John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster.
Officer administering the Government of
the Colony of Victoria 8/5/1854-
22/6/1854.



Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of
Victoria 22/6/1854-21/5/1855.

SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.



Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of
the Colony of Victoria, Vice-Admiral
&c., &c., 22/5/1855-31/12/1855.



Major-General Edward Macarthur.
Officer administering the Government
1/1/1856-26/12/1856.



Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of
the Colony of Victoria, and Vice-Admiral
of the same 26/12/1856-10/9/1863.



Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
11/9/1863-7/5/1866.



Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey,
C.B.
Officer administering the Government
7/5/1866-16/8/1866.



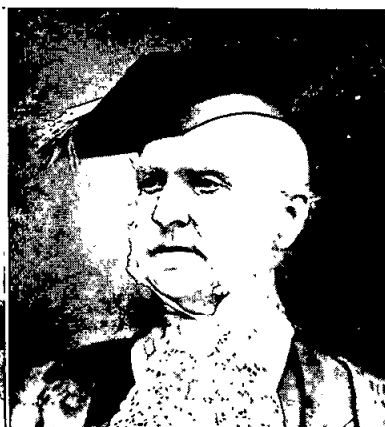
The Hon. Sir John Henry Thomas
Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
15/8/1866-2/3/1873.



Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt.
Officer administering the Government
3/3/1873-26/3/1873.
Administrator of the Government 11/1/1875-
14/1/1876, 18/4/1884-15/7/1884.
Lieutenant-Governor.



Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Administrator of the Government
31/3/1873-30/7/1873.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Vice-Admiral, &c., 30/7/1873-
22/2/1879.



Sir Redmond Barry, Knt.
Administrator of the Government 1/1/1875-
10/1/1875.



The Most Hon. George Augustus
Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby,
P.C., G.C.M.G.
Administrator of the Government
27/2/1879-29/4/1879.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
29/4/1879-18/4/1884.



Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
15/7/1884-15/11/1889.



Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson,
G.C.M.G.
Administrator of the Government 9/3/1889-
17/10/1889, 16/11/1889-27/11/1889.



The Right Hon. John Adrian Louis
Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
28/11/1889-12/7/1895.



The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Administrator of the Government on six
occasions between 1893 and 1898.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of
Victoria 15/1/1900-2/1/1901.
Lieutenant-Governor of the State of
Victoria at various times between 1901
and 1914.



The Right Hon. Baron Brassey, K.C.B.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
25/10/1895-31/3/1900.



Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G.,
F.R.S.
Governor of the State of Victoria
10/12/1901-24/11/1903.



Major-General the Hon. Sir Reginald
Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.
Governor 25/4/1904-6/7/1908.



His Honour Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B.
Administrator of the Government
18/8/1906-5/9/1906, 6/12/1906-
18/12/1906.



Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart.,
K.C.M.G.
Governor 27/7/1908-19/5/1911.



Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Bart.,
K.C.M.G.
Governor 24/5/1911-31/1/1914.



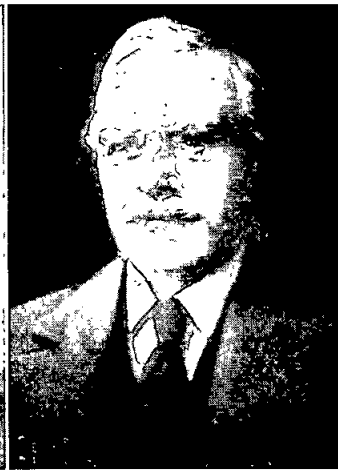
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph
Stanley, K.C.M.G.
Governor 23/2/1914-30/1/1920.



The Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G.,
LL.D.
Lieutenant-Governor at various times
between 1919 and 1934, and Deputy for
the Governor on numerous occasions.



Colonel the Right Hon. George Edward
John Mowbray, Earl of Stradbroke,
K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., Aide-de-
Camp to His Majesty the King.
Governor 24/2/1921-7/4/1926.



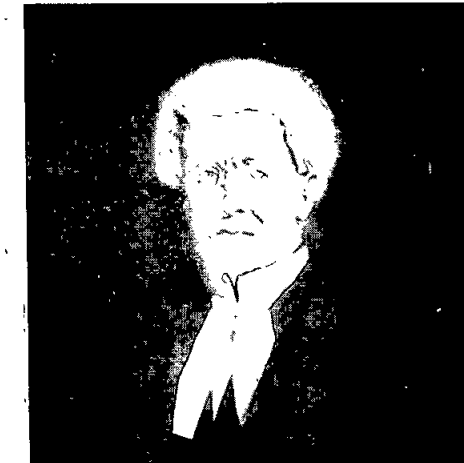
The Hon. Sir Leo Bernard Cussen, K.B.
Administrator of the Government 23/8/1924-
13/9/1924, and Deputy for the Governor
at various times.



Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Arthur
Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G.,
D.S.O., M.C.
Governor 28/6/1926-23/6/1931.



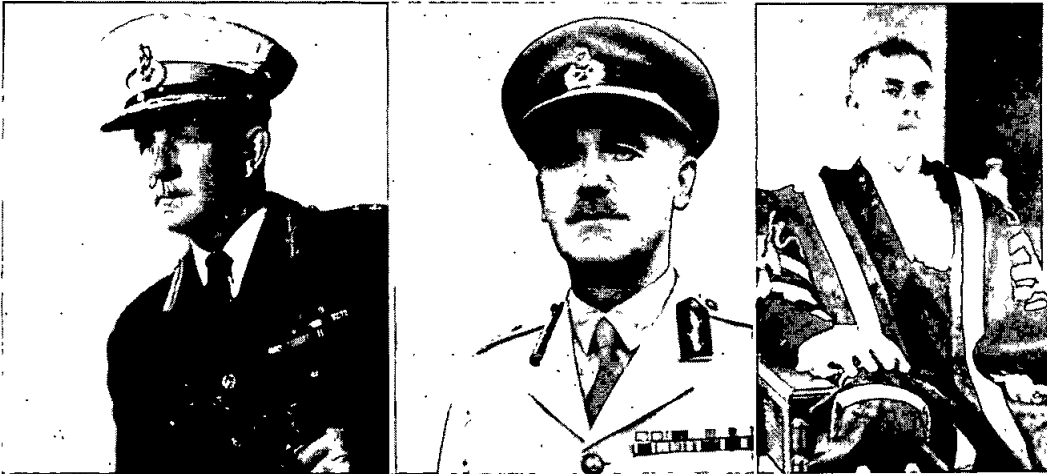
Captain the Right Hon. William Charles
Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.
Governor 14/6/1934-4/4/1939.



The Hon. Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann,
K.C.M.G.
Lieutenant-Governor on six occasions
between 1937 and 1945, and Deputy for
the Governor at various times.



Major-General Sir Winston
Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G.,
C.B., D.S.O., (now Lord
Dugan).
Governor 17/7/1939-20/2/1949.



The Present Governor of Victoria.
His Excellency, General Sir Reginald Alexander
Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.St.J.

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

The Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe,
M.A., LLB
Deputy for His Excellency the
Governor from time to time.

THE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA AND STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.

General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.St.J.

Private Secretary:

Colonel Richard William Spraggett, C.B.E., M.C.

Aides-de-Camp:

Lieutenant Robin Henry Edwin Byrne, Royal Navy.

Lieutenant T. Kirwan-Taylor, Royal Horse Guards.

Official Secretary.

Albert Charles Mahlstedt.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The Names of the Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1950 are listed hereunder:—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office (both dates inclusive).
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines	30th November, 1855	11th March, 1857	468
2. John O'Shanassy	11th March, 1857	29th April, 1857	50
3. William Clark Haines	29th April, 1857	10th March, 1858	316
4. John O'Shanassy	10th March, 1858	27th October, 1859	597
5. William Nicholson	27th October, 1859	26th November, 1860	397
6. Richard Heales	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	354
7. John O'Shanassy	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863	591
8. James McCulloch	27th June, 1863	6th May, 1868	1,776
9. Charles Sladen	6th May, 1868	11th July, 1868	67
10. James McCulloch	11th July, 1868	20th September, 1869	437
11. John Alexander MacPherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870	202
12. Sir James McCulloch	9th April, 1870	19th June, 1871	437
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19th June, 1871	10th June, 1872	353
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872	31st July, 1874	782
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874	7th August, 1875	373
16. Graham Berry	7th August, 1875	20th October, 1875	75
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875	21st May, 1877	580
18. Graham Berry	21st May, 1877	5th March, 1880	1,020
19. James Service	5th March, 1880	3rd August, 1880	152
20. Graham Berry	3rd August, 1880	9th July, 1881	341
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	9th July, 1881	8th March, 1883	608
22. James Service	8th March, 1883	18th February, 1886	1,079
23. Duncan Gillies	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. Sir James Brown Patterson, K.C.M.G.	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	613
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,896
28. Allan McLean	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	86
30. Alexander James Peacock	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902	484
31. William Hill Irvine	10th June, 1902	16th February, 1904	617
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray	8th January, 1909	18th May, 1912	1,227
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912	9th December, 1913	571
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913	14
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	18th June, 1914	179
37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	18th June, 1914	29th November, 1917	1,261
38. John Bowser	29th November, 1917	21st March, 1918	113
39. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	21st March, 1918	7th September, 1923	1,997
40. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	7th September, 1923	19th March, 1924	195
41. Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson	19th March, 1924	28th April, 1924	41
42. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	28th April, 1924	18th July, 1924	82
43. George Michael Prendergast	18th July, 1924	18th November, 1924	124
44. John Allan	18th November, 1924	20th May, 1927	914
45. Edmond John Hogan	20th May, 1927	22nd November, 1928	553
46. Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	386
47. Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	890
48. Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,049
49. Albert Arthur Dunstan	2nd April, 1935	14th September, 1943	3,088
50. John Cain	14th September, 1943	18th September, 1943	5
51. Albert Arthur Dunstan	18th September, 1943	2nd October, 1945	746
52. Ian Macfarlan, K.C.	2nd October, 1945	21st November, 1945	51
53. John Cain	21st November, 1945	20th November, 1947	730
54. Thomas Tuke Holloway	20th November, 1947	3rd December, 1948	380
55. Thomas Tuke Holloway	3rd December, 1948	27th June, 1950	572
56. John Gladstone Black McDonald	27th June, 1950	Still in Office	

PREMIERS OF VICTORIA



1. The Honorable William Clark Haines, 1855-7, 1857-8.



2. The Honorable John O'Shanassy, 1858-9, 1861-3.



3. The Honorable William Nicholson, 1859-60.



4. The Honorable Richard Heales, 1860-1.



5. The Honorable Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G., 1863-8, 1868-9, 1870-1, 1875-7.



6. The Honorable Charles Sladen, 1868.



7. The Honorable John MacPherson, Alexander, 1869-70.



8. The Honorable Charles Gavan Duffy, 1871-2.



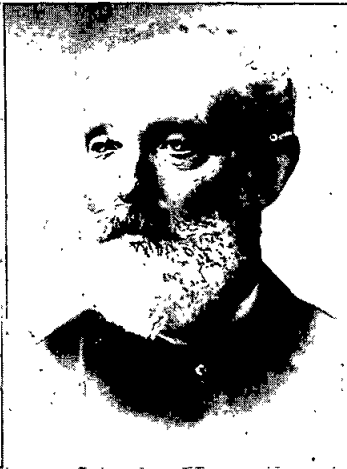
9. The Honorable James Goodall Francis, 1872-4.



10. The Honorable George Briscoe Kerferd, 1874-5.



11. The Honorable Graham Berry, 1875, 1877-80, 1880-1.



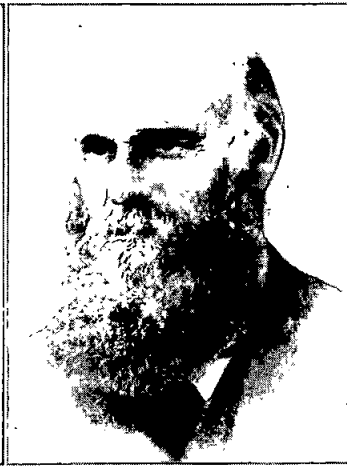
12. The Honorable James Service, 1880, 1883-6.



13. The Honorable Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart., 1881-3.



14. The Honorable Duncan Gillies, 1886-90.



15. The Honorable James Munro, 1890-2.



16. The Honorable William Shiels, 1892-3.



17. The Honorable Sir James Brown Patterson, K.C.M.G., 1893-4.



18. The Right Honorable Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G., 1894-9, 1900-1.



19. The Honorable Allan McLean, 1899-1900.



20. The Honorable Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G., 1901-2, 1914-17, 1924.



21. The Honorable William Hill Irvine, 1902-4.



22. The Honorable Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G., 1904-9.



23. The Honorable John Murray, 1909-12.



24. The Honorable William Alexander Watt, 1912-13, 1913-14.



25. The Honorable George Alexander Elmslie, 1913



26. The Honorable John Bowser, 1917-18.



27. The Honorable Harry Sutherland Wightman Lawson, 1918-23, 1923-24.



28. The Honorable George Michael Prendergast, 1924.



29. The Honorable John Allan, 1924-7.



30. The Honorable Edmond John Hogan, 1927-8, 1929-32.



31. The Honorable Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E., 1928-9.



32. The Honorable Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., 1932-5.



33. The Honorable Albert Arthur Dunstan, 1935-43, 1943-5.



34. The Honorable John Cain, 1943, 1945-7.



35. The Honorable Ian Macfarlan, K.C., 1945.



36. The Honorable Thomas Tuke Hollway, 1947-8, 1948-50.



The Present Premier of Victoria.
37. The Honorable John Gladstone Black McDonald, 1950.

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN.

The Ministers of the Crown at present holding office are:—

Premier, and Treasurer (without salary)	.. . . .	The Hon. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.
Chief Secretary, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings (without salary), and Minister in Charge of Immigration (without salary).	}	The Hon. K. Dodgshun, M.L.A.
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement (without salary), and Minister of Forests (without salary).	}	The Hon. Sir Albert Lind, M.L.A.
Minister of Transport, Minister of State Development (without salary), Minister in Charge of Prices (without salary), and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.	}	The Hon. H. J. T. Hyland, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.	}	The Hon. P. T. Byrnes, M.L.C.
Minister of Education	.. . . .	The Hon. P. P. Inchbold, M.L.C.
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines (without salary), and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.	}	The Hon. G. C. Moss, M.L.A.
Minister of Water Supply and Minister for Conservation (without salary).	}	The Hon. R. K. Brose, M.L.A.
Minister of Health	.. . . .	The Hon. W. O. Fulton, M.L.A.
Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General (without salary)	.. . . .	The Hon. T. W. Mitchell, M.L.A.
Minister in Charge of Housing, and Minister in Charge of Materials (without salary).	}	The Hon. I. A. Swinburne, M.L.C.
Minister of Labour	.. . . .	The Hon. T. Harvey, M.L.C.
Minister without Portfolio	.. . . .	The Hon. R. T. White, M.L.A.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGULAR GOVERNMENT.

Regular Government of the district of Port Phillip, then part of the Crown Colony of New South Wales, was first established in 1836.

On the 9th September, of that year, Governor Bourke of New South Wales proclaimed the new territory of Port Phillip open for settlement and appointed Captain William Lonsdale of the 4th or King's Own Regiment to be resident police magistrate of the district.

The settlement at that time consisted of less than 200 persons. Most of these lived in the "town" of Bearbrass (the Melbourne of 1836) a village comprising three weatherboard, two slab, and eight turf huts, but other settlers were scattered around in various "stations" some as many as 30 miles from the main settlement. The farthest anyone had as yet penetrated into the interior was about 70 miles. The Henty family, however, had been settled at Portland since November, 1834.

On 10th April, 1837, a proclamation was issued directing among other things, that the sites of two towns be laid out, one on the western shore of Hobson's Bay to be called William's Town, the other on the right bank of the Yarra to be known as Melbourne.

Other settlements soon followed. On 26th October, 1838, the plan of Geelong was approved, and in July, 1840, the town of Portland was opened for settlement.

On 14th August, 1838, Melbourne was named as a place for the holding of Quarter-Sessions, and almost immediately an Act was approved by the Governor of New South Wales applying to the new court the jury system then in existence in New South Wales.

In the following year, Charles Joseph La Trobe was sent to take charge of the Port Phillip District. Though described officially as Superintendent, and subject to the Authority of the Governor of New South Wales, he had in effect all the powers of a Lieutenant-Governor, a position to which he was actually appointed on the 15th July, 1851. The district under his control was defined as "that portion of the territory of New South Wales which lies to the south of the 36th degree of south latitude, and between the 141st and 146th degrees of east longitude."

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In 1842, a Legislative Council was established in New South Wales, consisting of 36 members, 24 of whom were to be elected by colonists with approved property qualifications and twelve to be nominated by the Governor. Six of the members were to be elected for the Port Phillip District—one of whom was to represent the town of Melbourne. The Port Phillip District was re-defined for the purposes of the Act and its northern and north-eastern boundary were described as "a straight line drawn from Cape How to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia," thus substituting the River Murray for the Murrumbidgee as the northern boundary of the district and excising the Riverina and certain coastal regions therefrom.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

From the time of the first proclamation the development of Melbourne and the Port Phillip District had been rapid.

In 1842, the population of the District was 23,799 persons (15,691 males and 8,108 females). By 1850, the population was about 70,000 persons, 23,000 of whom were congregated in Melbourne.

New and rich tracts of grazing land had been found, and Melbourne had become a considerable town with much shipping in its port.

One of the questions agitating the public mind at this time and for some time thereafter was the land problem, the main points of contention being the methods by which land might be obtained and the price to be paid for it.

Other signs of a developing civic interest were the growth of objection to the continuation of the convict transport system and the increasing requests for the right of self government for the new colony.

The settlers of Port Phillip District were busy men—men waging a never ceasing war against a new and untamed country. They had no time to waste trekking 600 miles overland to Sydney to debate matters of administration which could more effectively and more expeditiously be settled on the spot.

Representation in the Legislative Council of New South Wales was thus never a real thing to them, and indeed until the end of 1844 not a single Port Phillip resident was among the representatives appointed for the District.

SEPARATION.

In 1850, Her Majesty's Government, taking official recognition of the dissatisfaction of the Port Phillip people, passed an Act intitled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian colonies." (Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 59 (5th August, 1850)).

This Act provided that:—

"After such provisions as hereinafter mentioned shall have been made by the Governor and Council of New South Wales, and upon the issuing of the writs for the first election in pursuance thereof, as hereinafter mentioned, the territories now comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape How to the nearest source of the river Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the colony of South Australia, shall be separated from the colony of New South Wales, and shall cease to return members to the Legislative Council of such colony, and shall be erected into and thenceforth form a separate colony, to be known and designated as the colony of Victoria."

The description of the new colony was in effect that contained in the Act of 1842 aforementioned and the separation of the Riverina and certain coastal areas from Victoria was thereby perpetuated.

THE FIRST ELECTION AFTER SEPARATION.

A consequential Act passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales and entitled "The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851," provided for the establishment of a Legislative Council of Victoria with 30 members, ten to be appointed by Her Majesty and twenty to be elected.

The franchise was conferred upon holders of freehold property to the value of £100, householders the valuation of whose dwellings was £10 per year or more, leaseholders of property of similar value, and holders of pastoral licences.

The Governor of New South Wales issued the writs for the necessary election on 1st July, 1851—the day thereafter known to Victorians as Separation Day.

On 15th July, Charles Joseph La Trobe, who had been Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip since the 30th September, 1839, was proclaimed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria, a position he held until 5th May, 1854.

Polling for the new Legislative Council took place from 11th September to 18th September, 1851.

THE FIRST VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

On 11th November, the first meeting of the Parliament of Victoria was held, the oath of allegiance being taken first by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Stawell, then by Captain Lonsdale and the other members. Dr. James Frederick Palmer was elected Speaker. Two days later Parliament was officially opened by Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe at the St. Patrick's Hall, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

In his speech to the Council, the Lieutenant-Governor said:—

"In now formally opening this first session, I would offer to you, and through you, to the inhabitants of the colony at large, my most hearty congratulations upon the event which, after much delay, has at length crowned your wishes. Under the provisions of the recent Imperial Act, and Her Majesty's favour, you meet here to-day as the representatives of the people of an independent colony of the British Empire, with power to watch over the general interests and to control your own affairs, which has hitherto been from circumstances in a great measure denied to you; and it is my earnest prayer to God that you may be endowed with wisdom and prudence, which are requisite for the due discharge of the important duties entrusted to you."

And wisdom and prudence in good measure were needed by the new Parliament for the problems facing it were many and difficult.

The discovery of gold transformed the Victorian scene completely. Apart from the influx of gold seekers (before 1850 Victoria had less than 70,000 people, by the end of 1855 the number was about 300,000), there were price rises, a crime wave, growing unrest on the goldfields, and paradoxically, in view of the thousands of migrants—a shortage of labour.

THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The evolution of our parliamentary system, however, had just begun.

On the 15th December, 1852, the Imperial Government invited 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.

A committee of twelve members of the Legislative Council was appointed to prepare a draft constitution, which was produced in December, 1853. It was not, however, until 24th March, 1854, that the Bill containing the Constitution was read and passed for the third time in the Legislative Council and submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen.

What happened thereafter is told by Professor Ernest Scott:—

"Lord John Russell, then Colonial Secretary, submitted to the House of Commons, a Bill to enable the Queen to assent to a Bill, 'to establish a constitution in and for the colony of Victoria,' and this measure received the Royal Assent in July, 1855. Some alterations were, however, made in the measure by the Imperial Government and Parliament, principally because the Bill sent to England exceeded the powers conferred upon the Victorian Legislative Council by the constitution of 1850. A point was afterwards raised as to the validity of the constitution, because it was not in all respects the measure which the Legislative Council had submitted; but the law officers gave it as their opinion that the efficacy of the measure was attributable to the fact that it was an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and had received the Queen's Assent."

THE CONSTITUTION ACT.

The new constitution was proclaimed in Victoria by the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, on 23rd November, 1855, and is known as The Constitution Act.

This Act, one of the most important in the history of Victoria, is worthy of a little closer study.

Firstly, it established two Houses of Legislature—a Legislative Council, or Upper House, of 30 members, and a Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, of 60 members, the Council representing six large provinces, and the Assembly 37 constituencies.

Members of both Houses were to be elective, the qualification for election to the Council being the possession of freehold property worth £5,000, or of the annual value of £500, and for the Assembly the possession of freehold property worth £2,000 or of the annual value of £200. A minimum age limit of 30 years was prescribed for members of the Legislative Council.

To qualify for a vote for the Legislative Council an elector was required to be at least 21 years of age and to possess freehold property worth £1,000 or of an annual value of £100. Persons possessing certain educational or professional qualifications were also eligible to vote.

Electors for the Assembly were required to possess freehold property worth £50 or of an annual value of £5; or to be earning a salary of £100 per annum; or occupying leasehold property worth £10 per annum; or to be legally in occupation of Crown lands for a period of twelve months. A minimum age limit of 21 years was prescribed.

Membership of either House, and the right to vote at elections therefor, were restricted to men.

THE FIRST RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The first Responsible Government (30th November, 1855) was composed of Mr. W. C. Haines, Chief Secretary; Mr. W. F. Stawell, Attorney-General; Mr. C. Sladen, Treasurer; Mr. C. Pasley, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. H. C. E. Childers, Commissioner of Trade and Customs; Mr. A. Clarke, Surveyor-General; Mr. R. Molesworth, Solicitor-General; and Mr. W. H. F. Mitchell (without office).

The first elections under the new Constitution and under the new electoral legislation passed in furtherance thereof, were held in 1856, those for the Legislative Council on the 27th August of that year, and those for the Legislative Assembly between the 23rd September, 1856, and the 24th October, 1856.

The Haines' Ministry was re-elected and continued in office until the 11th March, 1857.

Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B., who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd June, 1854, was on the 22nd May, 1855, appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, also Vice-Admiral, Commissary and Deputy in office of Vice-Admiralty in the said Colony and held office until his death on the 31st December, 1855, 38 days after he signed the Proclamation giving effect to The Constitution Act.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

Though not without troubles and from time to time a degree of dissension, Victoria went on from strength to strength.

Side by side with the increase in population (the population in 1855 was 347,305 and in 1901, the year of Federation, 1,201,070), there was a steady development in other directions. The number of dwelling places increased from 101,386 in 1857 to 253,039 in 1901, public expenditure from £196,000 in 1850 to £7,673,000 in 1901, and the areas under cultivation from 52,341 acres in 1851 to 3,717,002 acres in 1901.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SYSTEM OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

This evolution of the State from a series of small settlements into a new economic and political unit, predominantly agricultural and pastoral, but with an ever-increasing industrial core, necessitated modifications of the system of parliamentary representation from time to time. The more important of these modifications may be summarized chronologically as under:—

- 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 by Act 22 Vict. No. 64.
- 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.
- 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.

FEDERATION.

In 1847, at the time of the agitation for the separation of New South Wales from Victoria, it had been pointed out that while self-government for each of the Australian colonies might be desirable from some viewpoints, there were certain matters which could only be dealt with adequately by all the States acting in unison, and formation of a "General Assembly of Australia" had been advocated.

But the idea of separation dominated the public mind. It was not until 1880, that the idea of a United Australia again cropped up. Thoughtful men began to worry about the defence of their country, and to realize that where a number of separate States each with their own Commander-in-Chief and own army might succumb to a foreign aggressor, a united nation with one defence system might not be so easy a victim. The inadvisability of customs barriers between States occupying the same geographical unit, speaking the same language, and owing allegiance to the same Monarch also became apparent.

Gradually the idea of Federation gained ground, and on the 9th July, 1900, Queen Victoria gave assent to an Act declaring that on and after the 1st January, 1901, the States should be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

THE CONSTITUTION ACT OF 1903.

Following the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the need for reform of the Victorian constitution was made manifest.

Accordingly, *The Constitution Act 1903* (No. 1864) was passed reducing the numbers of the members of the Legislative Council and Assembly. The number of electoral provinces, however, was increased. Electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly were reduced from 85 to 65. Property qualifications of members of the Council were still further reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to £15.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION SINCE 1903.

Although modifications of the Constitution have been made from time to time since 1903, its essential framework remains unchanged.

Some of the major modifications are:—

- 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) changed the system of roll compilation for the Legislative Assembly by eliminating the requirements of electors to take out electors' rights and provided 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 3139, this system was made applicable at elections for the Council).
- 1923. The *Parliamentary Elections (Women 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 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 of the Legislative Assembly 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 Employees and Civil Servants) Act 1935* (No. 4334) allows railway employees and civil servants to contest any parliamentary election without having first to resign from the service.
- 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.
- 1950. The *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950* (No. 5465) was passed for the purpose of applying adult suffrage to the Legislative Council and substituting for the former property ownership provisions the adult membership qualifications in force for the Legislative Assembly.

To-day, the first hundred years of its existence behind it, the State of Victoria looks forward confidently to a great and prosperous future.

The shaping of that future is in our hands. If we apply ourselves to the task in the same valiant and selfless spirit that characterized our pioneering forebears there can be no doubt about the result.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

- 1851 1st July .. Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of Her Majesty, the Queen. The Separation Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament on 5th August, 1850.
- 5th July .. Discovery of gold in Victoria.
- 1852 10th February .. Supreme Court of Victoria established.
Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
- 1854 12th September .. Melbourne and Hobson's Bay railway opened for traffic (Flinders-street to Port Melbourne).
- November and December .. Riots on Ballarat gold-field (Eureka stockade taken on 3rd December).
- 1855 23rd November .. Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
- 1856 19th March .. The ballot prescribed as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament.
- 21st November .. Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
- 1857 27th August .. Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished.
- 24th November .. Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law.
- 1867 6th February .. Customs Tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles, with a view to affording protection to native industries, came into operation.
- 1870 29th December .. Provision made for payment of members of Parliament.
- 1873 1st January .. A system of free, secular, and compulsory education came into operation.
- 1875 31st December .. State aid to religion withdrawn.
- 1883 14th June .. Railway from Melbourne to Sydney completed.
- 1893 April and May .. Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.
- 1895 January .. Conference of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
- 1896 28th July .. A Wages Board system established in Victoria.
- 1899 27th July .. Federal Constitution Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- 28th October .. First Victorian troops left for South African war.
- 1900 9th July .. Her Majesty the Queen assented to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.
- 1901 18th January .. Old-age pensions came into force in Victoria.
- 9th May .. First Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia opened by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall and York, in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne.
- 8th October .. Interstate free trade established.
- 1904 15th December .. Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- 1914 4th August .. War declared on Germany by Great Britain.
- 1918 11th November .. Armistice with Germany.
- 1919 7th January .. State Electricity Commission established.
- 1924 24th June .. Power generated from brown coal (Yallourn) transmitted to Melbourne.
- 1931 28th September .. Financial Emergency Act proclaimed.
- 1939 13th January .. Disastrous bush fires swept practically the entire mountain country of the State.
A shade temperature of 114.1 degrees recorded in Melbourne.
- 3rd September .. A state of war existed between Australia and Germany.
- 1942 4th June .. Uniform Taxation legislation became law.
- 1945 8th May .. Cessation of hostilities in Europe.
- 15th August .. Cessation of hostilities against Japan.
- 1950 11th October .. Assent given to Bill for Adult Franchise for Legislative Council elections.

THE MELBOURNE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.



MELBOURNE Government Gazette,

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that all Government notices appearing in the Herald from this date to the close of the present year, which are signed by the proper officers, and published by my authority are to be considered official and obeyed as such.

(Signed)

C. J. LA TROBE,

Superintendent.

Melbourne, September 9, 1841

QUARTER SESSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in the temporary Court House, King-street, Melbourne, in and for the district of Port Phillip, in the colony of New South Wales, on Monday the fourth day of October next, at which time and place, all persons who may have appeals to interpose or other business to transact, are desired to give their attendance at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Melbourne this sixth day of September, 1841.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,

Clerk of the Peace.

IMPOUNDED 5th September, 1841, at Kalkallo—

One bay mare, JP off shoulder, small star on forehead, grey hairs about the nose, long switch tail, no brand visible, a piece of rope round her neck
One bay horse foal, no brand
One brown gelding, LG off side of neck, long switch tail
One dark bay gelding, branded apparently LG off side of neck, long switch tail.
One brown mare, branded apparently RW near side, under the saddle, near the shoulder
One flea-bitten white mare, branded apparently F near shoulder, and a blotch (supposed to be a brand) above, long tail.

If not claimed, to be sold on Saturday, the 2nd day of October, 1841.

R. RAND,

Poundkeeper.

IMPOUNDED at the public pound, parish of Kalkallo, 28th August, 1841—

One bay mare, rather strongly made, switch tail, no brand visible, a piece of rope round her neck
One bay gelding, switch tail, scar on withers, lately had a sore back, no brand visible
One Timor Pony, hogged mane, scarred back, long switch tail, no brand visible
One chesnut gelding, switch tail, broad white stripe down the nose, an indistinct brand off side of neck, apparently similar to C
One dark bay gelding, branded apparently R W under saddle, near side
One light chesnut filly foal, apparently an indistinct brand near shoulder

If not claimed, to be sold on 24th day of September, 1841.

R. RAND,

Poundkeeper.

IMPOUNDED 3rd September, 1841, at Kalkallo—

One strawberry heifer, apparently JF off rump, an indistinct brand off shoulder
One bullock, IB near rump
One bullock, JL near rump
One bullock, J.P near rump and thigh, a faint brand A M H M off ribs

Two cows, JB off rump and apparently I or AC near rump

One heifer, IH off rib
One cow, S off shoulder, ^{WL}₃ near rump and apparently W under

One brown steer, JF or JP near shoulder
One red and white bullock, apparently ET off ribs, two illegible brands off rump, blotched brand near rump and near thigh, hobble strap off fore leg

One red steer, a blotched brand supposed to be M off rump

One red cow, beehive off thigh and shoulder, blotched brand apparently MK off ribs

One red steer, apparently ^AMC near rump, and shoulder,—K off rump and hip

One red and white bullock, illegible brands off rump

One white steer, indistinct brands near hip, apparently I-G

If not claimed, to be sold on the 2nd day of October, 1841.

R. RAND,

Poundkeeper.

Deputy Sheriff's Office,

Melbourne, September 1st, 1841

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Andrew v. Pittman.

TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., and following days, on defendant's premises, in Collins-street, the Deputy Sheriff will cause to be sold, unless this execution be previously satisfied,

AN extensive assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, and about five tons of iron, slops, crockery, English rope, blocks and ship chandlery, gunpowder, shot, and percussion caps, pickles, sauces, paints, oils, turpentine, whiting, glue, hats, weighing machines of every description, with weights, tin ware, hollow ware, grindstones, Britannia and German metal ware, assorted brushes and blacking, bullock yokes and bows complete, sheep raddle and bells, tobacco in bond, flour sieves, buckets and bellows, a few very superior fire-irons, lamps and cottons; a quantity of sets of coffin furniture suitable for adults and infants, and an immense quantity of sundries, &c.

J W SUGDEN,

Sheriff's Officer,

The first official Government publication in the Port Phillip District was the *Melbourne Government Gazette*. It consisted of a column in the *Port Phillip Herald* and appeared first in the issue of 10th September, 1841 (No. 180). The column is reproduced above.

Number 1



PORT PHILLIP GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

Superintendent's Office,
Melbourne, 27th July, 1850
GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Occupation of Crown Lands within the
Settled Districts.

REFERRING to the Government Notice under the above heading, issued from the Superintendent's Office, and dated 1st October, 1849; the attention of both classes of occupants therein alluded to, is called to the change, which in many instances may be operated, in their position after the close of the present year; and they are reminded that unless sufficient cause be shown for their continued temporary occupation of any section or sections, notwithstanding the claims of neighbouring holders of purchased lands, such occupation will after the 31st December give place to the pre-emptive right of occupation conveyed to the latter by the 16th clause of the regulations (29th March, 1848) wherever exercised.

They are further directed to apply at the Survey Office of this District, for whatever information they may require.

C. J. LA TROBE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th November, 1850.

PETTY SESSIONS.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, with reference to the 17th section of the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 3 William IV, No. 3, that a Court of Petty Sessions has been established at Pentridge, in the District of Port Phillip.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

COURT OF REQUESTS FOR THE
DISTRICT OF KILMORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Requests for the District of Kilmore, with jurisdiction to the amount of £10, will be holden at the Court House, Kilmore, on Tuesday the 7th, and following days of January next, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Plaints in duplicate must be delivered at the office of the Registrar on or before Monday, the 16th instant.

Defences or set-offs must be filed on or before Wednesday, the 1st January next.

Every plaint, defence, or set-off must have the name, residence or place of business of the plaintiff or defendant written thereon.

In defended cases the defence or notice of set-off must be in accordance with the form prescribed by the rules of the court.

By order of the Court,

J. M. ARDLIE,

Registrar.

Kilmore, 10th December, 1850.

TIMBER BRIDGE AT FLEM-
INGTON.

TENDERS will be received until noon of Saturday, the 11th January next, from parties willing to contract for the erection of a Timber Bridge at Flemington, on the Mount Macedon road.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Flemington Bridge," and deposited in the box marked "Tenders for Works and Stores," at the western entrance of the Government Offices, Melbourne.

Plan and Specification can be seen at the undermentioned office.

The Government will not necessarily accept the lowest Tender.

By Order of his Honor the Superintendent.

DAVID LENNOX,

Superintendent of Bridges.

Bridge Office,
Melbourne, 17th Dec. 1850

No. 1.



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

ANNO DECIMO TERTIO & DECIMO QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LIX.

An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's
Australian Colonies. (5th August 1850.)

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*, it was enacted, that there should be within the Colony of *New South Wales* a Legislative Council, to consist of Thirty-six Members and that Twelve of the Members of the said Council should, from time to time in the manner therein mentioned, be appointed by her Majesty, and that Twenty-four of the Members of the said Council should from time to time, in the manner therein mentioned, be elected by the Inhabitants of the said Colony: And whereas an Act was passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act to clear up Doubts as to the Regulation and Audit of the Accounts of the Customs in New South Wales*, and another Act was passed in the same Year, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*: And whereas by an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto*, His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, were empowered to appoint in *Van Diemen's Land* a Legislative Council, to consist of such persons resident in the said Colony, not exceeding fifteen nor less than ten, as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, should be pleased to nominate: And whereas the Provisions of the last-mentioned Act, so far as respects the Council of Van Diemen's Land, have been made permanent by the said Act of the sixth Year

The first page of the first *Victoria Government Gazette*, issued on Wednesday, 9th July, 1851.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1950	1,116,962	1,114,293	2,231,255

AGRICULTURE.

AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

Year.	Total Acreage under Cultivation.
1855-6	115,059
1905-6	4,269,877
1945	6,004,249
1950	6,910,090

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1945	253,782	925,307	977,803	16,457,101	296,232
1950	200,143	1,036,370	1,194,578	19,161,043	212,901

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Year.	Factories.	Hands Employed.	Estimated Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Estimated Value of Output.
	No.	No.	£	£
1871	1,740	19,468	4,725,125	.. .. .
1888	2,460	38,133	7,455,478	13,370,836
1901	3,249	66,529	12,298,500	19,478,780
1945	9,669	257,633	116,379,925	287,422,311
1950	13,277	303,476	176,872,000	526,466,000

DWELLING PLACES.

Year.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
1857	101,386
1901	253,039
1945	515,410
1949	551,702