



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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

No. 81]

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

[1939

Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935 (No. 4337).

DECLARING THAT MAIZE SHALL BECOME THE
PROPERTY OF THE MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of
Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of
Australia, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by sub-section (1) of section 16 of the
Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935, it is enacted
that when a product has been declared a commodity and a
Board has been appointed in relation thereto, the Governor
in Council may by Proclamation—

(a) provide and declare that the commodity shall
forthwith upon the date of publication of the Proclama-
tion be divested from the producers of the commodity and
become vested in and be the absolute property of the
Board as the owner thereof, and that upon any of the
commodity coming into existence within a time specified
in the same or a subsequent Proclamation it shall by
virtue of this Act become vested in and be the absolute
property of the Board as the owner thereof; and

(b) make such further provisions as will enable the
Board effectively to obtain possession of the commodity
as such owner and to deal with the same.

And whereas by a Proclamation made on the 5th day of May,
1936, under the provisions of section 6 of the said Act the
Governor in Council declared maize to be a commodity under
and for the purposes of the said Act: And whereas by an
Order made on the 2nd November, 1936, the Governor in
Council appointed a Marketing Board in relation to maize
and assigned to such Board the name of "The Maize Market-
ing Board": Now therefore I, the Lieutenant-Governor of
the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, by
and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said
State, do by this my Proclamation hereby provide and declare
that forthwith upon the date of publication of this Proclama-
tion in the *Government Gazette* all maize shall subject to and
in accordance with the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935*
be divested from the producers of maize and become vested in
and be the absolute property of The Maize Marketing Board
as the owner thereof and that upon any maize coming into
existence within two (2) years from the date of publication
of this Proclamation as aforesaid it shall by virtue of and
subject to and in accordance with the said Act become vested
in and be the absolute property of The Maize Marketing
Board as the owner thereof: And to enable The Maize
Marketing Board as owners of the above-mentioned commodity
effectively to obtain possession thereof and to deal with the
same I do further provide that all such maize shall subject
to and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act
be delivered by the producers thereof to The Maize Marketing

Board or its authorized agent within such times at such places
and in such manner as The Maize Marketing Board by public
notice, or in a particular case in writing, directs or as are
prescribed by Regulations made under the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of
Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this second day of
May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine
hundred and thirty-nine, and in the third year of the
reign of His Majesty King George VI.

(L.S.)

F. W. MANN.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. J. HOGAN,
Minister of Agriculture.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Wheat Products Prices Act 1938 (No. 4595).

VARYING PROCLAMATION FIXING THE MAXIMUM
PRICE OF WHEATEN FLOUR.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of
Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of
Australia, &c., &c., &c.

IN pursuance of the powers in that behalf conferred by the
Wheat Products Prices Act 1938 (No. 4595), I, the
Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria, in the Common-
wealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive
Council of the said State and on the recommendation of the
Wheat Products Prices Committee do hereby vary the
Proclamation made on the fifteenth day of December, 1938,
fixing the maximum price at which ordinary wheaten flour
may be sold as follows:—

For the words "Twelve pounds nine shillings and four
pence (£12 9s. 4d.)" there shall be substituted the
words "Twelve pounds fifteen shillings (£12 15s.)".

And I do further declare that this Proclamation shall come
into force at half-past Twelve o'clock a.m., on Wednesday, the
third day of May, 1939.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of
Victoria aforesaid, at Melbourne, this second day of
May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine
hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of the
reign of His Majesty King George VI.

(L.S.)

F. W. MANN.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. J. HOGAN,
Minister of Agriculture.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

By Authority: T. RIDER, Acting Government Printer, Melbourne.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are used effectively and efficiently.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that gathering accurate and timely data can be a complex task, often requiring significant resources and expertise. The text suggests that organizations should invest in robust data management systems and training to overcome these challenges. Additionally, it stresses the importance of ensuring the integrity and security of the data collected, as any compromise could lead to incorrect conclusions and poor decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in improving data management and analysis. It discusses how modern tools and software can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby reducing the risk of errors and increasing the speed of data analysis. The text also mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest technological advancements and integrating them into existing workflows to maximize efficiency and productivity.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and communication in data management. It notes that data is often shared across different departments and organizations, and effective communication is crucial for ensuring that everyone has access to the information they need. The text suggests that organizations should establish clear protocols and channels for data sharing and communication, and encourage a culture of transparency and open communication.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and emphasizing the overall importance of data management and analysis. It reiterates that accurate records, effective data collection, and the use of technology are all essential for making informed decisions and achieving organizational goals. The text ends with a call to action, encouraging organizations to take the steps necessary to improve their data management practices and ensure the highest quality of data and analysis.